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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10.

Saltonstall for State 'L'; Allies Push Syrian War; RAF Bags 64 Nazi Planes

The World's Day—June 23, 1941

New England: Saltonstall for State-Owned 'L'

Complete public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway System was recommended today by Governor Saltonstall in a special message to the Legislature. Details: Page 5.

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters launched a campaign for an all-out citizen effort to assist the "Battle of Production." [Details: Page 2.]

Conservation of natural resources was urged during the 75th anniversary program of the University of New Hampshire at Durham. [Page 4.]

Members assembled for the tenth annual New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley. [Page 4.]

Radio Station WRUL at Boston announced plans for a 100,000-watt transmitter, thereby doubling its present power and giving the City the largest shortwave station in the world. [Page 2.]

Middle East: British Reach Palmyra Outskirts

Allied forces driving across the Syrian desert have reached the outskirts of Palmyra, important French post, the French admitted. Mopping up operations proceeded around the Syrian capital at Damascus, captured by the British June 21. [Page 9.]

Air and Sea: RAF Claims 64 Nazi Planes Downed

An offensive sweep by the RAF over France for the seventh successive day shot down seven German bombers, making a total of 64 in three days, the British reported. During the night the RAF carried out their 12th successive assault, causing heavy damage at Wilhelmshaven, Nazi naval base.

A second American squadron is being formed as a part of the RAF for Americans who have volunteered to serve with the British.

British patrols intercepted the 4,422-ton German supply ship Babitonga, disguised as a Dutch merchant ship, headed for Brest from Brazil.

Germany claimed sinking of nine British merchantmen totaling 37,500 tons. Italy asserted it had sunk 50 British ships since war began.

An Irish merchant marine consisting of two former United States ships and a former Yugoslav freighter will carry foodstuffs from the United States to Ireland.

In Washington: Repeal of Neutrality Act Urged

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, proposed that Congress implement President Roosevelt's demand for maintenance of the freedom of the seas by repealing the Neutrality Act which prevents American shipping from entering war zones.

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved unanimously President Roosevelt's nomination of Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone to be Chief Justice of the United States. Action was delayed on the nomination of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson to succeed Justice Stone as an Associate Justice because Senator Tydings (D), of Maryland, asked to be heard regarding Mr. Jackson's qualifications.

The War Department recommended to President Roosevelt that the National Guard be kept on active duty beyond the current single year of service which ends Sept. 16; legislation is required.

The President gave speedy approval to a bill under which he has virtually unlimited authority to regulate entry into and departure from the United States of both aliens and citizens.

William H. Davis, Vice-Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, was designated by President Roosevelt to be the new Chairman, succeeding Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, who is to retire July 1.

The Office of Production Management announced a plan for curtailing civilian use of rubber, and Price Administrator Leon Henderson said a ceiling on tires would be established as of June 16 prices. [Financial Page.]

Nathan Straus, Administrator of the U. S. H. A., ordered that substitutes for steel, copper, bronze, and other metals be used in constructing U. S. H. A. homes.

Government acted today to halt the departure of Italian nationals from the United States. The action duplicated steps taken against the Germans in this country June 18. The step was taken, the Justice Department said, to insure compliance with the executive order of the President of last June 14, regulating transactions in foreign exchange and foreign-owned property.

In Africa: British Take Jimma in Ethiopia

Capture of Jimma, in southwestern Ethiopia, resulted in taking of 8,000 prisoners, including 11 generals, the British announced in Cairo.

German bombers attacked the British naval base at Alexandria, Egypt, according to German reports, while Italian dispatches told of RAF raids on the Libyan port of Bengasi.

In Orient: Japan Watches Russo-German Action

Far Eastern repercussions of the Nazi attack against Russia sent Japanese officials into urgent conference. Strict neutrality was the order in Tokyo. [Page 6.]

China saw supplies from Russia dwindle. The Chinese must now look almost exclusively to the United States for war materials to use against the Japanese invader.

Fingerprinting and Registration of all aliens in the Philippine Islands are required under a bill signed by President Manuel Quezon. An estimated 100,000 aliens will be affected.

Diplomatic: Germans and Russians Come to Grips

German and Russian armies came to grips along a 2,000-mile front extending from the Arctic to the Black Sea, climaxing a war of nerves between the two countries whose treaty of friendship and mutual nonaggression in August, 1939, laid the groundwork for the original German attack on Poland. [Pages 1, 6, and 7.]

Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a special radiocast offered the Soviet all possible assistance in defense. [Text: Page 9.]

Italy joined Germany in its declaration of war on Russia, and Finnish and Rumanian troops advanced with the Nazi legions across the Soviet frontiers.

Germany charged Russia with treachery in the Baltic and Balkans, with plotting with the British and the United States, and with violating Germany's frontiers.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM RAIN COOL FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Navy Court to Probe Submarine Disaster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 23—Following the failure of attempts to rescue the crew of the United States submarine O-9 and to salvage the vessel, the Navy announced today a court of inquiry will convene to investigate the causes of the disaster.

Extreme depth to which the reconditioned World War vessel sank—440 feet—made it impossible for divers to engage in salvage work, it was announced, although two divers reached the vicinity of the sunken vessel yesterday for about one minute each.

The Court of Inquiry will question those who examined the vessel before it put to sea for diving tests. [Page 5.]

Communist Party Policy Shift Begins

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Policy of the Communist party toward the war, important because of its relation to strikes in defense industry, appeared today in sudden and surprised evolution.

Ultimately an end to the Communists' opposition to militant aid to Great Britain rose as a possibility, because of the Nazi onslaught on the Soviet Union.

Among labor leaders here who have followed the Communist line, it was conceded that if Great Britain and Russia got together to make a common fight against Hitler, that might change the attitude of American Communists.

Agreement Urged

"Immediate military and diplomatic agreement between Great Britain and the Soviet Union" is called for in a statement of the British Communist Party printed in today's issue of the Daily Worker, the American Communist organ published in New York.

But for the moment the American Communist Party does not go this far, though the British statement is pointed out as significant by local leaders. The American line is set forth in a statement by the Communist National Committee, which was telegraphed to various state committees yesterday and is given first prominence in today's Daily Worker.

This new definition of policy proclaims the Communist Party in this country:

"For full support and co-operation with the Soviet Union in its struggle against Hitlerism!

"Against all those reactionaries of every stripe who seek in any manner to aid Hitler's attack against the Soviet Union.

"For a people's peace based upon the liberation and independence of all nations."

Fails to Indicate

But the new party program refrains from indicating any way of support for Russia, and puts out a puzzling warning against the chance of a "new Munich," redividing the world and crushing the Soviet Union.

This conspiracy to "exterminate democracy in Europe" was the message that Hess brought to England, the party statement continues, declaring that the friends of Fascism in the United States and England are "reaching out for this reactionary vision."

Possibly because this was the first time they had heard of such a conspiracy, and possibly because they were not any too sure as to just where the National Committee was going, members of the Communist Party in Massachusetts spent all day yesterday discussing the statement wired them.

When they adjourned at 11 o'clock last night, they had adopted it as a matter of course, and had decided to distribute 30,000 to 40,000 copies through the State. Other State committees are expected to do the same thing, so that the statement will have wide circulation.

Further Statements

Obviously, there may be further statements by the Communist National Committee. Party policy flopped originally on the war when Stalin and Hitler agreed to divide Poland, and may flop again.

Today it seemed too early for labor leaders credited with Communist sympathies to make the switch, if this should eventually occur, with no more definite guidance than the vague party statement.

"My personal opinion is that there should be no change in American policy and that the United States should continue to stay out of the war and fight for democracy at home," said one of the outstanding local labor leaders credited with Communism.

"My union is opposed to involvement in the war and it is still opposed," declared a spokesman of a union in which Communist influence is reputedly strong.

On the other hand, a labor opponent of Communism commented, "They have to get their instructions from Moscow, and they are waiting."

Non-Members Of Librarians Are Honored

For first time in history of American Association two men receive 'Citation of Trustees.'

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time in the history of the American Library Association, it honored two non-librarians with awards, at the third general session, this morning, of its sixty-third annual conference.

The two persons upon whom the newly-created "Citation of Trustees" was conferred, before 4,000 librarians, in the grand hall of the Mechanics' Building, are Rush Burton, a newspaper editor of Lavonia, Ga., and William E. Marcus of Montclair, N. J.

The Association resolved to bestow the citation because 30,000 library trustees in the country give their time and thought, without financial reward, to the cause of the libraries. Honors are given in national recognition of achievements.

Mr. Burton, chairman of the Franklin County, Georgia, library board, has been keenly interested for years in the development of the rural library and has, as editor of the Lavonia Times, campaigned extensively for extension of service. In 1939, he devoted an entire issue of his newspaper to library conditions in Georgia. Under his leadership the county has put into operation a book truck which has served rural people not reached by libraries.

Long Active

Mr. Marcus, president of the Montclair Board of Trustees since 1920, long has been active in interpreting the library to tax appropriating bodies. He has helped to establish the librarian in the confidence of the community. He was joint author with Margery Quigley, librarian of the Montclair Public Lbirary, of the book entitled, "Portrait of a Library." He recently organized a cost-accounting study of library practices, obtaining funds from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Miss Anne T. Eaton, librarian of the Lincoln School, New York City, received at this morning's session, the James Terry White Medal, for notable, published professional writing in the literary field. The work which won her the award is her book, "Reading with Children," published last year. In 1937 James T. White, publisher, established the annual award in memory of his grandfather, founder of the publishing firm of James T. White and Company. No award was made in 1940. Miss Eaton in addition to her library work writes reviews of children's books for the New York Times.

Devoting this morning's session chiefly to the discussion of library service in rural districts, speakers explained problems of farm population under changed social structure, and ways and means of attempting a solution. The library will have to decide, said A. Drummond Jones, Senior Social Scientist, Division of Program Study and Discussion, United States Department of Agriculture, whether it is going to content itself with

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

Nazis Push Ahead in Russia; Britain Pledges Aid to Soviet; U.S. Condemns Hitler Attack

Newest Hitler campaign is seen as cementing British unity in war still further.

By Mallory Browne

European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 23—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's promise of all possible aid to Russia and his pledge never to parley nor negotiate with Reichsführer Hitler has behind it the full support of the British people, more united now than ever in the new awareness of the need for redoubled efforts to meet the increased peril implied by the Nazi attack on the Soviets.

If Herr Hitler hoped to weaken British resistance by stirring up dissension through class appeal on the grounds of an anti-Bolshevist crusade he has failed completely.

On the contrary the German attack on Soviet Russia has had the opposite effect. It has rallied to the Government's support the only group in the country where some signs of defection had become visible recently. The extreme left wing of labor, which is under Communist influence, which has been more and more vocal in favoring a compromise peace movement, now appears to have been brought over into camp among the Government's strongest supporters.

Communists' Stand

Thus the Communist Party of Great Britain in an official statement declares "Hitler's attack against the Socialist Soviet Union is Fascism's supreme aggression against the people of the world" and Mr. D. N. Pritt, Labor Member of Parliament, and Treasurer of the People's Convention declared "If Britain and the United States will fight the Nazis with all their power this new move will be the end of Fascism."

Mr. J. Tanner, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, which only last week sprang a surprise by voting for a peace program based on the people's Convention, now states "every effort must be made to remove any differences we have with Russia and to trace the steps to bring about an active alliance with her, both economic and military."

By promising full British aid for the Soviets, Mr. Churchill has thus rallied the extreme left-wing elements here who have been causing some concern lately to the move for stronger support of the Nation's war effort.

Compromise Barred

And simultaneously he reaffirmed "we are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of the Nazi regime. From this nothing will turn us—nothing. We will never parley, we will never negotiate with Hitler or any of his gang."

Thereby he has abolished in advance any notion that the British Government might be tempted to temporize or compromise with the Nazis now they have returned to their old anti-Bolshevist position.

Furthermore, if Herr Hitler hoped to lull the British into a

Continued on Page 25, Column 1

Wide World Radiophoto

As War Widens in Russia

Above: A view of Kreshchatik, the central street in Kiev, Russia, which was one of the main targets of the German air attacks as the Nazi forces advanced against Russia. Below: Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, pictured as he read the anti-Russian declaration.

Revolts against Moscow reported in Baltic States—Finns cling to neutrality.

BERLIN, June 23 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's legions have driven ahead "on schedule and successfully" in their first lunges against Soviet Russia along the 2,000-mile-long battle line of Germany's new eastern front, the High Command declared today.

Specific details of German progress in the conflict pitting two of the world's largest military machines in one of the most meaningful struggles of history were omitted from the communiqué, however.

A Russian submarine base on the Black Sea was especially hard hit in an attack by German bombers yesterday, DNB, official German news agency, said, adding that oil stores were set afire.

By the Associated Press

Monday, June 23

The Baltic bulwark which Soviet Russia erected by threats and persuasion against the possibility of just such an attack by Germany as is now raging along its great western frontier appeared today to be crumbling.

Combined military and political blows within and without the three little States—Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia—which the Russians took into camp and started fortifying a year ago, threatened to link them with Adolf Hitler.

According to Berlin advices, based in turn on radiocasts from the Kaunas radio, Lithuanians have risen up, forming a new Government pledged to help Germany fight Russia.

An effort to cut Latvia also out of the Russian camp was indicated when the Germans radiocast a declaration by a Latvian "Government-in-Exile" that Latvia, too, would fight alongside Germany presumably when and if Russian rule could be cast off.

Revolts Expected

Helsingfors reports said that Estonia, farthest removed of the three from the German-Russian battle line, was expected to follow suit. Baltic political refugees, themselves anti-Russian, said Russia had expected revolts in the three States.

Finland, who lost territory to Russia by war, declared, at the same time, that it would maintain neutrality as long as possible—this despite Reichsführer Hitler's classification of it as his ally.

Meanwhile, Germany launched its attack on Russia on June 22 upon a front stretching from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea—a front lined with 5,000,000 men.

It was, in scope and in its meaning for the world, a major development of perhaps the greatest war in history.

It meant that Adolf Hitler had given up hope of a quick conquest of Britain.

Breaking his treaty with Russia—signed in August, 1939, to secure the Eastern Front while Germany launched its attacks in the West—Herr Hitler charged the Soviets with sabotage and double dealing.

In return, the Russians accused the Germans of a cynical repudiation of the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact, immediately put the Red air fleet aloft and early reports told of heavy air battles over Germany's East Prussia.

Advance Under Way

As to ground forces, the Nazis offered only the general statement that their advance was everywhere under way.

To this new fighting Britain officially turned a cautious eye. It was pointed out in London, however, that the British and Russians were now fighting the same foe, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared simply:

"Any man or State that fights against Hitler will have our aid."

He suggested that the United States take a similar course.

The Italians joined the Germans in a declaration of war upon the Soviet.

The initial maneuvers in Tokyo indicated that Japan, although a member of the Axis alliance, would stay out of the fighting.

The wireless of Sweden broadcast instructions to all ships at sea to return at once to Swedish ports—the sort of direction that usually is given by a power about to become a belligerent.

Spain made it clear that it sympathized with Germany.

Orient stunned — watches and waits: Page 6.

Text of Molotoff address charging German aggression: Page 7.

Churchill pledges aid to Russia: Page 9.

Hitler's declaration of War on Russia: Page 9.

Washington Condemns 'Treacherous Attack'

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—The one great issue before the American people today is to stop Nazi Germany, and all help in this aid, no matter from what source, is welcome, the United States Government declared today.

Although calling the principles and doctrines of Communism as intolerable as those of Naziism, Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said that Russian resistance to Germany will hasten the end of Adolf Hitler and consequently will contribute to America's own defense and security.

While warning that President Roosevelt himself did not yet know if Russia would be eligible for aid under the lend-lease program, Secretary Welles strongly hinted that this would be so, saying that the measure clearly empowers the President to assist those powers whose defense is deemed necessary to that of the United States.

It is believed that the United States is waiting for the Soviet Union to make formal application for such aid and that, in granting it, this Government would make clear its dislike of Russia's internal and external policies. So far, no communication has been received from Moscow, the Acting Secretary said.

Warning of Nazi Intent

Describing the German attack as proof that Berlin negotiates nonaggression pacts only as subterfuge and in a different light than do "civilized" nations, Secretary Welles declared that such pacts "constitute a dire warning on the part of Germany of hostile and murderous intent.

"To the present German Government, the very meaning of the word 'honor' is unknown."

The statement was issued after Mr. Welles had conferred with the President twice in the course of the morning. It is seen as preparing the American people for a measure of wartime collaboration with Russia, which most Americans would find distasteful except in the most critical times.

This preparation is believed to have dictated inclusion of that part of the statement excoriating the principles of both Communism and National Socialism. Strong stress was made of the point that "neither kind of imposed overlordship can have or will have any support or any sway in the mode of life, or in the system of government, of the American people."

The immediate issue, however, as seen by this Government, is whether Herr Hitler's plan for universal conquest and enslavement of all peoples and the destruction of democracy can be stopped. Since this is so, the Government holds that any opposition to Hitlerism can only "redound to the benefit of our own defense and security."

The statement ends with the un-

Continued on Page 25, Column 6

Two-Edged Nazi Strategy in Russia; Stalin Policy Seen Dictated by Fear

—Berlin—

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States.

Adolf Hitler's long predicted attack on Soviet Russia is a shrewd double play intended to give German high strategy the advantage of two alternative courses of action either one of which the Führer can develop or abandon as events unfold in this new phase of world war.

It is first and primarily a hedge against a protracted war involving the stupendous power of the United States. It is an attempt to protect himself against this by gaining absolute control of the resources of European Russia which he had found himself unable to obtain by means short of war.

It is, secondly, an effort to consolidate the basis for a peace offensive which Herr Hitler's strategists have always wanted to keep in reserve as a means of bringing the war to a quick end if the going became too difficult.

Disunity Is Sought

Incidental to both of these two purposes behind the move, and involved in both of them, is the idea that by suddenly turning on Russia, Germany will be able to promote disunity and indecision both in Britain and the United States.

In fact the first result Herr Hitler and his diplomatic strategists hope to achieve by the Russian move is a reduced tempo of intervention by the United States and with it a revival of the appeasement movement in Britain.

But Berlin took far more than this possibility into its considerations in pressing Russia to the point where Joseph Stalin made the one decision he probably never expected to make during the course of this war—namely to fight or surrender. The move proves that Britain has actually won a great military victory during the dark months of defeat in Greece, Crete,

Continued on Page 25, Column 5

Monitor Writers Tell Background of War

Reasons behind the war between Russia and Germany cannot—because of censorship—be freely analyzed from the capitals of those countries. But two correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor, writing from intimate knowledge of these countries where they have recently served, today tell the meaning of the new moves.

Joseph Harsch, recently returned to the United States, served in Germany from the beginning of the war.

Edmund Stevens, back in America after coverage which has included the Finnish, Norwegian, and Greek campaigns, writes from long experience in Moscow.

—Moscow—

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who spend 5½ years in Russia.

"No matter how much you may feed a wolf, he still gazes longingly at the fields and forests."

Joseph Stalin has proved to himself and the world that this old Russian proverb applies to the Nazi wolf and the fields and forests of the Ukraine.

It often is easier to quote proverbs or give advice to a neighbor than to act on it oneself. For more than five years the Soviets, through their Geneva mouthpiece, Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff, warned the world against appeasing the aggressors. When Neville Chamberlain stepped off the plane at Croydon after his memorable Munich flight, declaring he had brought back "peace in our time" in his leather briefcase, the Soviets were the most outspoken in predicting that war had been postponed only slightly. A few months later, just as the warnings against appeasement proved their correctness, the Soviets themselves embraced appeasement.

The Russians were threatened by the same danger as the rest of Europe—Adolf Hitler. They were offered the hand of friendship and alliance against the common foe by Britain. But Mr. Stalin saw, or thought he saw, a dagger up the sleeve and preferred an under-

Continued on Page 25, Column 3

Proposed Power Increase to Give WRUL Contact With Entire Civilized World

WRUL Is Planning World's Largest Short-Wave Station

Plans are under way to give Boston what it is claimed would be the largest short-wave radio station in the world. Walter S. Lemmon, radio inventor, and President of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, operating WRUL, announced today that application covering the increased equipment, enabling the station to construct a new 100,000-watt power unit, has been filed with the Federal Communications Commission at Washington.

At the present time, Moscow's short-wave Station RW-96, 100,000 watts, is the most powerful in the world.

Under its present 50,000 watt power, WRUL is one of the largest short-wave plants in the United States. It is broadcasting 12 different languages daily, including Arabic, Serbo-Croatian, and Greek. The addition of a new 100,000-watt transmitter would give the station unusual facilities for broadcasting to all parts of the civilized world. said Mr. Lemmon.

He also explained that WRUL recently completed a new beam-antenna system, which magnifies this power 25 times. Eventually, this is expected to give the station the use of two radio beams, the first one of 2,500,000 watts, and the second of more than 1,000,000 watts, thereby covering both South America and Europe simultaneously.

This short-wave project accepts no commercial advertising, and is supported entirely by contributions, gifts, and endowments, similar to the way in which many colleges and universities are supported, Mr. Lemmon pointed out.

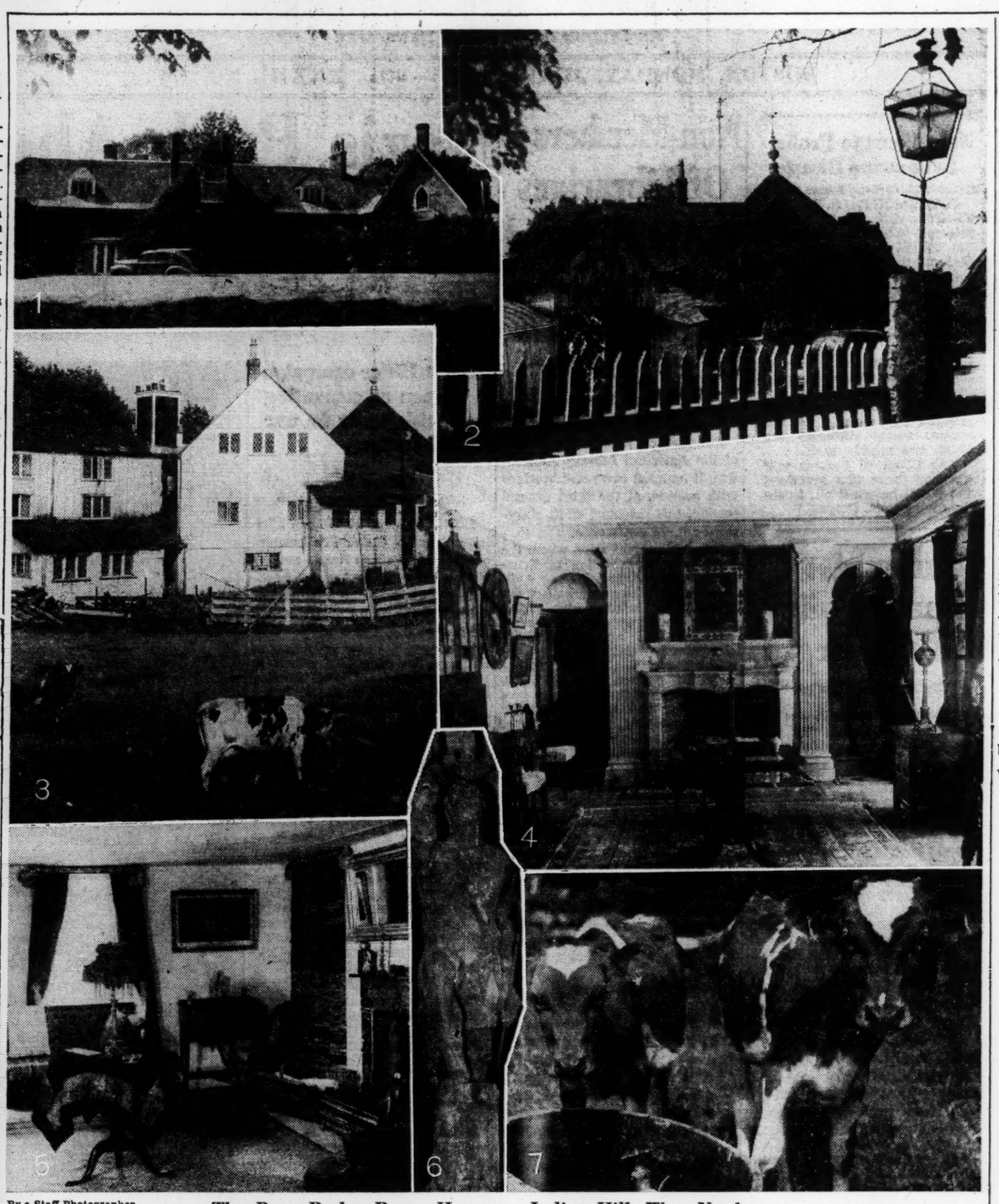
Before the war, WRUL was developing listener instruction courses as a radio university, in co-operation with Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tufts College, and other educational institutions.

Since the war began, WRUL has chiefly devoted its energies to bolstering the morale of the thousands of listeners in the conquered nations, and to offsetting Nazi propaganda efforts.

"While support by contributions has been growing satisfactorily, and now covers a budget of more than $120,000 a year, the station has been assisted in immediately starting this large additional plant by a loan from the R.F.C., just approved by Administrator Jesse Jones in Washington," said Mr. Lemmon.

The exact amount of the Government Defense loan is not described, but it is understood to be sufficient to cover the basic construction of the new short-wave power plant, and will be supplemented by private subscriptions.

It is expected that the additional power will be available within a few months, and it will be utilized for the increased national defense efforts of the United States in Western Hemisphere solidarity.



By a Staff Photographer

The Ben: Perley Poore Home on Indian Hill, West Newbury

A broad driveway leads to the entrance shown in (1) where walls and gables hang heavy with vines. To the left of this comes the portion shown in (2), while back of these and beyond extend the great stables and barns (3) where were housed the longhorn cattle, of which the owner was very proud. Many cows are now kept here, for it is a dairy farm, but they resemble longhorns not at all. There are two mantles around the fireplace, shown in (4), typical of the owner's peculiar individuality in taste. The marble came from historic Stuyvesant House in New York City; behind it, and extending above, is a classical example of wood that may be the work of Samuel McIntire of Salem. The corner chair, partly hidden by the table, came from the home of the last Royal Governor of Massachusetts, Thomas Hutchinson. One of several small parlors is shown in (5). Number 6 is a statue of an Indian, of carved wood, which faces the view in (1), and stands where the photographer did for that view. Two of the youngest residents at Indian Hill watch the photographer skeptically, in (7).

Massachusetts Women Voters Join in Defense Campaign

The famous German "Guns Before Butter" slogan is finding its counterpart in the United States in a vigorous campaign which is being launched by the League of Women Voters calling for an all-out citizen effort to "Win the Battle of Production."

The Massachusetts branch of the League joined the Nation-wide campaign today with a call from its President, Mrs. LaRue Brown, for the enlistment of every citizen in the army of national defense.

"Some of our citizens," Mrs. Brown declared, "do not seem to realize that this is a critical period of American history and that sacrifices great and small will be needed."

She cited as an example of the kind of persons who do not appreciate the seriousness of the situation those living near trade schools who have been heard to complain at the noise of machinery as defense workers are being trained at night.

"If these people understood the true state of the world, the danger facing us and our way of life," said Mrs. Brown, "they would realize that the more they are kept awake by defense machinery now, the less likely they are to be disturbed by bombs and antiaircraft guns later."

To inform every citizen of what is going on, the Massachusetts League is distributing throughout the State a pamphlet on defense production, giving such information as the fact that by May, 1941, contracts for more than $15,000,000,000 had been let by the United States and an additional $3,700,000,000 by the British Government, while defense funds authorized and pending, amount to more than $40,000,000,000. Also the fact that William S. Knudsen, Director-General of the OPM, has recommended a 60 per cent increase in total production.

As far as the defense picture in Massachusetts is concerned, the League has appointed a committee to assemble facts on Labor Relations and Defense, Training and Placement of Defense Workers, and Housing and Defense.

Mrs. Alan R. Morse of Brookline, Mrs. Harland Newton of Lincoln, and Mrs. Donald J. Hurley of Boston are serving on this committee.

Mrs. John J. Mahoney of Watertown is directing the campaign.

New Draft Registrants Can List Two Addresses

Military and defense news in brief:

Winthrop Blocks Army Road—Construction of a military road across Shirley Gut to Fort Dawes on Deer Island was blocked temporarily today when the Selectmen of Winthrop refused to take by eminent domain the small tract of land necessary for the project on the grounds that the road would make Winthrop a "prison town."

Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, at a conference today warned the Selectmen "this is not the time to block on petty grounds the modest request of the Federal Government made in the interest of national defense. Winthrop does not want to stand out as the one town in the Commonwealth which is hindering the national defense effort."

The Selectmen agreed to give further consideration to the proposal tonight upon receipt of a Public Works Department communication informing them that the military highway to Fort Dawes will be constructed regardless of the Selectmen's position. If the Selectmen continue to refuse to take the necessary land, the proposed highway will be constructed entirely upon property owned by the Metropolitan District Commission. However this land would necessitate negotiating a very hazardous curve.

Descendant of Franklin—Donald F. Foley of Brighton, a descendant of Benjamin Franklin and of the first United States Consul to the Sandwich Islands, according to Lieut. Commander C. H. Taecker, was today sworn in as an apprentice seaman in the U. S. Navy.

Commander Taecker, who is recruiting officer at the Federal Building, added that Mr. Foley was graduated a few days ago from the Brighton high school, where he played football and hockey.

Draft registration rules — Regulations governing selective service registration were revised today following Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proclamation setting July 1 as the date for the second registration. New regulations permit registrants to list two addresses, one as a residence, the other a mailing address. Registrants who divided their time between two localities will also be allowed to designate in which locality they will report to the draft board. In addition, the regulations now eliminate the five-day period given citizens outside continental or territorial boundaries of the United States on registration day. Henceforth, they must register immediately upon arrival in this country, according to State Selective Service officials.

Governor Saltonstall's proclamation yesterday, however, provided, as in the first registration, that residents of the Commonwealth outside the United States on July 1 "shall within five days after his return" present themselves for registration.

Landing Maneuvers — Current ship-to-shore drills for Fort Devens troops will terminate about the middle of July with a mass landing of 16,000 soldiers from the transport Kent in the Buzzards Bay area, Army officials have announced. Maneuvers by small units will continue until July 5. After that date, it was said, entire regiments will participate. Soldiers at Fort Devens will also take part in landing drills at Robbins Pond near the cantonment.

Field Maneuvers — Field maneuvers for the 16th Medical Regiment at Fort Devens, an all-Selective Service outfit, began this morning with their departure for northern New York. They will be gone five days, camping in fields along the way, engaged in "a road march convoy problem." They are scheduled to arrive at Pine Camp, Watertown, N. Y., tomorrow, returning to Fort Devens by Friday evening.

Free Ball Games — Soldiers at Camp Edwards learned yesterday that they may see the Boston Red Sox home games Wednesdays and Saturdays as guests of the management. Lieut. Col. Paul Murray, Camp Commander, announced that each week the Red Sox have home games scheduled for those days 2,000 tickets will be sent to the camp.

Welcome Cool Due to Continue

A mass of cold air moving southward over New England brought an end to the heat wave today, and the United States Weather Bureau predicted cooler weather would continue for several days.

At the Boston office of the Weather Bureau, morning and forenoon temperature readings of 59 degrees were 36 degrees lower than the 95 degree high of Sunday afternoon. The temperature in mid-forenoon was 15 degrees cooler than at 3 a. m.

Showers, heavy in some places, occurred generally from the southern half of New Hampshire and Vermont through southern New England. Scattered light showers in northern New England yesterday were followed by clearing weather moving southward today.

Cape Trains Halt Passenger Runs

All Cape Cod passenger train service from Yarmouth to Provincetown will be discontinued tomorrow under an order issued today by the State Public Utilities Commission.

Under the order the Commission approved a petition filed by the New Haven Railroad asking that the Old Colony Railroad be allowed to abandon all service at the stations in South Dennis, Harwich, Orleans, Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro, and Provincetown.

For some time the Old Colony has operated a gasoline powered car during summer months under a previous Commission order. The New Haven Railroad urged discontinuance of the summer service, saying a bus service would be instituted in its stead.

Trevour's Island May Clear Up Mystery of the 17th Century

Possible solution of the disappearance of David Thompson, one of the Pilgrim fathers, may result from an archaeological discovery by Edward Rowe Snow, authority on the islands of Boston harbor, it was disclosed today.

Mr. Snow, who has delved into the history of the islands, made this latest discovery because he has been keeping close tabs on several "projects" around the harbor, including the erosion problem.

Six or seven feet of the easterly side of old Trevour's island washed away in the spring of 1941, and Mr. Snow, in making a visit to the spot a few days ago, found some archaeological remains that prompted him to sponsor an expedition, headed by Frederick F. Orchard of Harvard University's Peabody Museum.

Found Evidences

The expedition, armed with pick axes and shovels, moved into what is virtually the "front yard" of the port of Boston, dug several hours in the easterly cliff of the island, which is seven or eight feet above the highwater mark, and found evidences of prior habitation, all of which are now being studied and analyzed by Mr. Orchard.

The discovery was only a short distance from where the first brick house in the United States was erected in 1626, said Mr. Snow today. The house, abandoned years later, was eventually buried by action of tide and storm, or, possibly, leveling and filling activities on the island. In 1889, a part of the banking fell away, exposing sections of that first brick house, said to have been the home of David Thompson.

Early records fail to show what happened to Mr. Thompson. Mention is made of him prior to 1628, but in that year, when the Pilgrims contributed to a fund to "deport" Thomas Morton of Merrymount Park, Quincy, to England, the list of subscribers mentions practically all known residents excepting Mr. Thompson.

Got Its Name

The island got its name in 1621 when Myles Standish and 12 other early settlers landed on it in an exploration tour. One of the group was named Trevour, and the island was given to him by Myles Standish, it would appear from early records.

Several theories are entertained by Mr. Snow as to what is indicated by his discovery. First, it may fill in gaps in early records of David Thompson, but other theories may link it with pirates who abounded in Boston waters at one time; the battle between the frigate George, and the American frigate Warren in 1776; the family of Benjamin Lynde and his father, who had a summer home on that island many years ago; Indians who had been converted to Christianity or early sailors lost in the vicinity during gales.

Civilian Defense 9-Areas Plans

Establishment of nine Civilian Defense areas throughout the Nation to simplify administration of national defense machinery was revealed today by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, National Director for Civilian Defense in a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The regional officers will have a technical board consisting of representatives of the local corps area, Army Commander, the United States Army G. H. Q. airforce, charged with air defense of the area, the appropriate naval district Commandant, the appropriate legal territorial subdivision of the Department of Justice, and the territorial sub-division of the Federal Security Agency. Representatives from the Council of State governments, the American Municipal Association, and the United States Conference of Mayors will be included.

Immediately, Governor Saltonstall replied that Massachusetts will co-operate fully.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Special meeting for civilian defense under the sponsorship of the Air Conditioning Bureau of Boston and the Boston Committee on Public Safety. Scheduled speakers are Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, Chairman of the Boston Committee; Building Commissioner James H. Mooney; John T. Ward, Assistant Vice-President of the Boston Edison Company; Chester Lindsay Churchill, Director of the Planning and Technical Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; and Mrs. Humphrey Plowden of Oxford, England, former Deputy Chief Warden of that city. In Pritchard Hall, Walker Memorial, Charles River Drive, Cambridge, at 8 p m.

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "American Rooms" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Margret Kurkjian, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 12
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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CHARLES OF THE RITZ SALON
Charles of the Ritz
ANNOUNCES THE OPENING OF A SALON FOR
Sub-debs

Boston mothers, hearing of the success of our Salons for Sub-debs in other cities, have long been asking for one here. Now we are happy to present their daughters with a delightful new salon catering to the special needs and tastes of the 10 to 16 year old girl. Prices conform to junior allowances, too. Permanent end curls, for instance, are only $6.50. Come in and visit, soon!
RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, BOSTON

Brown Opens Training For Defense Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23—Stepping up its defense education program, Brown University today opens its first summer session since World War days with the beginning of classes for high school graduates, undergraduates, and advanced students. A total enrollment of about 125 is expected.

The major defense training project at Brown will be conducted by the Graduate School in applied mechanics. Fifty-five engineers, mathematicians, technicians and other specialists in defense industry will spend the next 12 weeks studying problems of higher mathematics as applied to industry under a staff of 16 experts from Europe and the United States.

The staff includes four exiled German specialists whose work in applied mechanics has helped bring about the high quality and efficiency of Nazi planes and other fighting equipment. They will teach courses and take charge of advanced research in fluid dynamics, partial differential equations and elasticity.

Forty-six Rhode Island high school graduates begin today an eight weeks' intensive training program in drawing, mathematics, industrial electricity, engineering materials and surveying to prepare them for jobs in defense industries. The program, under the direction of Brown's division of engineering, calls for a seven-hour day of classroom, laboratory and field work five days a week.

Approximately 25 Brown undergraduates who have been studying for a Bachelor of Arts degree will be taking courses in mathematics, physics and engineering in order to become candidates for a Bachelor of Science degree. Students who graduate with an Sc. B. degree are eligible at once for ensign's commissions in the Naval Reserve. Juniors can apply for probationary commissions.

This is another of Brown's steps to keep its students on the campus and yet to help them qualify for constructive service in national defense.

James Roosevelt Leaves Lisbon on Yankee Clipper

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Capt. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, who has visited war zones in Asia, Africa, and Europe as a Marine Corps officer, left Lisbon, Portugal, on the Yankee Clipper today, Pan American Airways reported.

Old Ben: Perley Poore Home At W. Newbury Open to Public

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The famous home of Ben: Perley Poore, at Indian Hill in West Newbury, is now open to the public by the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities, after renovations that have been in progress since the estate was presented to the Society by a grandson of the builder, Ben: Perley Poore Mosely, more than a year ago.

This place, with its strange house of more than 30 rooms, has associations worthy to make it a shrine for at least two conspicuous reasons. One of these is, its builder was probably the first American to collect American home furnishings of the late 1600s and the 1700s, following this enthusiasm so ardently that frequent additions to his house were necessary to make room for them.

The second is, that as Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal and other newspapers for 30 or more years, his talents, his high aims and his eminent integrity earned for him the esteem of contemporaries in all national political activities.

His ability and reliability were of such unprecedented character in his field, that his work is still emulated by Washington correspondents. These count it a notable honor to be invited to the membership of 50 in the Gridiron Club which Mr. Poore founded and of which he was the first president.

Public Benefit

The 120-acre Indian Hill estate now lately presented to this society and to be maintained for public benefit, has been owned by John Poore and his descendents ever since that pioneer bought the land from the Indian Great Tom, in 1640. It is situated on a high hill three miles from the Merrimac River and about half as far west of the Newburyport Turnpike.

The house is reached by a broad driveway that sweeps in front of the low, rambling, ivy-covered house in a wide curve. Extensive lawns and numerous gardens have not always been well kept lately, but are being brought back to comeliness as part of the Society's restoration. The hundreds of fine trees have thrived continually and add their dignity and antiquity to the park-like surroundings.

It is difficult to describe the house in terms applied to most places of historic interest and the home of a collector of Americana. There are no great fireplaces, impressively paneled rooms with wide floor boards, nor graceful and hospitable stairways, nor impressive vistas extending through several rooms and halls.

Although Ben: Perley Poore had lively and discriminating enthusiasm for old-time furnishings and embodied paneling from old homes that were being demolished, he seems to have given little thought to architectural precedent. Although he spent 15 or 20 years of his boyhood and early manhood in Europe, the country homes he became familiar with there seem to have contributed little to this house of his.

Picture of Man

In walking about the almost interminable rooms, passageways and narrow little stairways leading to gable after gable, we like to have in mind some picture of the man whose fancy decided all this. We are told that he was short and stout, of rugged Scottish type, with large head, long gray hair and a full scraggly beard that spread over his chest. He had a buoyant nature and an endless store of entertaining anecdotes and reminiscences made him welcome everywhere. In the Presidential election of 1856 he declared he would wheel a barrel of apples from Newburyport to Boston if Filmore was defeated. This vow he kept, although it took him two days to trundle his load of apples to the State House, through cheering crowds.

A stranger is quickly lost in roaming through this building, as the writer was more than once, although an escort was nearby. Most of the rooms are extremely low-studded, although they may have seemed high to the low-statured owner. Some of them, though, are of normal height, such as that in which the panelled walls of Province House are built in. This building was the earliest seat of Provincial Government and was demolished about 1850. The weather vane from this building—a figure of an Indian with bow and arrow—is another relic from Province House and is a fitting detail of a place called Indian Hill.

Not Antiquity

But one should not look for antiquity in the structure itself for nothing was left of the ancestral dwelling after a fire which destroyed the place in Mr. Poor's boyhood. All that now stands is assumed to have been built by him, evidently in the hearty spontaneous and impulsive manner which we are led to associate with his personality.

The furnishings that he brought together, however, are proof of his decided taste, discrinimation and individuality, for these were assembled long before there was any general regard for antiques as such.

The earliest popular book on antiques—Furniture of the Olden Time by Frances Clary Morse — was published in 1902. A considerable number of the rare articles illustrated in it were selected from the collection of Ben Perley Poore, bought by him 30 to 40 years earlier. The importance of some of these is indicated by one of the arm chairs shown in the pictures —a Chippendale corner chair of mahogany with claw and ball feet, from the home furnishings of the last Royal Governor of Massachusetts, Thomas Hutchinson.

Old pewter ware, fine wrought iron, so-called Lowestoft brought to Massachusetts by early sea captains, and Indian relics, many of which were found in the soil on his own farm, are some of the important types of articles which he collected and treasured.

The visitor who takes the guided tour of one hour will find all the minutes crowded with surprises as the treasures housed there are noticed one by one and as the virile and attractive personality of the builder comes to be associated with the place.

Indian Hill is about 40 miles from Boston by way of the Newburyport turnpike and is open from 10 to 5 daily, except for the noon hour 12 to 1. The admission charge is 50 cents.

Boston's Port Not to Lose By Taking of Pier

The Port of Boston will not lose any business when the Federal Government takes over the State-owned Commonwealth Pier for national defense purposes, Herman A. MacDonald declared today after a conference with officials of two steamship lines now using the pier.

The conference was called because the pier is expected to be taken over by the Army or Navy before July 1. John N. Levins, General Manager of the American-Hawaiian Line, and John T. Sasso, representing the Luckenbach Steamship Company, attended the conference and called upon Commissioner McDonald to determine how to provide berths for the ships now bound for the pier.

Mr. MacDanald assured the officials that the Public Works Commission will co-operate with the company to arrange facilities at the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany piers.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM RAIN COOL FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly fair but some high cloudiness tonight and Tuesday; continued cool with lowest temperatures tonight near 58 degrees; moderate easterly winds.

Maine: Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair; warmer in the interior.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair in north, considerable cloudiness in south portion tonight and Tuesday, continued cool tonight, warmer Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, cooler tonight, warmer in the interior Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Block Island: Moderately easterly winds tonight and Tuesday, weather fair except scattered to broken high clouds south of Portland.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh northeast winds over north and moderate shifting over south portion tonight; fresh winds mostly easterly Tuesday; partly cloudy with showers tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	95	New Orleans	74	91
Denver	59	85	New York	75	98
Chicago	69	79	Norfolk	76	89
Kansas City	72	94	Philadelphia	77	95
Miami	80	89	St. Louis	73	98
Minneapolis	66	82	Washington	76	93

A—8:30 a. m., D.S.T., June 23.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:26 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Tuesday, 11:57 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

Hemisphere Solidarity Seen as Vital by Rotary

By John B. Goodman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 23—Rotary International closed its thirty-second annual convention here June 20 with a vigorous reaffirmation of its objective of international friendship but with special emphasis placed on the importance of Western Hemisphere solidarity and the need for a greater and more effective welding together of nations of North, Central, and South America.

In the history of Rotary conventions there have only been four larger than the one which closed here, a remarkable record in view of war conditions throughout the world. The total registration was 9,817, including 218 from twenty-six foreign countries. Representatives were present from Argentina, Australia, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, England, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Straits Settlement, Union of South Africa, Uruguay and Venezuela in addition to the United States, Hawaii and Puerto Rica.

Goodwill Atmosphere

During the six-day conclave a distinct feeling of friendship and goodwill prevailed. Foreign delegates were particularly conscious of this atmosphere, they said. Controversial issues were adroitly put aside in favor of co-operative efforts. Rotary International is not a pacifistic organization, its leaders pointed out, and it has no plan for world peace other than development of friendship and understanding between nations. It believes it can accomplish world peace by this means. But, one leader declared, to set upon such a task the organization must maintain strength within itself.

Proposed legislation which might tend to deter the organization in its international purposes, such as an attempt to form an American organization within Rotary International, was defeated. During the week speakers constantly urged the organization to turn away from its traditional stand of nonpartisanship between nations and complacency because "Rotary has a real stake in the victory of the democracies."

One of the most touching addresses to the convention was made by short-wave radio from a bomb shelter "somewhere in England." The speaker was Tom A. Warren of Wolverhampton, England. He declared "Rotary cannot exist where the individual man is chained. Rotary must no longer be complacent. Let this convention take the future of Rotary boldly in its hands." When the meeting closed most of the delegates were in agreement with their new President, Tom J. Davis of Butte, Mont., who said "let us not be carried away by the spirit of war. As men, fight if we must, but as Rotarians, keep our hearts and minds free of hate."

Continental Unity

Keynoting the feeling of greater unity between the two continents of the Western Hemisphere, Enrique Gil of Buenos Aires, Argentina, declared "Rotary as a social movement in its present day and progress is again evidence that the destinies of Latin and Anglo-Saxon races in America are not convergent or divergent, but run along parallel lines, complementing each other and thus serving the common cause of a new civilization." In addition to Mr. Davis, who succeeds Armando de Arruda Pereira of Sao Paulo, Brazil, as President, other officers elected included Mr. Warren of Wolverhampton, England, First Vice-President; Joaquin Serraotsa Cibils of Montevideo, Uruguay, Second Vice-President; Arthur S. Fitzgerald of Windsor, Ontario, Third Vice-President; Rufus S. Chapin of Chicago, Treasurer, and the following Directors; Daniel C. Pearson, Roswell, N. M; Richard E. Vernon, Chicago; Percy Hodgson, Pawtucket, R. I.; Julio Gerlein Comelin, Barranquilla, Colombia; C. J. Steiger, Zurich, Switzerland; Yen Te-Ching, Nanking, China; Lawrence S. Aker, Memphis,Tenn.; J. Carthell Robbins, Stuttgart, Ark., and Francis A. Kettaneh, Beirut, Lebanon.

Goodwill the Keynote Here

View of Rotary International Meeting in Denver

Demands Made in Argentina For Clarity on Foreign Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The arrival of Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazu from Europe, via the United States, to assume the Argentine Foreign Ministership has provoked reflections of some importance among his fellow countrymen. One of these is that they have not been taking sufficient interest in external affairs.

There has been much self-criticism on this point. A former Minister was chided for the "leisurely way" he proceeded and now it is pointed out that there has been an interval of 4½ months between resignation of the last Foreign Minister and assumption of office by Dr. Guiñazu. It is true there has been a temporary appointee, but however conscientious and patriotic, such an appointee cannot be expected to commit either himself or his country on high policy.

Past months have witnessed important Old and New World developments and it is generally regretted that the voice of Argentina has not been heard more clearly. There has been criticism, too, that the Government keeps foreign affairs too much in the sphere of diplomatic conventional vagueness and hesitates to pronounce on international issues with clarity and a sense of responsibility.

There is an incipient demand for recognition that Argentina is living in a new age of foreign relationships and that different methods have to be applied. Referring to the necessity of a more vigorous foreign policy, with a clear outline of its objects, the newspaper La Nacion declared:

Old Clichées Criticized

"Whoever refers to the last Presidential Message for information about Argentine foreign policy will be defrauded on finding there is no difference between its contents and those of similar documents 30 or 40 years ago. It would seem as if nothing has happened since then, either overseas or at home, and that there are but the same colorless facts to be resumed and the same sacramental words to be pronounced without compromising anybody. The contrast between these words and those used by all contemporaneous rulers is truly remarkable.

"No one pretends these words cover realities. No one can deny that it is risky to continue to use these old clichées of days when there may have been nothing to say in these present days when there are many things to be said. The danger is that the omissions of today may be interpreted in an affirmative sense according to the tendency or suspicion of any one side. Evasion in these conditions ceases to be cleverness."

Other sources have criticized the lack of information and systematic secrecy regarding foreign policy. Argentines frequently first learn of the acts of their own governments by cable from overseas sources. It is not a question of discussing and framing policy in public plazas, it is argued, but of giving the community an idea of the objects pursued and the contingencies to be faced. Even the dictatorships recognize this duty, it is pointed out, and, in any case, adequate information is essential to the maintenance of collective morale.

Issue of Bases Urged

There has been deprecatory reference to remarks attributed to the new Foreign Minister when passing through Montevideo. After referring to the importance of the "security of the Rio de la Plata" and its associations with continental defense, he is reported to have professed ignorance as to any negotiations for the construction of bases.

Criticism here is directed to the fact that everybody knows or should know of the Colonia agreement of December, 1940, between the Uruguayan and Argentine chancellors and if this country's objections to the construction of Rio de la Plata bases on Uruguayan territory without a mutual agreement. Here, it is held, is a question of general foreign policy on which there should be no secrecy or quibbling. Argentina's vital interests are seen to be at stake in Rio de la Plata defense and its position is deemed as paramount as that of the United States in the Caribean zone. Then, why not say so, it is asked.

Congress is not exempted from criticism. Many treaties and conventions, some signed years ago, are piled up awaiting ratification. The Havana agreements have yet to be confirmed. The public, perhaps, would be better informed on international policy if these instruments were examined and provoked the parliamentary debates common to other constitutionally-governed countries.

Incidentally, it has been suggested in some quarters that the democratic and pro-Allied inclinations of the new Foreign Minister have been taken too much for granted in Washington, where he was lionized while enroute from Spain to Buenos Aires. It has been suggested that North American and Allied chanceries "wait and see" Dr. Guiñazu in action under home conditions and with the reins of "firm and loyal neutrality" handled by Acting President Castillo.

No U. S. Action On Austria Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—An appeal to the United States Government to issue a declaration that this Country does not recognize the occupation and annexation of Austria was placed before the State Department in Washington today by a group of prominent Austrians. Spokesmen for the group are Count Ferdinand Czernin, author and chairman of Austrian Action, and Dr. Ernst Karl Winter, formerly Vice-Mayor of Vienna and Chairman of the Austro-American Center, who held that such a step would have a "far-reaching political and psychological effect inside Austria."

"The people of Austria have, all through the bitter past regarded the United States as one of their greatest hopes in throwing off the totalitarian yoke, and Austrians have not forgotten America's generous help immediately after the first World War, which saved tens of thousands from starvation," the group declared. "The free Austrians consider it essential that in these dark days the Austrian people must not loose faith in America."

At the same time the free Austrians placed themselves at the disposal of the United States "for any purpose for which the government might want to call upon them."

Italy Ordered to Close All Consulates

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Closing of all Italian Consulates in the United States was ordered by the State Department as another move in a series of measures and counter-measures taken by the United States against the Axis powers and those powers against this country.

The note which Undersecretary Sumner Welles sent to the Italian Ambassador, Prince Ascanio Dei Principi Colonna, said that continued functioning of the Italian consulates here "would serve no desirable purpose." The earlier note to Germany declared that continued operation of the Reich was inimical to the welfare of the United States.

At a press conference, Mr. Welles announced that United States Embassies in Berlin and Rome had been instructed to make arrangements for the return to this country of all American consular officials and employees in the two countries, but at the same time to categorically reject allegations made against them by the Nazi and Fascist Governments.

Besides the Italian consulates, the State Department ordered removal of all agencies and organizations of the Fascist Government, except the Italian Embassy here.

Italian Subjects

State Department officials said these would include Italian subjects who were employees of the Italian Tourist Information Office, Italian National Institute of Exchange, Italcable, Italian Library of Information, Italian Tobacco Monopoly, Italian Commission for the New York World's Fair, Custodian of the Leonardo da Vinci Exhibition, and the office of the Italian Commercial Counselor in New York City.

Stefani, official Italian news agency, was not among the organizations named to be closed. It is not registered at the State Department as an agency of the Italian Government.

An official State Department Compilation showed 105 Italians who will be requested to leave the United States as a result of the order. Thirty-three are consular officers, 57 are consular employees, and 15 are listed as miscellaneous employees, probably of official organizations.

At the same time, it was stated that a final decision will be made later in regard to 87 others who are Italian - Americans, presumably with dual nationality, whose status may be affected by the expulsion order. In that category are 22 consular officers, 50 consular employees and 15 miscellaneous employees.

Text of Note

The text of the note, handed to Ambassador Colonna, said:

"Excellency:

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the President has directed me to request that the Italian Government promptly close all Italian consular establishments within the United States territory and remove therefrom all Italian consular officers, agents, clerks, and employees of Italian nationality. In the opinion of the Government of the United States it is obvious that the continued functioning of the Italian consular establishments in the territory of the United States would serve no desirable purpose.

"I am likewise directed to request the closing of all agencies in this country connected with the Italian Government together with the cessation of their activities, and, furthermore, the removal of all Italian nationals in any way connected with organizations of the Italian Government in the United States, with the exception of its duly accredited representation in Washington.

"It is contemplated that all such withdrawals and closures shall be effected before July 15, 1941.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

The note was signed by Mr. Welles.

Willkie Clubs Refund Offered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Oren Root, Jr., who organized and headed the Associated Willkie Clubs of America, has sent a letter to more than 11,000 men and women who contributed to the Wendell L. Willkie-for-President campaign, offering to each of them a refund of 7 per cent of the sum contributed, the amount being the unexpended campaign balance in the Clubs' treasury. At the same time he voiced the hope of the leaders of the club organization that they be permitted to keep the money for the maintenance of an office in New York City that would serve as a clearing house and research agency for a nationwide good government movement set up on the basis of state autonomy.

Organizations for this purpose are now functioning in many states, Mr. Root said, the majority of them calling themselves independent clubs.

The Associated Willkie Clubs of America were dissolved formally at a meeting in New York City last December at which representatives from 40 states were present. It was the consensus of the meeting that the movement should continue and that the interests of the thousands of men and women through the Clubs had for the first time taken an active part in political affairs should be maintained and strengthened. A committee of 15, of which Mr. Root is a member, was formed at the December meeting to work out a scheme for such a program.

Senator Pat Harrison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—United States Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, who passed on yesterday, was an influential member of Congress for 30 years and an authority on taxation.

Mr. Harrison rose from his first job as a newsboy to become President pro tem of the Senate and Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. He had been a United States Senator since 1918.

In addition to his position as head of the Finance Committee—a post he held throughout the Roosevelt Administration—Senator Harrison was ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a leader in the Senate group favoring aid to Great Britain.

Senator Harrison was christened Byron Patton Harrison but simplified his name to "Pat Harrison" when he first entered politics and was elected district attorney in his Gulf Coast district of Mississippi.

Mr. Harrison was born in Crystal Springs, Miss., the son of Robert and Myra Patton Harrison.

He was graduated from the Crystal Springs High School and entered the Louisiana State University. There, at Baton Rouge, he waited on table to help pay his way.

He entered Congress in 1910 as a Representative and went to the Senate in 1918.

He built a reputation as one of the ablest of give-and-take debaters.

When Mr. Roosevelt became President, Senator Harrison assumed part of the Senate leadership. Tax legislation, social security, tariff problems took most of his time. He worked indefatigably for the Hull reciprocal trade agreements program.

U. S. Takes 14 Nazis From Japanese Ship

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23 (AP)—Government agents took 14 German nationals off the Japanese liner Nitta Maru June 21 and replaced them with sailors from the German cargo ship Eisenach, recently scuttled in Puntavenas Harbor, Costa Rica.

Immigration officials said the passport status of the Germans was being investigated.

Deportation of the Eisenach sailors was ordered from Washington shortly before the Nitta sailed for Japan. Thirty-six other crewmen remained at the immigration station here.

Drive for Separate Air Force to Go On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—Advocates of an American air force independent of both the Army and the Navy will continue their efforts in this direction despite the week-end reorganization of the Army's air arm, it is believed here.

Demanding that the United States establish a separate air arm that will co-operate with the Army and the Navy but not play a subsidiary role, these advocates both in Congress and out are apparently viewing the War Department's week-end move as making no serious change in the air force set-up.

In defense of it, however, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has written to Congress that the War Department feels that joint action between land and air forces is imperative and that this can best be brought about by leaving control in Army hands.

As explained by the Secretary, the reorganization, which establishes a unit known as the "Army Air Forces," makes the Army's air power "autonomous rather than "independent." He said the move unified the "General Headquarters Air Force," now comprising tactical and combat units and combat training, and the "Air Force," which has been charged with basic and advanced training, procurement of equipment, maintenance and research.

The "Army Air Forces," according to the Secretary, are divided into the headquarters Army Air Forces, the Air Corps and the Air Force Combat Command, the last group being assigned the task of preparing plans for aerial defense of this country.

Secretary Stimson held that the job of setting up an independent air arm was too lengthy and cumbersome for these perilous times.

"Confusion and waste of time would result from an attempt to divorce completely all such function from the Army," he wrote to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, "and it would manifestly be dangerous at a time when the Air Corps is involved in the greatest expansion of material and personnel ever undertaken in this country to undertake a far-reaching experiment in the channels of supply.

"There is no magic in the separate or independent Air Force type of organization," he wrote, going on to point out that both France and Italy entered the war with separate Air Forces and that the results to both are now well known. He added that while Germany's Air Force is independent, it is under the absolute control of the over-all General Staff and is used as such.

Pointing out that the American system of government did not call for a single General Staff over Army, Navy and the Air Force, Secretary Stimson said the Army Air Forces was "a modern and a more workable method of developing air power under our system of government."

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, announced, however, that the Committee would hold hearings on the proposal to establish an independent Air Force sponsored by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada.

Anti-Fascists Back U. S. Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Anti-Fascists, led by Count Carlo Sforza, World War Foreign Minister of Italy, today hailed the action of the Roosevelt Administration in ordering the closing of Italian Consular offices and related agencies, while officials of the Consulates and agencies had little to say.

Count Sforza, a leading critic of Premier Mussolini, called the American action "an inevitable result of the previous foolish decision of the Italian Gauleiter to oust the American Consulates from Italy." He added that the United States could win the whole-hearted loyalty of millions of Italian-Americans by stating frankly that it despised Fascism, but admired the best traditions of Italy's pre-Fascist moral and political code.

A spokesman for the Mazzini Society, active anti-Fascist organization, said the United States order was highly approved by all members. Girolamo Valenti, Editor of the anti-Fascist newspaper, La Parola, said he would be particularly pleased to see Gaetano Vecchiotti, Italian Consul-General, leave the United States. Mr. Valenti had several times through his columns charged the Italian Consul General with being a Fascist propagandist.

"Mr. Vecchiotti participated openly in Blackshirt celebrations and did everything he could along these lines," he added. "It is high time the United States got rid of such men. Another sound reason for closing Italian Consulates is that they have become merely duplications of the German Consulates, since Italy has become an occupied country—like Bulgaria and the rest."

Official comment was denied at the Italian Consulate General, 626 Fifth Avenue, while the Italian Tourist Information Office said the suite of rooms there would close as soon as official notification was received from the Italian Embassy in Washington. A tour of "Little Italy" sections on the upper East Side revealed little interest in the closing of the Consulates.

Award of Score of Fellowships Draws Ties of Americas Closer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Twenty fellowships were awarded to Latin-American scholars and artists in the twelfth annual Latin-American Fellowship competition of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, it is announced today. The fellowships, the largest number ever to be awarded to Latin-Americans by the Foundation, will go to eight students in Brazil, four in Mexico, three in Argentina, two each in Uruguay and Puerto Rico, and one in Chile.

All of these Fellows will come to the United States to study, the largest number studying in medicine, others in engineering, botany, physics, law, education, and art. Meanwhile 14 Fellows from the United States, appointed last March, will work in various parts of Latin America during the year.

The Foundation, furthering the cause of Pan-American understanding, has awarded 128 fellowships with stipends of $257,000 in its Latin-American program, and an almost equal number of United States citizens have gone to Latin America during the past 12 years. The stipends are usually $2,000 for a year's fellowship.

Peace Pickets Quit White House

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—After 1,029 hours of continuous marching, the American Peace Mobilization abandoned its picket line in front of the White House June. 21.

More than 100 pickets carrying red, white and blue banners participated in the final march before it ended with a speech by Frederick V. Field, Executive Secretary of the A. P. M. in which he said:

"The American Peace Mobilization gives notice to our Government that the termination of the 1,000-hour White House peace vigil will in no sense diminish our vigilance. The people of this country who desire peace will be heard. They will return to the Nation's Capital again and again, and in ever-increasing numbers until our fight for peace is finally won.

"We therefore recommend that the historic example of our 1,000-hour peace vigil now be taken into towns and cities throughout the country, by setting up peace vigils and picket lines to insist that our elected representatives in Congress and in the Senate maintain faith with their constituents and their election promises to keep this country out of war."

The pickets began their vigil at 4 p. m., May 9. Except for a few brushes with soldiers and a counter picket march maintained for one day by Representative Luther Patrick (D) of Alabama, the 42-day continuous parade up and down the sidewalk outside the high iron White House fence had been without incidents.

Radio Charge Quashed

MEXICO, D. F. —Criminal Court Judge Jose Gonzalez Bustamente has dismissed for "lack of merit" charges of operating an illegal radio station which the Government had made against Edward Vanderfield, an American engineer, and Maria Luisa Yarse, Mexican telephone operator.

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Sexes Equal in Defense

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Uncle Sam's civilian defense organizations will enlist volunteers without distinction between the sexes—at least that is the plan in the current "rough draft" stage.

Disclosure that proposals for strictly "women's divisions" have been rejected tentatively was made by Mrs. Florence Kerr, newly-named administrative assistant to Mayor F. H. La Guardia, Civilian Defense Director.

"Women will be given a chance on an equal basis with men," said Mrs. Kerr. "How many survive will depend on their ability."

She made the point that particular jobs are going to be given to the persons best qualified to do them regardless of whether the individual is a man or a woman.

Division of Jobs

Of course certain jobs, by their nature, will fall some to men and others to women, she said. It would be logical to train men as firefighters and women in the care of children.

She explained that the Office of Civilian Defense intends first setting up a plan and then calling for volunteers to carry it out. Those who meet certain standards and are best qualified will be selected.

Prospective home-defense activities, especially women's part in them, are previewed in the June issue of the Democratic Digest, publication of the Women's Division, Democratic National Committee.

"Women's role will be part of the whole," the author of the article, Miss Bess Furman, said.

Enroll Volunteers

"The Office of Civilian Defense will enroll volunters, both men and women, in every community, for training with existing organizations in various fields vital to defense."

"Training will be specific, with setting up of standard courses in which volunteers must qualify before becoming acceptable for appointment to definite positions in an emergency."

About that uniform for women home defense volunteers:

"Designs in dressy uniforms are not being sought," said Miss Furman. "What OCD is after is something practical—not pomp and parade—something like shirt-and-slacks for outdoor work, shirt-and-short skirt for the indoor jobs, and insignia to designate the working units.

More Defense Houses Rise in Jacksonville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — With the 1940 Duval County census figures outstripped by an influx of more than 25,000 additional persons, defense housing projects and privately financed homes are mushrooming all over the City.

The first 100 homes of the 300-unit defense housing project of the Jacksonville Housing Authority is ready for occupancy according to Ray O. Edwards, Executive Director. These homes are used by enlisted personnel at the Naval Air Station.

Another defense housing project on the reservation for 200 families is nearing completion. Many of the units already are occupied. Officers and families are moving into some sections of Riverside Gardens, a 164-unit Defense Homes Corporation project.

Meanwhile demolition of old wooden buildings in Hansontown ocntinues to clear the way for the construction of Jefferson-Madison Homes, Jacksonville's new Negro low cost, slum clearance project. Including Hansontown, 1,372 Federally financed housing units are being constructed in Jacksonville.

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HARRIET BEECHER STOWE — JUNE 14, 1811
Author and Emancipator

DANIEL CARTER BEARD — JUNE 21, 1850

HELEN KELLER — JUNE 27, 1880
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'Our Underlying Resources' the Theme as U. of N. H. Resumes Its Celebration

U. S. Forestry Regulation Hit At N. H. University Celebration

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H. June 23—Warning that proposed Federal regulation of State and private forestry practices would endanger basic democratic features of individual initiative and personal property, G. H. Collingwood, Chief Forester of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, told conservationists meeting here today that any necessary regulation should be applied under State law with the consent of the people.

Mr. Collingwood spoke in behalf of the lumber industry on a program, "Our Underlying Resources," which is the theme of the day opening the second week of the University of New Hampshire's seventy-fifth anniversary program.

Evidence that the lumber industry is entering an era of voluntary and sound forest management is found in the encouragement given by private forest owners to State legislation establishing permanent forestry and their pledges of support in the effective administration of the measures, he said.

Report Denied

Denying that the lumber industry's stand against Federal regulation of State and private forestry policies is blind opposition, Mr. Collingwood stated that rather, it showed restraint and co-operation are better than government controls and that the effectiveness of the American form of government is due in a large degree to the productivity of private enterprise.

Approximately 30,000,000 acres of privately owned forests are under reasonable forest management, he said. The total acreage of private forests is nearly 341,000,000, of which 283,000,000 acres are described by the Forest Service as in a productive condition.

The fire prevention program protecting these lands is supported by sums exceeding $9,000,000 from Federal, State and private sources. At present the Federal government contributes more than $2,000,000, but recently a joint congressional committee on forestry recommended that Congress increase the amount to $10,000,000, with the added proviso that the States pass legislation providing for forestry regulations which would be administered as approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Erosion Increase

Walter C. Lowdermilk, Assistant Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, declared that American people have been able to rip up the earth more thoroughly than ever before in history and that the sloping lands thus exposed to wind and rain have been eroded at a prodigious rate.

Although this tremendous loss of productive soils is being comoatted by farmers and technicians engaged in erosion control and soil conservation projects, the menace of increasing floods in the United States must be met by a wider program of conservation.

The military coercion of masses of wage earners, the seizure of plants from their owners, and arbitrary administration of the Federal Wagner Act were charged here by Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, as "trends in the direction of that very totalitarianism we all fear."

"The President's use of the Army without any statutory authority to take over and manage the North American Aviation plant, the Connally measure authorizing the Executive to seize and operate any struck plant engaged in defense work, and above all H. R. 4949, which is a bill to authorize the President of the United States to requisition certain property for the use of or disposition by the United States—these things should be just so many red signals warning us to stop, look, and listen before it is too late," the labor leader stated as he addressed a meeting sponsored by the New Hampshire branch, A. F. of L., in conjunction with the University of New Hampshire's 75th anniversary.

Group Gathers For Institute At Wellesley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 23—Registration this afternoon for the New England Institute of International Relations reflects the great increase in interest in world affairs aroused by developments in Europe today. For its tenth annual session on the Wellesley College campus, the Institute is occupying Claflin Hall—which offers accommodation for more members than do the buildings used in previous years.

The members attending the Institute this year come from all parts of New England and beyond. Very many of them are leaders of opinion in their communities, who wish to have a solid background on which to base their own later discussions on international affairs. Among them are many teachers, ministers, lecturers and club officials.

The first of the evening series of lectures in Alumnae Hall, which are open to the public, will be given at 8 o'clock tonight by Dr. Enrique S. de Lozada. Dr. Lozada spent some years in the diplomatic service of his native country, Bolivia, and is now professor of political science at Williams College.

In addition to lecturing this evening on the subject of "The Other American Republics and the European War," Dr. Lozada is to join in some morning and afternoon round tables and informal discussions. His general subject will be the struggle between democracy and totalitarianism in Latin America.

Sir Norman Angell, who was to have given tomorrow evening's lecture, is unable to came, George Selleck, Director of the Institute, announces today. In his place an English journalist and lecturer—S. K. Ratcliffe—will speak on "The Future of the British Empire." Mr. Ratcliffe is an editorial writer for the London Daily News and a contributor to the New Statesman and Nation.

Schuszler

Stoneleigh College June Queen

Among those graduating from Stoneleigh College at Rye, New Hampshire, today was Miss Marjorie Baldwin of Stamford, Conn., who was crowned Queen at the June Fete preceding Class Day exercises last Saturday. Commencement speaker was Dr. Fred Engelhardt, President of the University of New Hampshire, who addressed the class on the campus.

Willkie Wants Navy to Clean Atlantic Now

BRUNSWICK, Maine, June 23 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie declares that he had hoped that President Roosevelt, in his special message to Congress June 20, would ask for "authorization to use the United States Navy to clean up the Atlantic at once" as a means of guaranteeing delivery of supplies and munitions to Britain.

In a commencement dinner speech June 21 to graduates of Bowdoin College, which conferred upon him an honorary doctorate of laws, the 1940 Republican presidential standard bearer described Britain as "defending the outposts of our democracy."

"Much is being said these days," he said later, "about our way of life, whether it can survive. . . . People ask me from time to time why I do what I am doing, why I take every minute I can possibly spare from my work going around the country talking for unity—I do it because I don't want to be the last generation in this country to enjoy the free way of life, and I want to do everything I possibly can to save it."

Mr. Willkie said the World War "was not futile, and we did not fail. Our leaders failed us. We did our tasks well. We would have made the world safe for democracy if our leadership had not failed us."

In attacking today's problems, he continued, "there is not the slightest doubt that we will come through, but no hesitancy or division in the country will bring us through. We will come through only if we fight as America fought in the last war. . . ."

Salvation Army Appeal Will Be Led by O'Hare

William G. O'Hare, executive head of the City of Boston Welfare Department and former Penal Commissioner of Suffolk County, will lead the 1941-1942 annual appeal of The Salvation Army in Greater Boston. This announcement was made by Col. Edmund C. Hoffman, head of the Army's work in New England.

According to Colonel Hoffman the objective of the compaign will be $200,000, as it was last year. and will get underway on Sept. 15. Mr. O'Hare soon will make known the key men of his campaign organization.

Maine Civilian Defense Group To Open State-Wide Campaign

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 23—Col. Sherman Shumway of Bangor has been appointed State Chairman of Maine's Civilian Defense by Governor Sewall, who, this week, also addressed letters to county commissioners, mayors and city managers and selectmen of all Maine towns and cities asking their assistance in the direction of the ambitious State-wide program Maine has inaugurated.

Governor Sewall has a background of World War and peace time aviation. Maine Legislators and other citizens have prided themselves on the fact Maine has been a leader, so far, in the organization of a home defense program.

Under a proposed plan of civilian defense Col. Shumway, as chairman, his vice-chairman, a State co-ordinator, the adjutant general and the chief of the State police would serve as an advisory committee for the Governor. Then there would be 13 separate divisions, each with its chairman. They would include:

A law enforcement division, Chief Henry P. Weaver of the State police, chairman, to include all the law enforcement agencies in the State, together with certain employees of the Department of Education as deemed necessary.

A military protective division, Adjutant General George Carter, director, under which is the newly organized State Guard. This division would have charge of the guarding of all bridges, public buildings, utilities, etc.

A social service division, Joel Earnest, Commissioner of Health and Welfare, director, to study problems of nutrition, housing, food and clothing supplies, maintenance of water supply and to sustain and develop public morale.

Problems of sanitation and social work would be handled by this division.

Labor division, Commissioner Jesse Taylor, chairman, to provide skilled workmen, survey and catalogue dependable personnel for all divisions.

Interior Patrol Division, George Stobie, Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, to make a survey of equipment and personnel available for emergency service in the woods or on inland waters.

Transportation Division, Stillman E. Woodman, Highway Commissioner, director, to prepare and furnish maps, regulate and co-ordinate traffic and move supplies.

Public Utilities Division, Frank Southard, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, director, to plan for fuel supplies, communication facilities, power and radio and to organize manual visual signalers.

Manufacturing Division, Everett Greaton, Maine Development Commission, chairman, to survey industrial plants, plan for utmost utilization of them for defense purposes.

Other divisions included in the plan are aircraft warning service division, fire division, agricultural division, coastal patrol, medical aid.

Co-operation Urged By Mrs. Roosevelt In Talk to the NYA

EASTPORT, Maine, June 23 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt asserted here over the week end that "we can't just wish for peace and be sure of it."

"Our country must meet its responsibilities to the world. We must think what our duties are to our country and to all others as well," she declared.

Mrs. Roosevelt came to Eastport from Campobello Island, N. B., near here, where she is preparing her summer home for use by a student organization. Her address was given to youths of the NYA's model work-experience center, situated on the site of the abandoned Quoddy tide harnessing project.

"The spirit of democracy counts tremendously," she said. "Don't just get ahead yourselves and then forget other people. Men who win success the hard way, through overcoming difficulties and obstacles, are not always very considerate of others. Try not to be like that. Our national progress depends on learning to co-operate rather than to compete. Those who have average ability have the right to live and to pursue happiness in their own way without being forced down or imposed upon by those who have superior ability. . . ."

From Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons given in Greater Boston yesterday follow:

The Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Hart, Trinity Church:

The acid test of religion today is one of power. This power is not something we can win. It is a free gift from God. Much prayer means much power; little prayer means little power; no prayer means no power. God is not calling for supertheologians who understand all the intricacies of theology, but for brave men and women who are willing to follow Christ. If we obey His will we feel His presence and power.

The men who try to do God's will are the men who feel His presence and who are never anxious as other men are. They are never dissipirited as other men are. They are always hopeful, unafraid and victorious. Discipleship, stewardship and fellowship are the three marks about the life of the first Christian disciples as they fulfilled the conditions and received God's power.

Our possibilities are greater than theirs. The advantages of the early Christians over us for doing God's work did not lie in the field of education, or organization, or communication. In these three fields we have far greater facilities than they had. But the early Christians did have greater power than we have. It is the supreme task of the church today to furnish this power that will enable us to realize the Christian ideals.

With the aid of religion, we can translate average ideals into facts. The love of Christ gives us power literally to live for others, to be unselfish in our thinking and in our service, to seek neither recompense nor praise, and to claim no merit for the best thing we ever do.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood, at Emmanuel Church:

We really do not like to face ourselves as we know we are. Our best possibilities haunt us. We know we might be more consecrated, more unselfish, more courageous, more thoughtful, more patient than we are.

But no one can live without self-respect; therefore, we hide our real failures from ourselves, by covering our shame with the fabrication of our merits. "We're not so bad—we're reasonably decent—we are certainly respectable. Look at the things we don't do!" Comparison with others perks us up.

The principal reason for tepid religion is self-estimate of our respectability. We make ourselves garments to hide our shame. Then we venture out!

WeymouthHousing Plan in Status Quo

The $630,000 defense housing development at North Weymouth has not been abandoned, Philip W. Bourne, U. S. Housing Authority Co-ordinator for this area, said today.

Replying to statements of town officials, who interpreted a withdrawal of an application for a sewer easement in the section as tantamount to withdrawal of the project plans, Mr. Bourne said that the proposed housing remained "status quo."

The co-ordinator added that the Government had taken possession of the area and that one owner-occupant of a home on the property had already vacated, and stated as "significant" that three residents of the section had reported they were unable to rent other quarters in the South Shore area. He believed specifications on which bids for construction of the defense housing units will be sought will be completed soon and the U. S. Housing Authority will proceed with advertisements for bids.

Planned to accommodate 177 families, Weymouth Selectmen have opposed the project and asked congressional delegations to intercede for its abandonment because private housing under construction would "adequately provide all housing demands."

Shortage of Tin in Germany A Packing Industry Problem

Foreign Trade Flashes

Although only relatively few orders have been issued to govern the German packing industry, the shortage of tin occasioned by the British blockade has created a variety of problems for the packing material industry in the Reich, according to Harld P. Smith, regional manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

Annual German consumption of tin for containers in the years immediately preceding the war amounted to about 4,000 metric tons. After the outbreak of hostilities the use of tin-plate for such purposes was forbidden by law, and the German packing industry was forced to use black iron sheet in the manufacture of cans and containers, he said.

Use of such material developed many difficulties, the chief one being that cans thus made cannot be soldered, and have to be impregnated to protect their contents. After many experiments a new method of impregnation was developed which to a certain extent improved the quality of black iron sheet cans.

If present plans are carried out aluminum eventually will largely replace tin in the production of containers in the Reich. In 1935 about 7 per cent of the 237,000,000 tubes produced in Germany were made from aluminum, while in 1940, 93 per cent of the 250,000,000 tubes produced in that year were of this metal.

New Underpass Is Progressing

Exploring the News

By the Staff

We couldn't see that much was happening at the intersection of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues where a vehicular underpass is supposed to be under construction, so we asked members of the Boston Transit Commission about it. Commissioner John O'Connell maintains the project is "coming along according to schedule" but couldn't give a definite date of completion. About 556 Work Projects Administration workers are employed, including 372 laborers, 16 shorers, 11 iron workers, six crane operators and a variety of others. Granite facing is being installed on the intown side of the underpass. This is a tedious job because each slab of granite must be cut to fit and then attached to the wall by means of holes bored into the structure.

There's still several feet of clay to be scooped out of the outbound side of the underpass. This can be done in a few days, Mr. O'Connell stated.

* * *

While the office of Grand Matron of the Eastern Star is a distinct honor—sought by many but awarded to few—it surely keeps one "on the move." The Grand Matron of Massachusetts, Miss Mary F. McGoldrick of West Medford, attended the annual sessions of Grand Chapters in Maine and in Vermont, and then came back to Massachusetts for meetings at Vineyard Haven, Nantucket, Cambridge, Newburyport, Amesbury, Chatham, North Adams, West Springfield, and Chester, all within two weeks. The meetings include official inspections of individual chapters, receptions to new Grand Officers, and Schools of Instruction for officers.

Slum Clearance

Now that the necessary enabling legislation has been enacted to permit Federal slum clearance and low-cost housing projects in New Hampshire, it is expected that the City of Manchester, the officials of which were the prime movers for the legislation, will take steps to start such a project. Under the terms of the legislation the City may create a housing authority as has been done in neighboring states and set about to engage in slum clearance and low-cost housing with the aid of Federal funds.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Tuesday, June 24

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News reradiocast by recording.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, June 24

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney, N.S.W.—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.

London—6:25 p. m.—"Hello, Children!" GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English: Mozart Concert. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40meg., 19m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

London—8:10 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Violin Concert, Orchestra of Royal Hungarian Opera House. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Headline News and Views." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22meg., 29.5m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"Canada Calls from London." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m. 49.1m.

Tokyo—9:35 p. m.—Light Music. JVZ, 11.81meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m. — First Military Band Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—"Peru Today"; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08meg., 49.6m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).

7:30 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students). (15.13mc and 11.73m)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program; News; English instruction; Music.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical concert.

6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Tune Time"; "Melodies by Miller."

7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; "Sports Page"; Lowell Thomas.

8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra; "Hollywood Reporter."

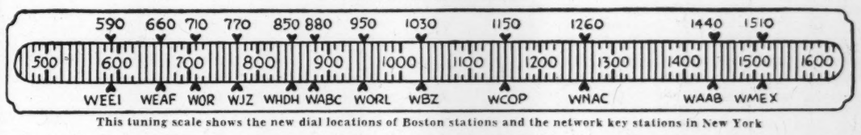
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Rhythmic Melodies"; Viennese Ensemble.

10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; Harry James's Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

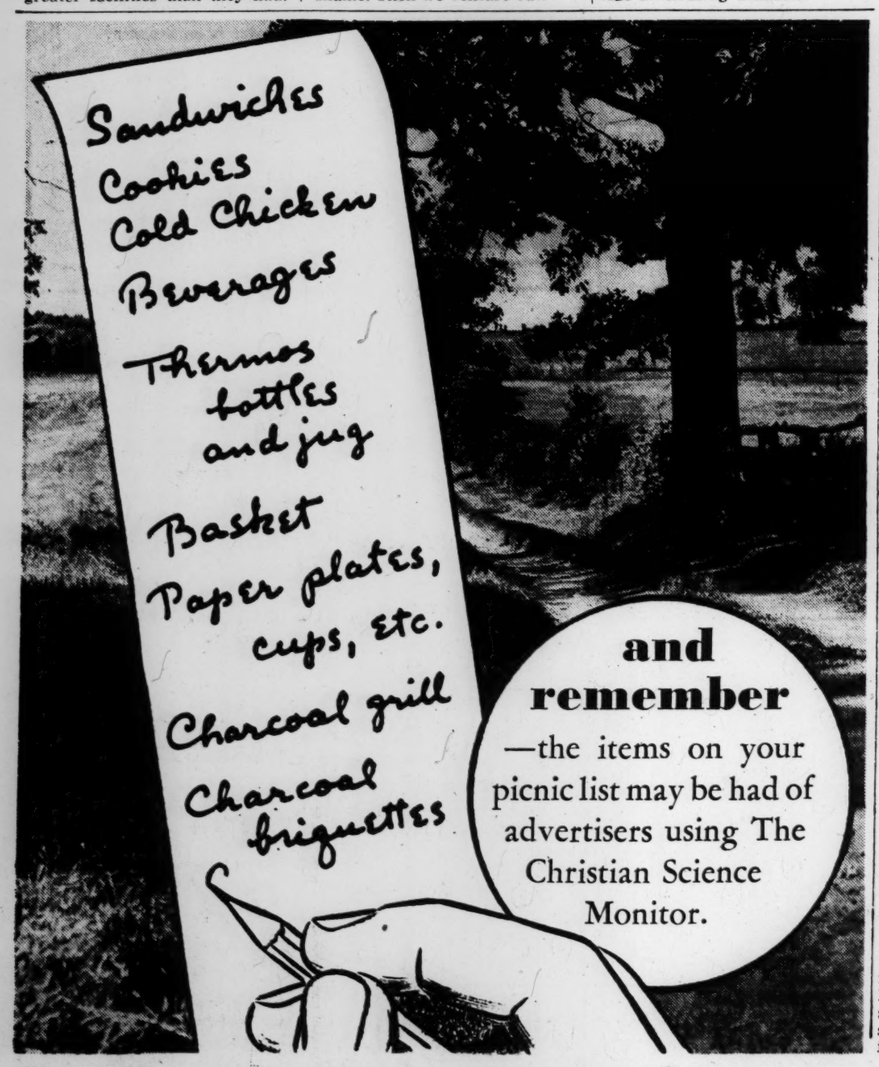


This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Hits and Encores"	Sports and Music
3:15	Treasury of Song...	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Dodgers-Pirates game, by	Sports and Music
3:30	Music; speaker	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	telegraph	Sports and Music
3:45	News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Dodgers-Pirate game, by	Sports and Music
4:00	News, Elmer Davis	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	telegraph	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Delta Rhythm Boys	Admiral H. Kimmel	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Dodgers-Pirates game, by	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee; variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	telegraph	John Kiley, organist.
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Dodgers-Pirate game, by	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	telegraph	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Don Winslow"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news.	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport reports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"This Is the Show"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Music Clubs; chorus	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch.	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	**"Cavalcade of America"; historical drama**	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Musicale
7:45	serial drama		Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	**James Melton; Francia White; orchestra**	"Amazing Mr. Smith";	Variety program
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch		mystery comedy	Variety program
8:30	"Gay Nineties Revue";	"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, soprano; orchestra**	Boake Carter, news	Dance music
8:45	Elmer Davis	"True or False"		Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Studio program
9:00	**Theater: "The Shop Around the Corner"; C. Colbert, Don Ameche**	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Mass. Committee on Public Safety	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		**"Basin Street Society"**			
9:30		News Here and Abroad;	"That Strange Mr. Pertwee"; drama	News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Ted Steele's Orchestra.		Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Brig. Gen. Louis B. Hersey, "The Present and	Percy Faith's Orchestra; vocalist; chorus	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.			Mary Small and Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30	Civilian Defense	Future of Selective	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	Service"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	Talk by Representative	News Service	Network Program	Dance Digest
11:15	Master Works of	Joseph Martin, Jr.	Local news; Weather	Network Program	Dance Digest
11:30	Music; records	News; Music	Harry James' Orchestra.	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"; News
11:45	Dance music	Weather; Music	Harry James' Orchestra	London	"Day's End"

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Speakers; News	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie," songs	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms; orchestra	"Good Morning Cheer"
9:00	"Home Planning"	News; recordings	News and Rhythm	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	"Listen Ladies"	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"Listen Ladies"	"The Breakfast Club"	"Fiesta" music	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-Up" orchestra
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	"George and Dixie"	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"Bess Johnson"	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; "Hum and Strum"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Musical Early Edition"	Studio talk
10:30	"Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	Concert Hall of the Air	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mary Marlin"	News Service	Beauty Hints
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Melody Strings"	"Letter-Quest"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch..	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	Ruth Moss, interview	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	"Buckeye Four," songs	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; musicale	"Musical Roundup"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	"Jack Berch's Gang"	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	News; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news;	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	Life Beautiful"	features; speakers	News Service	Highlights-Halftones	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	"Woman in White"	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	George and Dixie, songs	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills; house-	"Front Page Farrell,"	Library program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	"Console Capers"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Home Folks Frolic"	Light of the World	Cedric Foster, news	Violin; gypsy trio
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Library on the Air"	"The Mystery Man"	Local sports	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"; sketch	"Valiant Lady"	"Don Artiste"	"The Gauchos"
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball interviews	Five Star News
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	Sports and music
3:30	"Melodic Caravan"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	Sports and music
3:45	News; 'Sketchbook'	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	ball game	Sports and music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Concert orchestra	Education speakers	"Stella Dallas"	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	Novachord solos
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Children's story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Meet the Band"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Drama Behind News"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; News	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Music; Job Hunters	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Ambassadors Quartet
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch	"Confidentially Yours"	Talk by W. C. McDonald	Musical program
7:45	"Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	Bob Crosby's Orch	Glenn Miller's Orch
8:00	"Court of Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop;
8:15	Heirs"; drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch	vocalists; chorus	Network program	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan," Secret	Dance orchestra
8:45	sketch; News	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent; drama	Oleanders; quartet
9:00	"We, the People";	Grand Central Station;	Frank Crumit and Julia	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour
9:30	**Lewisohn Stadium**	"News Here and Abroad"	**"Fibber McGee and**	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45	**Concert, N. Y.**	Ted Steele's Orch	**Molly"; music**	Talk by F. H. La Guardia	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or	**New American Music**	A Date With Judy"	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	**New American Music**	featuring Ann Gillis	"Defense Reporter"	"Dance Digest"
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	**New American Music**	"College Humor"; variety	George Duffy's Orch	"Dance Digest"
10:45	News; Sports	Talk by F. H. La Guardia	soloists; orchestra	Ramona; Tune Twisters	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; music	News Service	Del Courtney's Orch	"Dance Digest"
11:15	**Masterworks** of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Del Courtney's Orch	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music; records	Want"; recordings	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Will Johnson's Orch	"Day's End"; music
11:45	**M. Loring's Orch.**	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Will Johnson's Orch	"Day's End"; News



Nearly 1,000 Navy Men Pay Final Tribute to Comrades of Sunken Submarine

Naval Court Due Soon to Probe Causes of Portsmouth Tragedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 23—A Naval Court of Inquiry will be named soon to investigate the sinking of the 23-year-old submarine O-9 off Portsmouth last Friday with a loss of its entire crew of 33, it was announced today.

The Court, which will convene either here or at the New London, Conn., base, will examine reports that the vessel leaked badly before it left New London last week for its first deep-sea diving tests in the trial course near here.

Relatives of some of the O-9 personnel have said that members of the crew told them bad leaks had been discovered in preliminary shallow-diving trials off New London.

The ship had been recommissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard after lying idle there for nearly 12 years. It proceeded from Philadelphia to New London for initial tests, then was sent to the carefully swept 7½-mile course off Portsmouth for deep-sea tests.

The craft went to the bottom on its first deep-sea dive.

The Navy has paid tribute to the two officers and 31 enlisted men who were lost when the submarine sank.

With nearly 1,000 naval men standing at attention in a dozen rescue and salvage vessels grouped around the spot where the O-9 had been located, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox threw a wreath upon the water in honor of the submarine's personnel, and said, feelingly, "Good-bye—we thank you—God bless you."

The O-9 was located by dragging and found to be on the bottom 440 feet below the surface. The Navy announced that since there was no evidence of life within the submarine, it would not risk its divers in an effort to salvage the vessel.

Saltonstall Calls for $125,000 To Begin Action Against 'El'

A $125,000 appropriation to permit the Attorney General to bring suit for a declaratory judgment to determine the proper method of assessing depreciation by the Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway was requested today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in a special message to the Legislature.

As an alternative to the appropriation, the Governor renewed his 1939 proposal for complete public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway by the 14 municipalities the road served.

The Governor's message was delivered after Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, wrote to the Governor that a suit for a declaratory judgment on the proper method of assessing the depreciation and cost of service is the proper step in the Elevated situation.

Recently, the Boston Finance Commission reported to the Governor that the Public Trustees of the Elevated had overcharged $20,000,000 to the public since the road came under public control in 1916.

At that time, the Commission urged a complete audit of the Elevated's books, a step which Mr. Bushnell discouraged in his report to the Governor.

Governor Saltonstall said the Supreme Judicial Court recently advised the Governor and Council that they were not bound to accept the Elevated's deficit as it was certified to them by the Public Trustees, but could determine for themselves its accuracy.

"In view of this decision," the Governor wrote, "the difficulty of the Governor and Council in properly approving a warrant for this deficit becomes great. It means in substance that each year the Governor, before submitting a warrant for the deficit in operation of the Elevated Railway to the Council, must be sure in his own mind that this deficit has been accurately computed.

"This is an expensive process, for it means a separate audit. Such an audit will cost anywhere from $5,000 to $15,000 annually. No approval of a warrant for the deficit of 1941 has as yet been given, and, under the present circumstances for the reason cited above, it will be impossible for the Governor to submit any recommendation to the Council on this subject."

Saying that the proposed suit for a declaratory judgment is essential to settle the deficit question, the Governor proposed that the $125,000 appropriation be assessed upon the 14 municipalities served by the Elevated.

Bostonians Arm Against Seaway

Lining up rounds of verbal ammunition to fire at the proposed St. Lawrence seaway at a hearing in Washington tomorrow, Frank S. Davis, Chairman of the National St. Lawrence Project Conference, today prepared a lengthy brief for the opponents of the plan.

Mr. Davis, who is manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, heads the opposition to what he calls an "extravagant, unnecessary and harmful proposition." The proposal comes up for a hearing before the Rivers and Harbors Committee in Washington tomorrow.

The project would connect the Great Lakes and the upper reaches of the St. Lawrence River by a series of dams, spillways, canals, dredged channels and locks. Its objects are to make a toll free artificial waterway from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes plus the produciton of hydro-electric power.

Pilot Training Lull at Norwich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 23—Norwich University plans for a summer session of the Federal Government's civilian pilot training program were canceled today upon receipt of word from State Aeronautics Inspector, Raymond C. Thompson, that the extensive Barre-Montpelier airport construction program will make use of the field for student training inadvisable from the safety standpoint during July and August.

Alloyed Steel

New types of alloyed construction steel having either very little or no nickel content recently have been developed in Sweden. As a result of co-ordinated research by the various Swedish steel works, it is now possible to recommend for general use new kinds of steel in which the alloy metals are chiefly manganese, chromium and in certain cases molybdenum.

6 Consulates Will Close In New England

Six foreign consulates in New England, five of them Italian, are affected by the State Department order closing German-Italian agencies in the United States, it was learned today.

Outnumbering their German ally five to one, the Italian consulates are located in five of New England's industrial centers. They are Boston, Lawrence and Springfield, Mass.; Providence, R. I., and New Haven, Conn. All but the New Haven office are under the jurisdiction of Marquis Carlos de Constantin, Consul-general in Boston. The New Haven office is a branch of the New York Consulate.

Italian offices must be closed by July 15. The German consuls and their staffs must leave by July 10.

Dr. Herbert Scholz, head of the German consulate in Boston, is regared as being as important in eastern United States affairs as Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, personal friend of Adolf Hitler, is in western diplomatic eyes. Reportedly a former member of the SS troops, Herr Hitler's personal bodyguard, Dr. Scholz has been active in presenting Germany's cause to New England.

The State Department, in ordering closing of the German consulates, stated that their activities were inimical to the welfare of the United States. The Italian ambassador, however, was told merely that continued functioning of Italy's consulates here would "serve no desirable purpose."

A total of seven Italian agencies and 49 consular offices in continental and territorial United States are affected. All agencies have New York headquarters. Approximately 100 Italian nationals will be compelled to return home, while a number more difficult to estimate, including Italian-Americans and citizens of other nations, are expected to lose employment.

Guild Head Urges Labor to Expose Attacks on Defense

DETROIT, June 23 (AP)—Donal M. Sullivan of Boston, President of the American Newspaper Guild, opened the five-day annual convention today by urging labor "to spend time pointing the finger at those who have undermined and are now undermining" national defense.

"I will continue to be opposed to any organization seeking to use organized labor to obstruct defense production, now or in the future, whether such organization be political, corporate or religious," Mr. Sullivan said.

Referring to the use of troops in the North American Aircraft strike at Inglewood, Calif., Mr. Sullivan asserted the strikers "right or wrong did not deserve the bayonet."

The New York Newspaper Guild earlier this month, by a 365 to 362 vote, expressed opposition to a protest from the Guild's National Executive Vice-President, Milton Kaufman, against the use of troops in the strike.

Without referring to the New York vote, the Guild President declared "I would ask those here who make a great Guild issue of this strike to remember that it is easy in conflict with management to make a wrong decision."

Mr. Sullivan said the Guild found "as we have in other years that there is attack on the administration of the Guild, that there is again the demand from a section of the Guild for reform and for purge." He asserted "the quality of some of this opposition is so furious as to prompt the query, 'How come?'"

'Souvenirs'

Enthusiastic over adjournment and the fact that the State Senate Chamber is to be redecorated and refurnished for the first time in about 50 years, the members of the 1941 session practically appropriated the furnishings to themselves. A resolution was adopted under which the Senators were to get their desks and chairs. In the absence of President William M. Cole every piece of furniture in the chamber was tagged for delivery to this or that Senator's home. President Cole challenged the action of the souvenir-minded Senators, told them that they could have only the desks and chairs covered by the special resolution, and then called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to take account of stock of the furnishings and see that they be "placed in the custody of the Superintendent of the State House immediately after final adjournment."

Nicaraguan Gold

Gold production in Nicaragua is expected to exceed last year's record of $5,600,000 by about 20 per cent, according to reliable sources.

By a Staff Photographer

American Library Association Conference

Top—Rush Burton, editor of Lavonia Times, Lavonia, Ga., at left, and William E. Marcus of Montclair, N. J., at right, both library trustees and first non-librarians to receive "Citation of Trustees" awarded by A. L. A. for outstanding service to libraries. Center—Mrs. Raymond Sayre, speaker on rural library service at this morning's session of A. L. A. in Mechanics' Building, at left, and A. Drummond Jones, Senior Social Scientist, Division of Program Study and Discussion, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., also speaker on rural library service, at right. Lower—Miss Anne T. Eaton, librarian of Lincoln School, New York City, who this morning at A. L. A. session received James Terry White Medal for notable published professional writing in library field.

Non-Members of Librarians Honored for the First Time

Continued from Page 1

an objective appraisal of democracy or whether it is going to advocate man's ability to be free.

Help Rural People

It should, Mr. Jones pointed out, help rural people as individuals and as groups to understand their particular value to the American social structure; to understand their own responsibility to co-operate rather than compete with other groups. The library should, he added, assist country people in comprehending the inadequacies and ineffectiveness in achieving security for all the families of the nation, and in finding methods of proceeding toward proper security.

Mrs. Raymond Sayre, in her address on the need for rural library service, this morning, placed emphasis on the library's part in restoring rural communities to the paths of culture enjoyed before good roads and the automobile made accessible to the farmer the commercialized amusement of the city. She urged equal educational opportunity for rural people and participation on the part of libraries in returning to them the fine and valuable contributions to culture which the pattern of a former mode of living wove out of leisure activities.

Extension Board

In line with aid to rural communities delegates from Michigan read a telegram from Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner concerning the appropriation of $250,000 which he signed the other day, for the improvement of existing libraries in Michigan and the development of new service. The bill, according to Mrs. Dorothy T. Hagerman, Michigan delegate to the conference, will aid more than 1,000,000 people in communities without library service.

The Library Extension Board of the Association, incidentally, reports that several States are now earmarking considerable sums for increased aid to libraries. North Carolina for the first time has included in its State budget a sum of $200,000 for public library service throughout the State. Arkansas and Vermont have increased their appropriations; Arkansas has added $20,000 to its former $100,000, and Vermont $6,000 to its original amount of $42,000. In Louisiana $200,760 was appropriated for the 1940-1942 period, for regional and parish library demonstrations and for the regular activities of the state library commission.

Ohio continues its appropriation of $100,000 for 1941-1943, which was first made in 1937. State aid for local public libraries has been available for many years in several Canadian provinces and in the New England and several middle-Atlantic states. Library appropriations are still before the legislatures in Illinois, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Puerto Rico, the Association reports.

Talking about the annual list of 50 important religious books published during the year, Frederic G. Melcher, editor of "Publishers' Weekly," at a meeting on Saturday in the Old South Church, said "the trends in the publishing of religious books of today are healthy." New editions of the Bible, as well as the old, he added, were in increasing demand. "The old boundary line fights between religon and social science," he stated, "are d..., and readers after religious interpretations browse back and forth over the lines at will."

A last minute surprise for the delegates was the appearance of Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, who, when presented to the audience, briefly remarked that because civilization is either rapidly disintegrating or rapidly progressing ("according to your point sas and Vermont have increased added $20,000 to its former $100,- of view") librarians occupy a crucial and strategic position the importance of which cannot possibly be over-estimated, and he urged all members of the Association to accept the responsibility of that position.

The Friends of Libraries Luncheon, always one of the highlights of the convention, in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, was attended by about 1,000 of the delegates who attended the morning session at the Mechanics' Building. The luncheon address by Dr. Henry W. Wriston, President of Brown University, was radiocast over station WBZ. Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University was toastmaster. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin were guests of honor.

Aluminum Called Major Defense Snag

PORTLAND, Maine, June 23 (AP)—Asserting that "what this country needs is aluminum and all we get is alibis," Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R.), Maine, charged Saturday that a shortage of that important metal had "placed the biggest bottleneck in our preparedness effort on the President's desk."

In a speech before the New England Council of Young Republican Clubs here, he laid the blame for the shortage to the failure of Government agencies to co-operate.

"The investigating committee has heard each of four Government agencies and one private agency lay the blame on the other for the critical shortage of aluminum," he declared, adding that there was "no one individual to blame because there is no one individual responsible."

The Council adopted resolutions, favoring "adequate equipment of our armed forces without delay"; action "that will organize the resources of America under one responsible head"; appointment of one experienced business executive "to increase production of defense materials" and appealing to "all citizens to register for New England civilian defense."

Coakley Impeachment Items Upon Which Mass. House to Act

The House on voice vote, and without debate, today approved the articles of impeachment on which the Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, will be based.

Fourteen articles of impeachment charging Daniel H. Coakley, veteran Massachusetts Executive Councilor, with "misconduct and maladministration in his office," awaited House approval today as the next step toward the Senate trial of Mr. Coakley in connection with pardons granted to three criminals.

The articles, drafted by a five-member committee established for that purpose after the House voted to impeach Mr. Coakley, were scheduled for action by the Lower Branch late today. If they are approved or accepted after House amendment, the House will appoint a Board of Managers to prosecute the case.

This Board, which may have the same membership as the committee that drew up the impeachment articles, is expected to retain a prosecutor to conduct the Senate case for it.

Contents of Articles

The 14 articles charge that Mr. Coakley:

1. Did, in December, 1936, "for his own profit and gain, or for the profit and gain of a member of his immediate family, actively interest himself in seeking a pardon for one Frank W. Potter under life sentence for second degree murder, and thereby willfully, wrongfully and corruptly abuse his official power and influence."

2. Entered "illegal agreements, arrangements and understandings with one Francis E. Ryan for the purpose of procuring a pardon for one Frank W. Potter. . . ."

3. Solicited "one Maurice Limon, a prisoner pardoned on parole conditions, the sum of $2,500 to be paid by said Limon to said Coakley, in consideration of which payment the said Coakley, while Councilor as aforesaid, would arrange with the Parole Board for said Limon to leave the Commonwealth, whereby the said Coakley while Councilor did . . . corruptly abuse his official power and influence, and the authority of his said office in an effort to secure private benefits to himself."

4. "Did intend to defraud the said Limon of the sum of $2,500" by "tending . . . to imply" that such permission "could be obtained only through the services, efforts and influence of said Coakley, whereas said Coakley then well knew that his services, efforts and influence in that regard were unnecessary."

Patriarca Case

5. "Did, in the early part of December, 1938, at the instance of one Francis Joseph Patriarca, a brother of Rayond L. S. Patriarca, actively interest himself in seeking to procure a pardon for said Raymond L. S. Patriarca, a notorious and dangerous criminal . . .;

6. "Did . . . prepare a petition, with a statement appended thereto, seeking the said Raymon L. S. Patriarca's pardon of the crime of breaking and entering, containing many representations of fact and worded with a purpose to deceive the Governor and members of the Council; did . . . improperly solicit other members of the Governor's Council to vote in favor thereof. . . ."

7. "Did . . . willfully, wrongfully and corruptly prepare a petition with appended statement . . . the said statement containing the intentionally false and misleading representation that 'in Dedham Court, Wallbank and his Secretary positively said that he (Patriarca) was not one of the men in that holdup,' although the said Coakley then knew that the said Wallbank who had twice identified the said Patriarca, once under oath in the Brookline Court, as one of the persons implicated in the aforesaid holdup, had never testified in Dedham Court and had merely said to the District Attorney that he could not identify the said Patriarca. . . ." Prepared a Patriarca pardon petition including "the intentionally false and fraudulent statement that 'Reverend Father Gareni of Quincy is also anxious to express his opinion to the Governor as well as Father Fagen of Providence, his (Patriarca's) pastor, when, in fact, the said Father Gareni knew nothing about the said pardon petition, and there was no such person as Father Fagen. . . ."

Phases of Impeding

8. Prepared a statement "containing the intentionally false and fraudulent representation that '. . . it is admitted by all that he, Patriarca, was wholly guiltless of the more serious offense of armed robbery' when, in fact, there was no such general admission and said Patriarca had pleaded guilty to said offense . . ."

9. Cast a vote in favor of the Patriarca pardon, without which the pardon could not have been granted, "notwithstanding that he, the said Coakley, had actively interested himself in seeking to obtain such a pardon regardless of the merits thereof . . ."

10. Obtained through Patriarca's brother and Jere Gardner the signature of Rev. Sixtus Brambilla to the statement appended to the Patriarca pardon petition "by the false and fraudulent representations contained in said petition . . ."

11. Did "conspire and contrive" with Patriarca's brother, Clarence H. Wallbank, and Jere Gardner to obtain "by fraud, corruption and deceit," a pardon for Patriarca.

12. "Did . . . willfully, wrongfully and corruptly handicap and impede" the special commission established to investigate pardons and paroles "by his interviewing and advising witnesses known to him to be under summons by said commission or to have testified before it, or who were likely to be called before it, and in at least one instance, by his urging a witness to testify falsely before said commission. . . ."

13. "Did . . . attempt to thwart and defeat the purposes of the General Court and the commission . . . by stating to certain witnesses called or to be called to testify before the commission that it was acting beyond its powers and that it had no right to summons witnesses or to put them under oath. . . ."

14. "Did . . . willfully, wrongfully and corruptly participate in and bring about the pardons of certain criminals by the abuse of the powers of said office without due degard for the rights and safety of the public and in direct violation of his oath of office. . . ."

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Japan Ponders Course in Russo-Nazi War—Soviet Aid to China Imperiled

Orient Stunned—Watches and Waits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, June 23 — Far Eastern affairs shift swiftly and perceptibly under the impact of Nazi Germany's attack on Soviet Russia.

Tokyo's reaction to the new Nazi war against a nominal partner is one of stunned surprise and watchful waiting.

Japan definitely is not committing itself to aid Germany under terms of the Triple Axis. Newspapers have carefully emphasized that Germany attacked Russia. The Japanese commitment calls for aid in event a third power attacks the Reich.

Strictest neutrality appears to be the Japanese order of the day pending some reasonably conclusive indication of how the fighting will go in Russia.

U. S. "Understanding"?

Germany's involvement with Russia, by relieving pressure on Britain, is viewed in Tokyo as ending for the present any possibility of a Japanese advance into the South Seas.

Japan may even be driven to make utmost efforts for an understanding with the United States, assuming that pressure in the Atlantic is lifted enough to free the U. S. Fleet in the Pacific.

Immediate cessation of Japanese shipments to Germany via the Trans-Siberian Railway removes a serious cause of friction with the democracies.

So Germany's move greatly strengthens the hands of Japanese liberals who favor a rapprochement with Washington and London.

Cabinet Fall Possible

Correspondingly, the influence of Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and Toshio Shiratori, Foreign Office Adviser, as well as other imperialists and Axis advocates, is weakened.

Possibility of a Cabinet fall in Tokyo is not excluded.

German business interests throughout the East are virtually wiped out at a stroke, since the only available traffic lane was overland via the Trans-Siberian.

In Shanghai and elsewhere in China, the reaction of White Russians and Red Russians is identical toward the invasion of their ancestral homeland. White Russians have marched through the streets singing songs learned lately over the radio from Moscow. The attitude is this: "Our homeland has been invaded; will all Russians forget their differences and help?"

China is giving serious thought to its own position. Outbreak of hostilities immediately imperils Russian aid to China over the long inland highway on which the Chinese have relied more than any other supply route. Its volume greatly exceeds that of the Burma Road, only remaining land connection of any importance with the outside world.

Chinese also know that their future depends on the outcome of war in Russia. A triumphant Reich could dictate terms to China and to Japan.

The entire position of Britain and the United States in East Asia likewise is tied up with the extent to which Nazi Germany is able to push eastward across the interior of Asia.

An immediate incidental American loss has come to insurance firms engaged in insuring shipments over the Trans-Siberian Railway.

News Photos Reflect Japanese Neutrality

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, June 23

Indication of Japanese efforts toward impartiality in the German-Soviet Russian conflict from two succeeding editions today of the Japan Times and Advertiser:

The morning edition carried a three-column picture of Adolf Hitler on Page 1.

The evening edition presented a three-column picture of Moscow and Joseph Stalin on Page 1.

Japanese Confer

TOKYO, June 23 (AP)—Japan's highest officials held important conferences today obviously on the dilemma that confronted this Nation since Germany and Italy, its Axis partners, went to war against Russia, Japan's new treaty friend.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye met with Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka who previously had conferred with Emperor Hirohito. Mr. Matsuoka also talked for an hour with Maj. Gen. Eugen Ott, German Ambassador.

An urgent conference of the Cabinet and military leaders was postponed for six hours.

Some neutral sources suggested a parallel in the Russian-German conflict with the China affair, for Russia's vast territory made possible the same sort of scattered resistance as Chungking's.

The Japan Times-Advertiser, controlled by the Foreign Office, cautioned the people to guard their thought, speech and action "until the situation is clarified and competent authorities indicate a course of conduct."

"The political and military situation is extremely delicate," he said. "Above all things the surety and interests of Japan are dominant primary principles. Japan by terms of her treaties with Germany and Soviet Russia maintains friendship with both. This implies neutrality and detachment while the future policy of the Nation is being determined."

Other Japanese newspaper comment:

Yomiuri Shimbun—"At present what is watched with keen interest is the future attitude of Britain and the United States. It is a question whether Britain will make a start for peace with Germany, taking the opportunity to co-operate and present a united front against the Soviets, or whether in concert with the Kremlin it will continue the war. The United States, however, has the initiative in continuance of the anti-German war and Britain herself cannot afford to decide on a peace. In any case, Japan will be affected and the Empire should be cautious and not take the wrong course."

Asahi Shimbun—"Hitler has come to feel the necessity for making preparation for a long war instead of adhering to the tactics of carrying out landing assaults against the British Isles. It is advantageous to Germany to knock down the Soviet before the United States participates."

Hochi Shimbun—"Japan shouldn't indulge in utilitarianism, but should always keep in mind the international facts and world peace which are the supreme conception of the imperial diplomacy, strictly refraining from rash actions."

The newspaper Nichi Nichi said today under a Stockholm date that the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia intended to form a military alliance shortly.

What Hitler Told Molotoff

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did Russia move into Rumania with Germany's consent in June, 1940?

This question—key to German-Soviet relations—has been answered by Reichsführer Hitler himself, with a vigorous "No."

In his proclamation of war with Russia, Herr Hitler discloses that he "advised acquiescence to the Soviet Russian demands for the sake of peace, and the cession of Bessarabia.

"The Rumanian Government," Herr Hitler continued, "believed, however, that it could answer for this before its own people only if Germany and Italy in compensation would at least guarantee the integrity of what still remained of Rumania. I did so with heavy heart, principally because when the German Reich gives a guarantee that means it also abides by it. We are neither Englishmen nor Jews."

Then he called Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff to Berlin. An historic conversation ensued, This is detailed, for the first time, in Herr Hitler's own proclamation—listing Mr. Molotoff's four questions and Herr Hitler's answers. They are taken from the text as transmitted by the Associated Press:

Molotoff's first question: "Was the German guarantee for Rumania also directed against Soviet Russia in case of attack by Soviet Russia on Rumania?"

Hitler's answer: "The German guarantee is a general one and is unconditionally binding upon us. Russia, however, never declared to us that she had other interests in Rumania beyond Bessarabia. The occupation of Northern Bucovina had already been a violation of this assurance. I did not therefore think that Russia could now suddenly have more far-reaching intentions against Rumania."

Molotoff's second question: "That Russia again felt menaced by Finland. Russia was determined not to tolerate this. Was Germany ready not to give any aid to Finland and above all immediately to withdraw German relief troops marching through to Kirkenes?"

Hitler's answer: "Germany continued to have absolutely no political interests in Finland. A fresh war by Russia against the small Finnish people could not, however, be regarded any longer by the German Government as tolerable, all the more so as we could never believe Russia to be threatened by Finland. Under no circumstances did we want another theater of war to arise in the Baltic."

Molotoff's third question: "Was Germany prepared to agree that Russia give a guarantee to Bulgaria and send Soviet Russian troops to Bulgaria for this purpose in connection wherewith he—Molotoff—was prepared to state that the Soviets did not intend on that account, for example, to depose the King?"

Hitler's answer: "Bulgaria was a sovereign state and I had no knowledge that Bulgaria had ever requested Soviet Russia for any kind of guarantee such as Rumania had requested from Germany. Moreover I would have to discuss the matter with my Allies."

Molotoff's fourth question: "Soviet Russia required free passage through the Dardanelles under all circumstances and for her protection also demanded occupation of a number of important bases on the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. Was Germany in agreement with this or not?"

Hitler's answer: "Germany was prepared at all times to agree to alterations of the Statute of Montreux in favor of the Black Sea states. Germany was not prepared to agree to Russia taking possession of bases on the Straits."

Hitler and a Russian Drive

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—The formal declaration of war by Germany was delivered to the Russian Ambassador in Berlin by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop yesterday.

In his lengthy radiocast, analyzing the reasons given by Germany for its action, Herr von Ribbentrop claimed that Germany signed its 1939 pact with Russia "in spite of the conflict between National Socialism and Bolshevism."

The essence of his charges was that Russia did not fulfill its agreement to refrain from attacking the interests and spheres of the Reich and that it collaborated diplomatically both with England, and the United States.

Salient excerpts from the radiocast, as recorded by CBS, follow:

Russian spying: "The OGPU (Russian secret police) Commissar systematically trained German Communists for the disintegration of Germany. The Soviet Russian diplomats and consular agents aided greatly in this. The radio also proves that the Comintern was working against Germany.

"We are in possession of a great number of documents proving this and also sabotage acts. No less than 16 German ships have been attacked by sabotage. Germans were utilized by the OGPU and even the Russian Ambassador in Berlin did not hesitate to use his extraterritoriality for espionage.

"All this showed beyond doubt that Russia was carrying on espionage and sabotage in Germany.

"At the same time Communists were carrying on anti-German propaganda outside Germany throughout Europe. Communist leaflets distributed in Rumania said Germany was the great danger.

"A Communist meeting was held in one city at which the entire eastern portion of Europe was called a Russian protectorate. In Yugoslavia they used nationalist slogans. In Slovakia there was particularly active and open propaganda for the inclusion of that country into Soviet Russia.

Russian "Incitement" in Europe: "In France, Belgium and Holland they were equally active. In the General Government (Poland) the same incitement was carried on, camouflaged by Slavist slogans.

"Everywhere they attempted to prevent Germany from creating a stable order in Europe.

"In Bulgaria they agitated for a guarantee pact with Russia. In Rumania they incited an attempt at a coup d'etat on Jan. 25, 1941. With regard to Yugoslavia, the German Government has come into possession of documents which prove clearly that Russia instigated the coup d'etat. In November, 1940, Russians declared to the Yugoslavs they would deliver all necessary arms on only one condition—that Yugoslavia maintain an attitude inimical to Germany.

"Under Dragisha Cvetkovic, (Yugoslav Premier ousted by the coup d'etat) the delivery of arms was delayed while they agitated for a coup d'etat. The leader of this coup is today still in Moscow agitating against Germany. The Soviet Government repeatedly assured us that she did not intend to interfere in German affairs and that she wanted to collaborate with Germany for the true interests of the people and bring an end to war.

"These declarations, in view of the above mentioned facts, were shown up as deliberate falsifications. All interventions failed to bring the Soviets to adopt a loyal attitude."

Pacts of destruction: "The thesis of Lenin, repeated in 1939 expressly, according to which pacts can be made with all countries for their destruction, is also relevant to the pact of 1939.

"Russia only intended to defeat Germany and to weaken the non-Bolshevist States in order to be able to beat them at the proper time.

"The Soviet Russian Government has continued its old two-faced Bolshevist policy. Bolshevist activity in Europe already cannot leave a doubt about Russian intentions. Russia declared in Moscow to the German Foreign Minister that Russia did not intend to interfere with German interests. But they had only one goal—to advance towards the West with military power wherever possible. This was introduced by pacts with the Baltic States and the erection of military bases there."

In Finland: "The next move was Finland. When Finland declined the Russian demands, the Soviet Government formed the Government of Kuusinen and marched into Finland. In the peace, Finland had to cede part of her eastern provinces which were immediately Bolshevized. Then Russian advanced against the Baltic States. Germany conceded all this in order to preserve peace.

"After the ultimatum of June 15 the troops marched. Soon little Lithuania and Estonia were occupied. At the same time throughout the northern Russian territory, the first strong concentrations of Red troops were undertaken.

"In the Moscow treaties it was stated expressly that no political agitation beyond the frontiers should be made and that there should be exclusively peaceful reconstruction.

"Nevertheless, the German Government has proof that the Russians soon engaged in Bolshevik propaganda."

In the Balkans: "Then the Soviets pushed into the Balkans. On June 24 the German Government was informed that Russia was determined to solve the Bessarabian question by force and also to take Bucovina which never had belonged to Russia and had never been mentioned in Russia.

"The German Government saw that this would lead to disturbances of the economic and social life there and was detrimental to Germany. The German Government advised the Rumanians to give in in order to preserve peace and sought guarantees of life and property.

"Russia proceeded to Bolshevize and ruin all these areas.

"Through the expansion of Russia toward the Balkans, the territorial problems in this area were brought into motion. Hungary demanded territory and a crisis arose. War threatened. Germany asked the two States to come to Vienna in order to preserve peace and acted as arbitrator. The Rumanian Government was asked to guarantee against further conquest. Nevertheless Russia protested.

"From that time onward it became clearer and clearer that Russia was working against Germany. Cripps (Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow) was reported to be successful in Russia and the Soviets made preparations everywhere."

The August Deadline: "Documents found in Rumania on Sept. 17, 1940 confirmed this. These showed that Russia would be reorganizing her forces until August 1941 on the basis of her experiences. This is probably also the date before which no change in Russian policy can be expected.

"Nevertheless, Germany made the greatest efforts for peace. The German Foreign Minister directed a letter to the Russian Government in which it was made clear that the tripartite pact was not directed against Russia. It was desired to bring into concrete form our common friendship. Thus, Molotoff was asked to come to Berlin."

[There follows an exposition of the Hitler-Molotoff conversations in Berlin, detailed elsewhere in these columns as given directly in the war proclamation of Reichsführer Hitler.]

Russia and England: "The German Government found closer and closer collaboration of Russia and England. Cripps visited Ankara with the object of drawing Russia into the war by way of the Balkans.

"Already for a long time, Russia had instigated and armed Yugoslavia. Sumner Welles (United States Undersecretary of State) was obviously very satisfied on April 6 after long discussions with the Soviet Ambassador and thought the Yugoslav pact might possibly be of the greatest importance. There were several reasons to assume that it was more than a mere pact of friendship. Thus the Soviet Union was already trying to stab Germany in the back, in conjunction with England.

"By supporting the Yugoslav military and instigating Turkey to draw up troops, by herself drawing up troops and trying to come to closer relations with Rumania, the Russians acted against Germany."

Charges against United States: "British diplomacy, together with the Americans, made the same efforts. Germany was to be attacked from three sides. Only, thanks to (Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu of Rumania) Antonescu, the realist policy of the Turks and the immediate move of the German forces foiled this plan. The instigators fled to Russia and Egypt, where they are continuing their work.

"In vain the Soviet Government tried a number of times to cloak her intentions. Until the last moment, she maintained economic collaboration with Germany and tried to picture herself toward the world as a neutral or even friendly to Germany. These maneuvers could not deceive anyone.

"The policy was accompanied by a concentration of all available forces from North to South on a long front. Today these troops are estimated at more than 22 divisions. The Russians were approaching the frontier more and more, while Germany did not give any reason for such action."

The charge against Russia: "Today not less than 160 divisions are massed against Germany on the Russian side. This shows that the Russian Supreme Command can at any time undertake aggressive action against the German frontier. The news from England and the negotiations of Cripps, as well as the appeal of the former Soviet enemy, Lord Beaverbrook, and the attitude of the United States prove clearly what fate they want to mete out to Germany.

"Therefore the German Government declares:

"In conflict with all her obligations, the Soviet Union has turned against Germany and increased her anti-German measures since the outbreak of the war. All her armies are ready on the German frontier. Thus she has broken her treaties with Germany. In deadly enmity, National Socialism and Bolshevism stand opposite each other. The Führer thus gave every command to meet this threat with all available means. In the coming struggle, the German people know that they are not only defending their home country but they are fighting for civilization and the future of Europe."

Speed Needed by Hitler in War With Stalin

By William Henry Chamberlin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The commencement of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union almost two years after the conclusion of the nonaggression pact of Aug. 23, 1939, is one of the very big milestones in the history of the present war.

It is comparable in importance with the fall of France, the successful air defense of Great Britain last fall, and the passing of the American Lease-Lend Act.

It draws into the war an area comprising between one sixth and one seventh of the surface of the globe. It will almost certainly have important repercussions in the Far East, as in Europe. It scrambles still more the mixed ideologies and sympathies of this amazing war.

What Great Britain and France worked for in the spring and summer of 1939 with conspicuous lack of success, what the British Ambassador, Sir Stafford Cripps, had been endeavoring to achieve, again without any noteworthy indication of success, has come to pass through the desire of Reichsführer Hitler himself. The Soviet Union is fighting Germany.

This at least means the end of one perspective for the end of the war which Joseph Stalin hoped for and which many conservatives feared. This was the possibility that the Soviet Union, keeping its forces intact and remaining aloof from direct participation in the struggle, would be able to intervene as a formidable agency for spreading revolution if and when there would be a general collapse or complete exhaustion of the belligerents after years of struggle and increasing devastation from the air. Now Mr. Stalin must submit his regime to the stern ordeal of battle.

Possible Stalin Strategy

Here is certainly not a welcome prospect to the Soviet dictator, not because he is a pacifist or a humanitarian, but because all comparative records would indicate that Germany possesses a decisive advantage over the Soviet Union in military, as in economic efficiency.

A direct Soviet victory over Germany would be little short of a miracle. All that Mr. Stalin can hope for is to imitate the tactics of the Chinese, to draw the Germans deeper into the country, to maintain new lines of resistance farther and farther in the interior and to trust that the German war machine will bog down, while increasing British air bombings in the West will make increasingly real that nightmare of German strategists, a two-front war.

Herr Hitler, on the other hand, is obviously reckoning on a blitzkrieg, to be completed within a few weeks, before Great Britain can derive any great military advantage from this new German involvement.

Relations between Berlin and Moscow after the conclusion of the nonaggression pact were characterized by outward friendship and inner distrust and hostility. Each side suspected, and with good reason, in all probability, that the other was plotting against it. The German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, is probably correct in many of his charges of underground Soviet and Communist propaganda in the German-occupied countries of eastern Europe, such as Rumania, Slovakia, and Poland. We shall probably hear in due course equally plausible Soviet charges of Nazi activity in fostering anti-Soviet groups among the Russian emigrés, and, where possible, of carrying on anti-Soviet propaganda in Russia itself and in such occupied countries as Latvia, Esthonia, Lithuania and Bessarabia.

Mixed Reasons for Pact

Mr. Stalin's motives in signing his pact with Herr Hitler were mixed. The hope of seeing a revolutionary situation arise in Europe after the end of the war was certainly not absent from his considerations. But there was also the impulse to extract all possible territorial benefits from a situation in which all the other great European powers were absorbed in war.

The first of these gains was obtained in September, 1939, when the Red Army marched into Poland, after Germany had already crushed Polish resistance and occupied the eastern part of the country, evidently by prearrangment with Germany.

So-called pacts of friendship and assistance which provided for the maintenance of Soviet garrisons and air and naval bases were forced on the small Baltic states, Lithuania, Esthonia, and Latvia and these countries were annexed outright in June, 1940, when Germany was overrunning France.

Mr. Stalin also took advantage of this German preoccupation in the West to send an ultimatum to Rumania in July, 1940, demanding and obtaining the cession of the former Russian Province of Bessarabia, between the Pruth and Dniester Rivers and Northern Bucovina, which had formerly been Austro-Hungarian territory.

After a war with Finland which lasted from the end of November, 1939, until the middle of March, 1940, the Soviet Union annexed the Isthmus of Karelia and obtained a naval base at Hango, in southwestern Finland.

Kept Out of Axis

The Soviet Premier and Foreign Minister, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, visited Berlin in November, 1940. Apparently there was a German proposal at this time that the Soviet Union should join the Axis; but Mr. Stalin declined.

The Soviet dictator watched with obvious concern the German conquest of the Balkans last spring. But he took no overt steps in opposition, apart from a few diplomatic moves (censuring Bulgaria for permitting German occupation, reproaching Hungary for participating in the invasion of Yugoslavia, signing a pact of friendship and nonaggression with Yugoslavia) which Germany treated with complete contempt and disregard.

After the German conquest of the Balkans, Mr. Stalin made several moves which indicated that he was willing to go a long way on the road to appeasement. He signed a nonaggression treaty with Japan which Germany desired and which was a blow to hopes that the Soviet Union would co-operate with America against Japan. He assumed the office of Premier and he expelled from Russia the representatives of Belgium, or Norway and of Yugoslavia, the very Yugoslavia with which he had concluded a demonstrative pact of nonaggression.

It is impossible to say with any certainty what chance Mr. Stalin had to avert the present war through further concessions. One suspects that this chance was negligible, that Herr Hitler adopted the decision to finish with what he regarded as the Soviet menace once for all.

A Daring Step by Hitler

Herr Hitler has taken a daring step in deliberately opening up a new front of vast dimensions. There are several considerations, military, diplomatic and ideological, which prompted him to take this step. First of all, he needs a secure base for foodstuffs and raw materials, in the event of a prolonged war. Ukrainia, which is the southern part of European Russia, and the adjoining North Caucasus are rich farming regions; Ukrainia also possesses large stocks of iron, coal, and nickel. The Caucasus is rich in that most valuable strategic mineral, oil, and in manganese and timber.

Promises of deliveries were not enough; the Nazi High Command believed that only physical possession would insure regularity of shipments and efficiency of production. Moreover, by assuming the new role of a crusader against Bolshevism, the role which he abandoned so spectacularly in 1939, Herr Hitler probably counts on winning favor with the conservative nationalists in his own following and on making a favorable impression in countries where Bolshevism is regarded with special abhorrence by the present governments, in Spain, in Japan, in Hungary.

The Reichsführer hopes to lessen determination to prosecute the war to the bitter end in England and to divide opinion in America. It will not be surprising if he launches a full-fledged peace offensive if and after he has installed himself in these rich productive regions of Russia.

Delays Big Offensive

The disadvantages of the move are obvious! Until the Russian campaign is settled there can be no big offensive against the British Isles or against the Near East. Communist propaganda, at least outwardly, has hitherto been at Hitler's service. British Communists have been anti-war; American Communists have been anti-interventionist. Now all this will change and Communists will revert to the position of advocating a crusading war against Fascism which they occupied until the Soviet-German Pact.

It is on the speed and success of the military operations, on the amount of internal disintegration within the Soviet Union which Herr Hitler may be able to capitalize, that the success or failure of this new great gamble of the German dictator will depend. The spectral shades of Napoleon's Grand Armée, which perished in the frozen steppes of Russia might rise up as a warning. But Napolean had no railways, to say nothing of airplanes or tanks.

Yale Loses Claim To Campbell Estate

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Denying claims by Yale University and a former public administrator in the $2,000,000 trust estate of Hazlett Kyle Campbell, Circuit Judge Eugene J. Sartorious has ordered division of the fortune among 161 claimants found to be his heirs.

The Court's decision confirmed a special master's report on the heir-determining proceeding which reached into three continents. Individual awards ranged from $900 to a full share of $45,000.

Yale University had claimed half of the fortune, contending that Hazlett Campbell, whose passing in 1938 set the trust estate free, had no inheritable interest in the trust established in 1885.

It claimed the estate should revert to that of his father, Col. Robert Campbell, fur trader and Indian fighter, and be distributed as part of the latter's estate.

Reds May Have 5,000,000 Men

By the Associated Press

Some military authorities have placed Soviet Russia's potential trained man power at 14,000,000 men.

For years the Country has had compulsory military training. Every year 1,200,000 young men of her huge 170,000,000 population (not counting recently annexed territories) are called up for military service, 800,000 of whom customarily are given training.

But actually the effective man power of that Army was said in Moscow in 1938 to be 2,000,000 men, counting the Regular Army, and the cadres of reserves and territorial forces.

Fully mobilized, the Soviet might amass an army of 5,000,000 men or more.

But upon the controversial question of Soviet production depends whether they would be equipped with the modern implements of war so they would be effective.

Moreover, upon the Soviet state of preparedness depends whether they have been mobilized and moved into approximate position to meet the onslaught.

Because of the poor state of Russian railways and motor roads, some authorities believe it would take 60 to 90 days for the Soviet really to mobilize.

The question of the capacity of Russian military leadership is also raised in connection with the extensive purges of high defense officials.

Official Ears For Radiocasts

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The War Department has started cocking an official ear to the broadcasts of news commentators and other radio speakers as a new part of an expanding effort to keep close tab on what the public thinks of the Army and national defense.

Radiocasts of the past 24 hours deemed of interest were recorded and a five-page digest of what was said has gone to the desks of Secretary Henry L. Stimson, Gen. George C. Marshall and numerous other key officials.

Capt. Earle Looker, a reserve officer and veteran publicist who devised and directs the continuous reporting and analysis process, said that without it "we would be working in the dark."

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Three-Fourths of Earth's Population Now in War—Reactions Throughout Europe

New Lineup: Axis vs. All Opponents

As German troops moved into Russia for one of the most wide-scale invasions in history, Britain promised "all out aid" to those who oppose the Reich and warned that nations which fight with the Nazis must be opposed by the democracies.

Italy's—in a cartoonist's phrase "wired for sound" of its master's voice in Berlin—also declared war on Russia. Turkey, true to its recent pact with the Germans, remained "neutral" and strengthened its commercial ties with Germany.

Major reactions in the affected nations follow:

Italy:

ROME, June 23 (AP)—Fascist Italy joined Germany in declaring war upon Soviet Russia.

Premier Mussolini's Government informed the Soviet Ambassador to Rome, Nicolai Gorelchin, that a state of war existed between Italy and the Soviet Union beginning at 5:30 a. m. yesterday.

The news was broken to the Italian public in a brief radiocast by the Rome radio at 1 p. m.

Prior to the official Fascist announcement, authorities had declared "prompt, total, profound and spontaneous" Italian solidarity with Germany in the conflict.

They said the people awaited the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union "with great relief" as "a crusade of liberation" from Bolshevism, which the Fascists have fought ever since the inception of their revolution in Italy.

"The announcement of the beginning of military operations against the Soviet Union caused an enormous impression among Italian people, but was not a surprise," said a statement issued to foreign correspondents.

Italians indicated the Russian front was too far from the Mediterranean for their troops to join the Germans in battle. Whether Fascist submarines and planes would co-operate with those of Germany as they have in every campaign since the collapse of France remained to be determined.

Since the conquest of Greece and Crete the Italians have repeatedly asserted their ships have free passage from the Adriatic through the Aegean Sea. It depends on Turkey, observers said, whether Italian warcraft could enter the Black Sea through the Dardanelles for action against the Red fleet there.

Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, said the German march into Russia was to provide for the feeding of Europe.

"The United States wants to isolate and starve all Europe—occupied or unoccupied by the Axis—so as to exhaust the means of enemy resistance," Signor Gayda wrote in the weekly newspaper, La Voce D'Italia, in explanation of why it "is necessary to create a wider European zone of food self-sufficiency."

"Cordell Hull will again raise his voice against these isolationist economic regimes," Signor Gayda added.

"It is a question of assuring raw materials and oil for industry, for communications and for needs of war production and war. No European country, therefore, can withdraw itself from the great task of European unity with passive or divergent attitudes.

"No European country can any longer tolerate mercantile and speculative neutrality equi-distant between belligerents with an air of indifference to the great European melee."

Signor Gayda named Portugal specifically, saying it was "witnessing, with worry but not without virile reaction, movements of the United States . . . towards the Cape Verde Islands and the Azores to complete their constellation of naval bases in the Atlantic."

Finland:

HELSINGFORS, June 23 (AP)—Official spokesmen declared today that Finland would maintain neutrality as long as possible in the war between Germany and Russia in spite of Adolf Hitler's declaration indicating it would be an active ally of the Reich.

Except for Soviet air raids on Finnish territory, Finland—sandwiched between its embattled neighbors—was said still to be free from any fighting.

The southeastern frontier facing Soviet Russia was manned, but Finland declared its only purpose was self-defense and the Helsingfors newspaper Sanomat said "the Government's military precautions were taken not a moment too soon."

[Relations between Britain and Finland remain unchanged, authoritative London sources said, because the British Government has no confirmation that the Finns actually are fighting with the Germans against Soviet Russia.]

In the tense days when it became increasingly evident that Finland was caught between Germany and Russia, its conqueror in the fierce winter struggle of 1939-40, the nation rapidly mobilized its manpower.

The government ordered all men between 18 and 59 who had not been mobilized to register for labor service and appealed to all to fulfill their duties with a "firm trust in the happy future of the nation."

It declared a moratorium on banking, specifically on checks and letters of credit.

Within the past week most of Finland's fighting manpower had been called to the colors. Reserve officers had been commissioned as regular officers. Army and navy cadets had been hastily graduated from their academies and handed commissions without the usual intermediary year of active service.

Only they and others employed manning communications, fire and medical services and some special defenses were exempted from liability for labor service. The Finnish "Lottas," women who help operate medical stations and kitchens behind the fighting lines, already had been summoned.

"We are in a direct danger zone," the Government's communiqué declared. "To insure our security, reservists already have been called to the colors. . . .

"Now more than ever we must be on our guard.

"Independent, free Finland expects each one of her citizens in this exacting moment to remain calm, retain self-control and calmly carry out plans and fulfill his duty, firmly trusting in the happy future of the nation."

With Finland's finances, food reserves and other resources heavily drained by the three-and-a-half months of bitter war with Russia, the Finnish labor service was expected to be drafted for farm work.

Finland lost about one third of its tillable soil in the war and a cold spring threatens a poor grain yield.

A relief fund of 5,000,000 Finnish marks has been allotted for aid to needy families of reservists. (The Finnish currency is not quoted in foreign exchange.)

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, said today transfers already had been stopped on the bank's $35,000,000 credits to Finland.

Declining to tie this situation specifically to the weekend's events, however, Mr. Pierson said, "We don't have to look for new reasons. Finland hasn't been able to get shipping space lately if it did buy anything here, and besides President Roosevelt's order 'freezing' continental European funds prevented any transfers."

Mr. Pierson said he doubted if much of the latest $5,000,000 credit to Finland—a food loan—had been used. Most of the $30,000,000 of credits previously given were used up, however, since parts of them were granted in the fall of 1939.

Rumania:

BUCHAREST, German-Occupied Rumania, June 23 (AP)—Gen. Ion Antonescu sent Rumania's army against Soviet Russia yesterday as a full-fledged ally of Germany.

The General's order of the day to Rumanian forces told them the hour had struck for a "holy war" to erase the stain of disgrace from Rumania's people and to fight for the rights of the church.

"Free your oppressed brothers from the Red yoke of Bolshevism," he exhorted. "Bring old Bessarabia and the woods of Bucovina, your fields and meadows, back into the Fatherland.

"Soldiers, you will fight shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart with the strongest military force on earth.

"You will fight for the soil of Moldavia and for justice in the world. Be worthy of the honor which history, the army of the great Reich and its extraordinary leader Adolf Hitler have given you. Fight to avenge injustice. Our people, our King and your General demand this of you."

Turkey:

ANKARA, Turkey, June 23 (AP)—Turkey, signatory of non-aggression treaties with both Germany and Soviet Russia, has proclaimed itself neutral in their fight.

The official proclamation issued yesterday, said:

"In the new situation created by war between Germany and Russia the Government of the Republic has decided to proclaim Turkey's neutrality."

Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu disclosed, meanwhile, that Turkey would sign a new commercial treaty with Germany as a follow-up of the non-aggression pact of June 18.

Nazi sources said that in persuading Turkey to sign the 10-year friendship pact Germany had agreed not to demand passage of troops, planes and military equipment across Turkey during the war with Britain.

The verbal German promise was said to have left Turkey an imposing geographical barrier to Hitler's drive to the East. In return, Turkey was reported to have undertaken to close the Dardanelles to the British fleet if the issue arose and to refuse Turkish air bases to British planes.

Authoritative Turkish sources said that both Germany and Britain were told emphatically that Turkey would in no case allow German military transit across the country and that 1,200,000 men stood under arms to protect the nation's sovereignty.

Sweden:

STOCKHOLM, June 23 (AP)—The new outbreak of war close at hand in the Baltic caused uneasiness in Sweden today but it stuck firmly to its long-practiced policy of neutrality.

The newspaper Aftonbladet declared that Finland, "providing a northern springboard" for the Nazi attack on the Soviet, "is fulfilling a great and honorable mission for which she already has bled and is now accepting fresh sacrifices."

Official sources said Sweden was running no risk of involvement and that Germany had made no request for the right to move troops across its territory.

Mining of the Baltic Sea by the Germans, however, will mean serious risks to Swedish commerce which will be obliged to follow its territorial waters.

All Swedish ships bound for Finnish, Russian or German harbors were advised to stay in Sweden or return to that country as the Cabinet met in an extraordinary session yesterday.

The King and the Crown Prince returned from summer residences to attend further Cabinet sessions.

A secret session of the Riksdag, Swedish Parliament, was planned for Friday.

All military men on leave were ordered to return to their posts.

There were normal telephone connections with Finland but the lines from Stockholm to Mariehamn on the Aaland Islands have been blocked since Saturday night.

The Baltics:

By the Associated Press

A Lithuanian uprising and formation of a new government allied with Germany threatened today to undermine the Baltic bulwark which Soviet Russia had raised against the Reich during the two years of their watchful co-operation under a nonaggression treaty.

Lithuania's declaration of independence came as German land forces, now at least 10 miles inside Russian territory, and the Air Force pounded Russian bases and communications in a tide of destruction which the German High Command announced was proceeding "on schedule and successfully."

From Kaunas, Lithuania, Capital of a little republic fronting on Germany which Russia absorbed last June, this announcement was radiocast:

"The Lithuanian people, with all the means at their disposal, will fight for freedom and independence."

The Kaunas Radio apparently already was in the hands of a coup government.

Rearguard attacks on Russian troop emplacements and communications in Lithuania were presaged by an appeal from the new regime to the people to take up arms "in order to assist the German Army in liberating Lithuania from the Bolshevik occupants" and to receive the Germans with open arms.

Kazys Skirpa, former Lithuanian Minister to Berlin, became Premier of the new government, according to the Kaunas Radio, and Gen. Stasys Rastikis, former Defense Minister, has taken up his old post.

The coup was credited to the "Front of Lithuanian Activists."

Russia acknowledged a 10-mile German penetration of Lithuania from East Prussia. It was likely that the Russians deliberately abandoned their new fortifications in the Baltic region, Poland, and Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina, fighting a delaying action until a stand could be made on the primary fortifications along the old Russian frontier.

Russia pushed her border into Poland in a partitioning with Germany at the start of the war and incorporated the states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and the Rumanian territory of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina about a year ago.

Whether Russia would withdraw from bases and territory which she wrested in her war with Finland and which guard the land and sea approaches to Leningrad remained to be seen, but the Finnish Government's statement of neutrality followed upon a denial that German forces were using Finnish bases.

The Finns said, however, that Soviet bombers had struck swiftly at their ports and shipping a few hours after Adolf Hitler started his dawn offensive against the U. S. S. R. Helsingfors had a 25-minute air alarm this morning and Turku a 50-minute alarm, but no bombs fell.

Ten Nations Now at War

By the Associated Press

Ten nations, representing nearly three-quarters of the earth's population and controlling most of four continents and part of a fifth, are at war today, while 19 political entities have been crushed or dismembered by battle or the threat of armed might.

The lineup, now that Germany has declared war on Soviet Russia and is being aided by Finland and Rumania, follows:

At war—Germany, Great Britain, France (fighting Britain in Syria), Soviet Russia, Italy, China, Japan, Rumania, Finland and Ethiopia.

Conquered or dominated by Germany or Italy—Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Memel, Free City of Danzig, Hungary.

The exiled governments of conquered Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, The Netherlands, Luxemburg, Belgium, Greece and Yugoslavia still are in the fight with Britain against Germany, as are the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Seized by Russia—Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, and parts of Finland, Rumania and Poland.

Neutral or non-belligerent—Portugal, Turkey, Switzerland, Sweden, Eire, the United States and the nations of South America.

The German-Russian Front

International

Scene of New Area of Conflict

The dotted lines show the frontiers prior to the outbreak of the war, while the solid black lines show the present borders.

Eire to Remain Neutral

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—Eire will not grant Britain its former naval bases in Ireland to resist Nazi attacks on British shipping, an official spokesman said here Saturday night, because Eire is neutral toward all belligerents and intends to continue this policy.

The spokesman, Gen. Frank Aiken, Eire's Minister for Co-ordination of Defensive Measures, mentioned only one contingency under which Eire would go to war—to fight any country attempting to invade Ireland. Otherwise, he implied, Ireland would stand aside even if Britain were conquered by the Nazis.

Speaking in a radio address to the American people, Mr. Aiken indicated that granting of Ireland's naval bases to Britain would involve Eire in war and said this possibility his Government intends to avoid at any cost except actual attack.

To Stay Neutral

Answering "some newspapers" in the United States which have called for the granting of former British bases in Ireland to Britain for the duration of the war, Mr. Aiken said:

"We have replied that we are neutral and that our Government has neither the wish nor the constitutional right to take any step involving our people in the war and until we are attacked."

General Aiken said Eire is building up its defenses to resist attack from any source and added that it was "unfortunate that his country has been unable to purchase arms in the United States.

He stated explicitly Eire's position of neutrality in these words:

"At the commencement of this disasterous war, the people in the free portion of Ireland decided to remain neutral. We decided on this policy because it was the only one which was consistent with our national interests as we ourselves conceived them, and because it was the only one our people would support unitedly and whole-heartedly."

Denies Bitterness

General Aiken estimated that Eire's support of its neutrality policy was and is 99.9 per cent.

At several points in his speech he denied that Eire's policy of neutrality was dictated by bitterness toward Britain. Indeed, he said, "if this accusation were true, it's not neutrality we would have declared."

U. S. Trade Idle in Morocco

CASABLANCA, Morocco, June 10, Via Vichy, Delayed (AP)—Newly arrived American Vice-Consuls were idle today because a $15,000,000 economic agreement between the United States and France apparently has largely been nullified by recent frictions in their diplomatic relations.

They were to have supervised administration of the agreement, which would have permitted France to dip into its frozen assets in the United States to buy fuel for harvest tractors, binder twine and general merchandise to be passed through the British blockade to French North Africa.

At lease 10 Vice-Consuls have arrived now, to be scattered over North Africa. An eleventh was on the oil-laden French tanker Sheherazade, which the British seized and took to Bermuda. Two or three more are scheduled to come from Washington.

Reliable sources say the Sheherazade incident had been patched up and she was ready to start on her way again with five other vessels loaded with American merchandise when friction in relations of France, Britain, and the United States caused a halt.

Sources here were pessimistic now as to chances for placing of the agreement into successful operation.

The only deliveries to date under the agreement have been two shiploads of oil which arrived in April, one at Casablanca and the other at Tunis.

Grays Harbor County And Cities Cut Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Grays Harbor County recently retired the last of its bonded indebtedness, which in 1924 was more than $1,000,000.

Great reductions also have been made in the bonded indebtedness of all the municipalities of the County in the same period and some are entirely debt free. All of them also are on a cash warrant basis, coming up from a situation where at one time the banks declined to accept warrants, even at a 6 per cent interest rate.

Text of Molotoff Address Charging German Aggression

MOSCOW, June 23 (AP)—The text of Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff's radiocast on the outbreak of war with Germany as translated by Tass, the official Russian news agency, follows:

Citizens of the Soviet Union:

The Soviet Government and its head, Comrade Stalin, have authorized me to make the following statement:

Today at 4 o'clock a. m., without any claims having been presented to the Soviet Union, without a declaration of war, German troops attacked our country, attacked our borders at many points and bombed from their airplanes our cities Zhitomir, Kiev, Sevastopol, Kaunas, and some others, killing and wounding over 200 persons.

There were also enemy air raids and artillery shelling from Rumanian and Finnish territory.

This unheard of attack upon our country is perfidy unparalleled in the history of civilized nations. The attack on our country was perpetrated despite the fact that a treaty of nonaggression had been signed between U. S. S. R. and Germany and that the Soviet Government most faithfully abided by all provisions of this treaty.

The attack upon our country was perpetrated despite the fact that during the entire period of operation of this treaty the German Government could not find grounds for a single complaint against the U. S. S. R. as regards observance of this treaty.

German Responsibility

Entire responsibility for this predatory attack upon the Soviet Union falls fully and completely upon the German Fascist rulers.

At 5:30 a. m., that is after the attack had already been perpetrated, Werner von der Schulenburg, the German Ambassador in Moscow, on behalf of his Government made the statement to me as People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the German Government decided to launch war against the U. S. S. R. in connection with the concentration of Red Army units near the eastern German frontier.

In reply to this, I stated on behalf of the Soviet Government that until the very last moment the German Government had not presented any claims to the Soviet Government, that Germany attacked the U. S. S. R. despite the peaceable position of the Soviet Union, and that for this reason Fascist Germany is the aggressor.

Brands Charge as Lie

On instruction of the Government of the Soviet Union, I also state that at no point had our troops or our air force committed violation of the frontier and, therefore, the statement made this morning by the Rumanian radio to the effect that Soviet aircraft allegedly had fired on Rumanian aerodromes is sheer lie and provocation.

Likewise a lie and and provocation is the whole declaration made today by Hitler, who is trying belatedly to concoct accusations charging the Soviet Union with failure to observe the Soviet-German pact.

Now that the attack on the Soviet Union has already been committed, the Soviet Government has ordered our troops to repulse the predatory assault and to drive German troops from the territory of our country.

This war has been forced upon us, not by the German people, not by German workers, peasants, and intellectuals whose sufferings we well understand, but by the clique of bloodthirsty Fascist rulers of Germany who have enslaved Frenchmen, Czechs, Poles, Serbians, Norway, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Greece, and other nations.

The Government of the Soviet Union expresses its unshakable confidence that our valiant Army and Navy and brave falcons of the Soviet Air Force will acquit themselves with honor in performing their duty to fatherland, to the Soviet people, and will inflict a crushing blow upon the aggressor.

This is not the first time that our people have had to deal with an attack of an arrogant foe. At the time of Napoleon's invasion of Russia our people's reply was war for the fatherland and Napoleon suffered defeat and met his doom. It will be the same with Hitler, who in his arrogance has proclaimed a new crusade against our country.

The Red Army and our whole people will again wage victorious war for the fatherland, for our country, for honor, for liberty.

All Called for Duty

The Government of the Soviet Union expresses the firm conviction that the whole population of our country, all workers, peasants, and intellectuals, men and women, will conscientiously perform their duties and do their work. Our entire people must now stand solid and united as never before.

Each one of us must demand of himself and of others discipline, organization, and self-denial worthy of real Soviet patriots, in order to provide for all the needs of the Red Army, Navy, and Air Force, to ensure victory over the enemy.

The government calls upon you, citizens of the Soviet Union, to rally still more closely around our glorious Bolshevik Party, around our Soviet Government, around our great leader and comrade Stalin. Ours is a righteous cause. The enemy shall be defeated. Victory will be ours.

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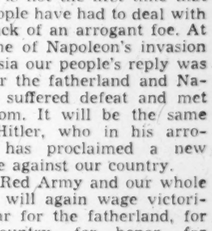
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Jones Sees Seaway Paying for Itself

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, today urged construction of the $285,000,000 St. Lawrence Seaway for national defense and declared it could be self-liquidating

He advocated the big power and navigation development as an additional reservoir of power and shipbuilding facilities and expressed belief revenues from power sales and waterway tolls would relieve taxpayers of the cost.

"We cannot have too many inland waterways in the interest of commerce and defense," he said in stressing defense needs of the undertaking.

"Regardless of what happens in the immedaite war, it seems to me that if we do not make up our minds that war is apt to recur we're not very smart.

"I can see nothing in the future, at least as far as our generation is concerned, but a future in which war is likely to recur at any time. We should take steps to make our country impervious to attack."

Commenting on Mr. Jones' suggestions for a toll waterway, Representative George A. Dondero (R), of Michigan, asked if under such a system Americans wouldn't be paying the major cost of the waterway since most of the traffic would be American.

"I've always believed that traffic which uses any public conveniences should pay for them," replied Mr. Jones.

The Secretary said that his experience with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during the past eight years had demonstrated that "these things can be done and paid for by the people who use them."

Opening up the Great Lakes to the sea, he said, would make available extensive shipbuilding facilities in the protected areas of the lakes for merchant and naval ship construction, and would be of "inestimable" commercial advantage to the Middle West.

Studies had indicated, he added, that the power to be generated in the International Rapids section of the seaway was needed and "would soon be absorbed."

Power for our defense industries was vital, he added.

Replying to questions by Representative Francis D. Culkin (R) of New York, Mr. Jones said he thought New York State was amply able to carry out its share of the financing of the project.

Asked about the ability of the Nation's railroads to bear the added burdens imposed by the defense program, Mr. Jones expressed belief they would be able to meet the situation "reasonably," except possibly during harvest time and unless the World War practice of using freight cars for storage were revived.

Welles: Halting of Hitler Chief Issue

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles today issued the following statement on the Government's reaction to the German attack against Soviet Russia:

"If any further proof could conceivably be required of the real purposes and projects of the present leaders of Germany for world domination it is now furnished by Hitler's treacherous attack upon Soviet Russia.

"We see once more, beyond peradventure of doubt, with what intent the present government of Germany negotiates 'non-aggression pacts.'

"To the leaders of the German Reich sworn engagements to refrain from hostile acts against other countries—engagements regarded in a happier and in a civilized world as contracts to the faithful observance of which the honor of nations themselves was pledged—are but a symbol of deceit, an constitute a dire warning on the part of Germany's hostile and murderous intent. To the present German government the very meaning of the word 'honor' is unknown.

"This government has often stated and in many of his public statements the President has declared, that the United States maintains that freedom to worship God as their consciences dictates is the great and fundamental right of all people. This right has been denied to their peoples by both Nazi and Soviet governments To the people of the United States this and other principles and doctrines of Communistic dictatorship are as intolerable, and as alien to their own beliefs, as are the principles and doctrines of Nazi dictatorship. Neither kind of imposed overlordship can or will have any support or any sway in the mode or in the system of government of the American people.

"But the immediate issue that presents itself to the people of the United States is whether the plan for universal conquest, for the cruel and brutal enslavement of all peoples, and for the ultimate destruction of the remaining free democracies, which Hitler is now desperately trying to carry out, is to be successfully halted and defeated.

"That is the present issue which faces a realistic America. It is the issue at this moment which most directly involves our own national defense and the security of the new world in which we live.

"In the opinion of this government, consequently, any defense against Hitlerism, any rallying of the forces opposing Hitlerism, from whatever source these forces may spring, will hasten the eventual downfall of the present German leaders, and will therefore redound to the benefit of our own defense and security.

"Hitler's armies are today the chief dangers of the Americas."

Propaganda Curb U. S. to Tighten

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said yesterday that the State Department was drafting legislation tightening the restrictions on dissemination of foreign propaganda in the United States.

He made the statement in a letter to Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York in reply to a suggestion from the New Yorker that Axis propaganda films be barred from American motion picture theaters. Senator Mead mentioned such pictures as "Victory in The West," and "Baptism of Fire."

Secretary Hull also wrote that the State, Treasury and Justice Departments were "giving active consideration to the question of whether the dissemination of Axis propaganda in this country cannot be prevented by other means, and it is my hope that a solution will soon be reached by which a proper control over the dissemination of propaganda material may be effected."

The legislation which is being drafted, Secretary Hull said, would be an amendment to a 1938 law requiring agents of foreign principals to register with the State Department.

Marksmanship Taught At Jacksonville Range

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Civilians who have had no experience with firearms are being taught marksmanship in a free course in Jacksonville.

As a part of the national and home defense program this opportunity is offered by the Florida Police Pistol League at the Duval Pistol Range at the end of the City Prison Farm Road.

Guns are furnished. Only American citizens are eligible to attend the classes.

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Radio Makers Attend Show —But Try to Dodge Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It's is much easier to resist the temptation to trade in the old radio for a dazzling new model this year. For the men who make radios and radio parts are not putting on any pressure for sales. In fact, those who were represented at the recent National Trade Show of the Radio Parts Manufacturers here spent most of their time trying to persuade jobbers not to buy their wares just now.

They are finding it so hard to get essential materials, and so difficult to adopt substitutes for those the Government uses in its defense program, that they are rationing their customers. Established customers are supplied to the extent that the manufacturer thinks wise; new applicants for the line are turned down politely.

At the close of the show here one manufacturer was heard to say boastfully: "I sold only $25 worth all week." He had spend much time persuading persons interested in his product to get along without it—for the time being. Of course he hoped they would buy from him later, when materials again are available or substitutes are found. The trick was to retain cordial relations with the prospective customer while refusing to take his immediate business.

Manufacturers Chuckle

Manufacturers chuckled a little to find themselves being courted by customers. Jobbers invited the manufacturers to lunch, not vice versa as usual. Jobbers hunted for someone to take their orders, asking if they please could have this or that.

The manufacturers' chief concern appeared to be the finding of substitute materials. To them, the interesting part of the show was to see what their competitors were doing in this field.

The talk of the show was an exhibit of blank discs for use in making sound recordings. Blanks used commercially for radio station recordings formerly had an aluminum base. When the manufacturers were unable to get aluminum, the glass manufacturers came to their aid. Now glass has replaced aluminum as a base, and the manufacturers say the new material is superior.

"Recordings made on the new glass disc sound better, crisper, clearer because of the extra rigidity of the thicker base," said one disc maker.

Big Business in Discs

Manufacturers of these discs did a big business here, and they were able to take orders because you don't have to get a priority rating to obtain glass.

Paul V. Galvin, Chairman of the Priorities Committee of the Radio Manufacturers Association Convention held here concurrently with the show, urged manufacturers to give more attention to finding substitutes.

He recommended establishment of an engineering committee of the Association to study the problem of substitutes for aluminum. "I sincerely hope," he said, "that we will not wait for the pinch to get tighter to stimulate our engineering work for greater and more substitution, particularly of aluminum and nickel."

Mr. Galvin expressed the hope also that the radio industry would get a more favorable rating by the Government as a necessary contributor to civilian moral in the defense program.

"Radio is not a luxury, but a real downright essential to public safety," said Mr. Galvin.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

New Westminster: Columbia Theater, 530 Columbia Street, 3 p. m., June 29.

United States

California

Los Angeles (Society, Colored): Independent Church of Christ, Eighteenth and Paloma Streets, 3 p. m., June 29. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1280 kilocycles.

Norwalk (auspices First Church, Bellflower): Excelsior Union High School Auditorium, Center Street at Pioneer Boulevard, 3 p. m., June 29.

Petaluma: Hermann Sons Hall, 860 Western Avenue, 3 p. m., June 29.

San Leandro: Broadmoor Community Church, 301 Dowling Boulevard, 3 p. m., June 29.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., June 30.

Colorado

Canon City: Wilson Junior High School, Park Avenue, 8 p. m., June 30.

Massachusetts

Salem: Universalist Church, Rust Street, 3:30 p. m., June 29.

Michigan

Marquette: Church Edifice, Ridge and Blaker Streets, 3 p. m., June 29.

New York

Elmira: Southside High School Auditorium, South Main Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, 3:30 p. m., June 29.

Oregon

Coquille: Washington School Auditorium, 450 East Second Street, 8 p. m., June 30.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Castor Theater, 6631 Castor Avenue, 3 p. m., June 29.

Washington

Blaine: Blaine City Hall, 3 p. m., June 29.

Cashmere: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 30.

Elma: Eagles Hall, Second and Main, 8 p. m., June 29.

Seattle (Joint lecture): Seattle Civic Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 29.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, June 29, July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21.

10:45 a. m. WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., July 6, Aug. 3, Sept. 7.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), on June 29, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), Chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on June 29, Aug. 3, Sept. 7.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 14.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 6, 20.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on July 6, 20, Aug. 3, 17, Sept. 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on July 6.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 6, 20, Aug. 3, 17, Sept. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on June 29; July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on July 6; Aug. 3; Sept. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; July 13, 27; Aug. 10, 24; Sept. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on July 20; Aug. 17; Sept. 21.

More Refugee Children Arrive

Wide World

There Is Controversy Over Some Entrants

The United States has put up barriers against refugee children from Hitler-dominated states, but some organizations in this Country are working to have the ban lifted. Children of the Safrin family, whose father passed on in a German concentration camp and whose mother passed on in a French concentration camp, are shown as they arrived in New York last week on the steamship Mouzinho from Lisbon, members of a group of 132 European refugee children evacuated from Europe by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc. They will live with relatives in this country. Left to right are Wolf, Dora, Fanny, Max, and Ruth.

Parleys Holding Peace Hopes In Shipyard Strike on Pacific

By the Associated Press

Navy officials in the San Francisco Bay area hoped conferences today would pave the way for settlement of an 11-shipyard strike of Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor machinists which has hampered production on $500,000,000 of defense work.

Expressing confidence that the Government would not have to use force to break the deadlock, Admiral J. W. Greenslade said he hoped the meeting would produce a decision on "what course and action is to be followed."

"All parties concerned" would take part in the discussion, the Admiral said, "so that each side may know precisely where the other side stands."

The strike, now in its seventh week, was called by the machinists to support demand for $1.15 an hour and double overtime pay. They rejected an offer of $1.12 an hour and pay and a half for overtime, which compared with their previous contract of $1 and double time.

Trona, Calif.—C. I. O. unionists voted 260 to 174 against accepting a company proposal for ending a strike at the American Potash & Chemical Company. They walked out March 14, demanding that the wage scale of 67½ cents to $1.05 an hour be raised to $1 to $1.50, with a "closed shop" and improved housing conditions. The company offered a new scale ranging from 78 cents to $1.20 and agreed to meet some of the housing demands, but rejected the "closed shop."

The strike made 1,200 workers idle.

Detroit—A two-week strike at the Douglas & Lomason Company, which makes automobile parts, was ended when a C. I. O. union accepted an offer under which the National Labor Relations Board will conduct a bargaining election Wednesday to settle an A. F. of L.-C. I.O. jurisdictional dispute.

Members of C. I. O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee at the same time turned down a proposed contract with the Great Lakes Steel Corporation despite a recommendation by a Federal conciliator and some Steel Workers Organizing Committee officials that it be accepted.

The company offered to match the highest wage paid anywhere in the steel industry, a five-day week with pay and a half for overtime, vacation bonuses, two to three holidays per year and other concessions. But workers at the mass meeting instructed their negotiating committee to insist on a blanket wage raise, sole bargaining rights, an 80-cent an hour wage minimum compared with the present 73, and additional holiday and vacation pay.

Detroit—The rank and file of C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers Union ratified a contract under which they will have a union shop in the Ford Motor Company.

The agreement, most far-reaching ever written in the automotive industry, was accepted by an overwhelming majority of the 12,000 workers at a mass meeting at the State Fairgrounds after three hours of speechmaking, discussion, cheering and booing.

Lock Haven, Pa.—In an effort to settle a week-old machinists' strike at the Piper Aircraft Corporation plant, a meeting of company representatives, Federal and State mediators was called for tomorrow.

At the same time an official of the A. F. of L. union which called the strike said the men had been offered jobs by the Wright Automatic Machine Company of Durham, N. C. He had signed 50 for the firm, he said, and was authorized to hire as many as 1,000.

Piper Aircraft has been making 350 to 400 light craft a month, including some for the Government's Civilian Pilot Training program. The union asked an increase from 30 to 35 cents an hour for unskilled workers and a 25 per cent raise in the 50-cent minimum for skilled employees.

St. Louis—Strikers at the Spuck Iron & Foundry Company left a picket line and helped load an Army truck with 12 steel casings needed for special powder magazine doors at the Madison, Ind., proving grounds.

Jay Webb, Business Agent of the A. F. of L. Iron Workers' Union, which is striking against ten steel fabricating plants here, said he received a telegram from an officer of the Army Quartermaster Corps at Columbus, Ohio, asking the union to "consider" releasing the completed casings.

The union voted to comply with requests for removal of defense materials from any of the plants closed by the strike. A demand for a "closed shop" is the principal strike issue.

Refugee Ban Protest Sent To the Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—A protest against the Federal ban on refugees from Hitler-dominated states was today lodged with the Secretary of State Cordell Hull by Norman Thomas, Socialist leader and member of the Governing Committee of the Keep America out of War Congress, in behalf of that Committee.

Meanwhile, the largest contingent of European refugee children to reach the United States since last December—119 boys and girls, of whom 101 were brought in by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, arrived here aboard the small Portuguese steamship Mouzinho on June 21.

Among the children, assembled from homes and camps in Unoccupied France, were several whose parents are in Nazi concentration camps. The Mouzinho also brought 26 women missionaries who were survivors of the sinking of the Egyptian steamship Zamzam in the South Atlantic in April. One of them, Miss Alice E. Landis, of Lancaster, Pa., a missionary nurse, said many survivors wished to continue their voyage to Africa with transportation available at Lisbon, but the United States authorities ordered them all home.

Mr. Thomas, in his letter of protest to Secretary Hull, said his Committee found it hard to believe that any great spy danger would arise from admitting refugees from German-dominated nations.

"Is our Government so destitute of facilities for detecting true spies that it must close the last door of hope to thousands of Jews, Spaniards, Poles and Czechs who hate fascism and love democracy?" he asked. "Some of us would even risk a little in order to preserve in a bitter world our noble tradition as a land of sanctuary for the oppressed among whom so many of our families once were numbered."

Verdict of Jury In Girl's Passing

GILROY, Calif., June 23 (AP)—A coroner's jury investigating the passing of Louise Ford, whose parents believed in healing only by prayer, held that her father and mother were not negligent.

The high-school sophomore passed on June 17 a few hours after she was taken to a hospital by Court order.

"We have had sicknesses before, and always have cured them by praying," said the father, Price Ford, who, with his family are members of the Church of God.

Mr. Ford made no protest when three sheriff's deputies showed a Court order to remove the girl.

'Political Pull' Losing Power As Merit System Field Widens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If you live in Kansas, political pull will no longer land you a job with the State. For Kansas was one of several States this year to create or extend a civil service system. If you live in New York you may soon find your neighborhood undergoing a transformation under the terms of a new low-rent housing law just passed by the Legislature. And if you own property in Oregon you'll find your next property tax bill charging you on the basis of an assessment made on Jan. 1.

That's just a sample of some of the miscellaneous laws passed by our State Legislatures this year, and how they affect Mr. Average Citizen. They are laws by the people, for the people, and with thousands of others, most of them dealing with vitally important subjects, they form the real foundation of the American governmental system. The lawmakers of the 48 sovereign States after all do more of the kind of legislating that is felt in terms of one's everyday homelife, than those in Washington.

Kansas System

The Kansas merit system law covers some 4,500 State employees, and incidentally was put into effect by the Legislature only after the voters of the State last fall ratified the idea by a big majority.

A really major advance in this civil service field, though, was the passage by the New York Legislature of a bill extending the merit system to every jurisdiction within the State. Vermont and North Carolina legislators also established new merit systems.

All wasn't clear sailing for the merit system idea, however, for New Mexico, after but a year under a civil service system for seven State agencies, decided to abandon it. The records of the Commission have all been carefully packed and carted over to the University of New Mexico "for future use if needed," says Ralph Trigg, commission chairman.

Measures Pending

Meanwhile at the time of writing Florida, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Texas legislators had pending before them some sort of merit law proposals.

The low-cost housing bill in New York is the first of its kind in the country. It is of special interest because it permits municipalities to offer private corporations special inducements to build large-scale, low rent housing projects. The idea is to give private enterprise a legitimate place in the low-cost housing field, so far monopolized by public agencies under Federal auspices. The New York law restricts the activities of these private groups by various controls to assure the work being always in the public interest. Similar legislation is pending in Illinois, and was introduced also this year in Utah.

The matter of the assessment date change in Oregon may not seem important on the face. It's part of a move, though, to establish uniformity in State property tax assessment dates. Some 20 States now make Jan. 1 the official time for determining who is liable for the taxes, the amount at which the property is assessable, or what tax district may levy the taxes.

Frankly, the tax people say, all this is to prevent tax evasion through movement of property across State boundaries at assessment season. Here's how it works: property might be held on Jan. 1 in a State with a Feb. 1 assessment date, then moved into a State with a Jan. 1 assessment date before the end of the month, thus escaping taxation or proper assessment in both States. Eight States have changed to the Jan. 1 date since 1928.

Paul Block

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Paul Block, publisher of a chain of newspapers, who passed on here yesterday, was a leader in American journalism for 25 years.

President of Paul Block and Associates, national advertising representatives for 16 newspapers, Mr. Block also was publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, the Toledo, Ohio, Blade and the Toledo Times.

In a 25-year career as publisher, begun in 1916 after he already had won wide success in the advertising field, he headed numerous other papers at various times.

These included the New York Evening Mail, the Newark, N. J., Star-Eagle (his first publishing venture, the Brooklyn, N. Y., Standard-Union, the Los Angeles Express, the Detroit Journal, the Duluth, Minn., Herald and News Tribune, the Memphis, Tenn., News-Scimitar, the Lancaster, Pa., New Era and the Milwaukee, Wis., Sentinel.

Besides his newspaper activities, Mr. Block took an active part in political affairs.

He was born in Elmira, N. Y. He entered the newspaper field as an advertising solicitor for the Elmira Sunday Telegram in 1893.

Mr. Block's philanthropic activities were numerous. His newspapers aided many charities and the publisher himself gave a $100,000 chapel to the Hotchkiss School at Lakesville, Conn., and in 1930 endowed the Paul Block Foundation, a public lecture course at Yale University, to trace the relation of the newspaper to contemporary affairs.

Speed More Aid to Britain, James Roosevelt Urges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Great Britain, in spite of the diversion of Nazi armed might caused by Herr Hitler's invasion of Russia, needs airplanes, tanks and everything the United States can send, according to Capt. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, who completed a 'round-the-world tour as an official military observer with his arrival at La Guardia Field here aboard the Yankee Clipper from Lisbon, Portugal, yesterday.

The President's son, tanned and beaming, strode from the Clipper carrying a bulging khaki portfolio marked "J. Roosevelt," which, he said. contained information that should be reported "as soon as possible." He parried reporters' questions about America's role in the international situation in view of the Russo-German war outbreak.

The Marine Corps captain described the job facing Great Britain and her Allies—defeating the Nazi war machine—as "tremendous." He said he would report in Washington to Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of Naval Operations, today.

Captain Roosevelt, who had been in Crete six days before the Nazi invasion of that island, reported the inhabitants had long been expecting such an attack.

He had the highest praise for Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, declaring that "both live up to all the good things that have been said about them." His tour on official observance also took him to Rangoon, West Africa, Iraq, among other places. He refused to comment on the Egyptian situation.

When asked why he did not go to London, Captain Roosevelt said he wanted to get back home.

"I felt that some of the information I obtained should be reported as soon as possible," he added.

Captain Roosevelt was met at the airport by his wife, formerly Romelle Schneider, whom he had married a few days before he left the United States for the Orient on April 19.

Juan T. Trippe, President of the American Airways, also was a passenger aboard the Clipper from London.

Mr. Trippe held a trans-oceanic airway link between the United States and a West African port was a necessity. He declined to elaborate this statement or to suggest which West African port should be used.

Argentine Army Found Shy Of Reserves and Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A numerical increase is the greatest need of the Argentine Army said Gen. Juan N. Tonazzi, War Minister, in his annual report. The lack of sufficient effectives, he says, is a problem that requires "the most urgent solution."

"It is a rule adopted by nearly all well-organized countries," according to the War Minister, "that a peacetime army should be equivalent to 1 per cent of total population. Our peace effectives are far below this proportion. This Ministry appreciates that it is neither possible nor necessary for the country to make the effort required to bring the peacetime army up to 120,000. But neither is it possible to leave the total at the reduced figure of today. A feasible policy is gradual expanstion so that, within a few years, the Army will be at least 70 per cent of the proportion considered normal."

Military training is compulsory but the drafts are carefully selected. Higher standards of fitness are being demanded each year, according to the War Minister, which accounts for an increased number of rejections. Education and morale are two primary objectives in training, he disclosed.

General Tonazzi gave no figures as to present military strength, but the Army is known to consist of between 40,000 to 50,000 men, including all branches. The figure is probably nearer 40,000. Two divisions—that is to say, about one half—are infantry. The cavalry so far is about half mechanized—one division. There is a mixed division of artillery, with several smaller commands, such as in coastal defense, antiaircraft batteries, engineering, etc.

German Equipment

Most of the equipment is German, though this is being supplanted as modernization goes ahead and American supplies come in. Training was under German supervision after 1935, but since the war the mission of this nationality has broken up and its members have left the country. Argentina was annoyed when some members were given posts as military attaches in frontier countries. It considered these foreign advisers the repositories of confidential information.

The mixed artillery division is reported to be entirely German gunned. The standard army rifle, however, is of Belgian manufacture, though this will be replaced by one of new design and national manufacture. This new rifle, designed and perfected by an Argentine engineer, is of nine millimeter caliber and fires 50 shots from a clip.

Congress last April voted a special Army budget of 646,000,000 pesos for rearmament purchases. It also is on the verge of another vote to organize a domestic military manufacturing department. New factories will make Argentina less dependent on overseas sources, for small arms at least.

The 646,000,000 peso vote includes a large amount for Army aircraft. The air arm is a separate institution in both the Army and the Navy, as in the United States. The Army Air Corps, of course, is the larger unit. There are about 250 planes and 400 pilots.

Air Reserve Formed

The Argentine Air Board is organizing the formation of a reserve of 5,000 civilian pilots. This is a national patriotic movement, developed when the importance of the air arm was demonstrated in the European war, and has attracted the co-operation of private business firms and institutions. Many training branches have been established and privately financed.

Among the Army machines are twin-motored Martin bombers, single-engined Dougles, and twin-engined Lockheeds for reconnaissance. Two years ago 30 Curtiss-mark pursuit planes were purchased from the United States. Similar machines are built at the military factory in Cordoba. It is hoped soon to obtain the later type pursuit and bomber machines from the United States with the new credits.

Those in charge of national defense are absorbing the lessons of the air arm in the European and Near Eastern spheres of war. Air Gen. Angel Zuloaga, accompanied by technicians, left this month for a flying visit to the far south. His tour is the prelude to establishment of a chain of air bases in Patagonia.

The decision is due doubtless to European war demonstrations that it is necessary to defend sparsely-inhabited territories from air attack. An Argentine deputy recently accused Germans of plotting a separatist movement in Patagonia while General Zuloaga was in charge of an investigation into a prototalitarian gathering at the Mercedes Airport.

Car Riders Say 'Thank You'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles Street car riders who take for granted the conductors and motormen giving service each day on the big yellow cars and busses that ply this City's streets, would get a new slant on "the men who move millions" if they could peep at the large files of "bread-and-butter letters" from patrons.

A bulletin published for patrons to read as they ride, featuring frequent letter-writing contests, may have something to do with the increasing number of letters which comment on the good services of more than 2,500 trainmen who collect the fares, transfers, and passes of 750,000 riders each day.

But perhaps the thing that has brought the greatest increase in these letters has been an effort on the part of the employees themselves to give friendlier, more helpful service.

Patrons' Plaudits

The Los Angeles Railway Company employees publish a monthly magazine, "Two Bells." Conductors and motormen look forward to a feature of the magazine called "Patrons' Plaudits," which prints the names of trainmen and operators about whom the company has received letters of commendation.

Among those at the top of the list for the number of commendatory letters is a conductor who carries a "utility kit" in which he keeps emergency items for the use of those who ride with him, ranging from needle and thread to free guide books.

One letter tells of a bus driver who left his wheel to lead an elderly, confused woman to the curb from the center of a busy boulevard and who received a round of applause from his passengers.

Boy Helped

Another tells how a motorman stopped his car and helped a little boy retrieve his hat.

Still another describes how a daily rider gets his money's worth many times over each morning by watching the faces of other riders brighten as they catch the spirit of a certain conductor's cheery, humorous greeting, and his frank, never-failing smile.

The best thing about these bread-and-butter letters, the street railway employees say, is that they are recorded as a permanent part of the history of each trainman's service record, and are given consideration when men are in line for promotion.—**Phelps Gates.**

Gain in Visitors To Shenandoah Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A 35 per cent increase in the number of visitors to Shenandoah National Park has been noted in the present travel year through May, as compared with figures for the same period in the last travel year, according to a report issued by the National Park Service Rangers at Winchester.

A total of 389,372 persons visited the park this travel year through May, while the figure for the corresponding period last year was 310,854, indicating an increase this year of 78,518 persons.

Reports likewise showed a total of 100,448 visitors this May, as compared with 73,994 during May, 1940. Motor vehicle total for the month was 30,813, as compared with 22,178 during May last year.

Churchill Pledges Aid to Russia

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's radio address yesterday, as transcribed by the National Broadcasting Company, follows:

I have taken occasion to speak to you tonight because we have reached one of the climacterics of the war. In the first of these intense turning points a year ago, France fell prostrate under the German hammer and we had to face the storm alone.

The second was when the Royal Air Force beat the Hun raiders out of the Channel and thus warded off the Nazi invasion of our Island, while we were still ill-armed and ill-prepared.

The third turning point was when the President and Congress of the United States passed the lease and lend enactment, devoting nearly two thousand million sterling of the wealth of the New World to help us defend our liberties and their own.

Those were the three climacterics. The fourth is now upon us. At four o'clock this morning, Hitler attacked and invaded Russia. All his usual formalities were observed with scrupulous technique. A non-aggression treaty had been solemnly signed and was in force between the two countries. No complaint had been made by Germany of its non-fulfillment.

Outrage Repeated

Under its cloak of forced confidence, the German armies drew up in immense strength along a line which stretched from the White Sea to the Black Sea, and their air fleets and armored divisions slowly and methodically took up their stations. Then suddenly, without declaration of war, without even an ultimatum, the German bombs rained down from the sky upon the Russian cities. The German troops violated the Russian frontiers and an hour later the German Ambassador, who till the night before had given assurances of friendship, almost of alliance with the Russians, called upon the Russian Foreign Minister to tell him that a state of war existed between Germany and Russia.

Thus was repeated on a far larger scale the same kind of outrage against another form of signed compact and international faith which we had witnessed in Norway, in Denmark, in Holland, in Belgium, and which Hitler's accomplice and jackal, Mussolini, so faithfully imitated in the case of Greece.

Repeated Warnings

All this was no surprise to me. In fact, I gave clear and precise warnings to Stalin of what was coming. I gave him warnings, as I have given warnings to others before. I can only hope that these warnings did not fall unheeded. All we know at present is that the Russian people are defending their native soil and that their leaders have called upon them to resist to the utmost.

Hitler is a monster of wickedness, insatiable in his lust for blood and plunder. Not content with having all Europe under his heel to terrorize into various forms of abject submission, he must now carry his work of butchery and desolation among the vast multitude of Russia and of Asia. The terrible military machine which we and the rest of the civilized world so foolishly, so supinely, so insensately, allowed the Nazi gangsters to build up, year by year, from almost nothing—this machine cannot stand idle lest it rust, or fall to pieces. It must be in continual motion, grinding up human lives and trampling down the homes and the rights of hundreds of millions of men.

Food for Nazi Armies

Moreover, it must be fed, not only with flesh but with blood. So now this blood-thirsty guttersnipe must launch his mechanized armies upon new fields of slaughter, pillage, and devastation. Poor as are the Russian peasants, workmen and soldiers, he must steal from them their daily bread. He must rob them of the oil which drives their plows, and thus product a famine without example in human history, and even the carnage and ruin which his victory, should he gain it—he has not gained it yet—will bring upon the Russian people shall in itself be only a stepping stone to the attempt to plunge the 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 who live in China and 350,000,000 who live in India, into that bottomless pit of human degradation over which the diabolic emblem of the Swastika flouts itself.

'Brutal Nazi Violence'

It is not too much to say here this summer evening that the lives and the happiness of a thousand million additional human beings are now menaced with brutal Nazi violence. This is enough to make us hold our breath. But presently I shall show you something else that lies behind and something that touches very nearly the life of Britain and of the United States.

The Nazi regime is indistinguishable from the worst features of Communism. It is devoid of all principle except appetite and racial domination. It excels in all forms of human wickedness, in the efficiency of its cruelty and ferocious aggression. No one has been a more consistent opponent of Communism than I have for the last 25 years. I will unsay no words that I have spoken about it. But all this fades away before the spectable which is now unfolding. The past with its crimes, its follies and it tragedies flashes away.

Russia on Defensive

I see Russian soldiers standing on the threshold of their native land guarding the fields which their fathers have tilled from time immemorial. I see them guarding their homes, where mothers and wives pray. Ah, yes, for there are times when all pray for the safety of their loved ones, for the return of the bread-winner, of the champion, of their protector. I see the 10,000 villages in Russia where the means of existence is wrung so hardly from the soil, but where there are still primordial human joys, where maidens laugh and children play. I see advancing upon all this invidious onslaught the Nazi war machine, with its clanging, heel-clicking, dandified Prussian officers, its crafty expert agents, fresh from the cutting and cowing down of a dozen countries. I see also the dull, drilled, docile, brutish masses of the Hun soldiery coming on like a swarm of crawling locusts. I see the German bombers and fighters in the sky, still smarting from many a British whipping, and they are likely to find, they believe, an easier and safer prey.

Behind all this storm I see that small group of venomous men who planned, organized and launched this cataract of horrors upon mankind. Then my mind goes back across the years to the days when the Russian armies were our Allies against the same deadly foe, when they fought with so much valor and constancy and helped to gain a victory, from a share in which, alas, they were, through no fault of ours, utterly cut out.

Aid for Foes of Hitler

I lived through all this and you will pardon me if I express my feelings and the stir of old memories.

But now I have to declare the decision of His Majesty's Government and I feel sure it is a decision in which the great Dominions will in due course concur. We must speak out now, at once, without a day's delay. I have to make the declaration.

None can doubt what our policy will be. We have but one aim, and one single irrevocable purpose. We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of his Nazi regime; from this nothing will turn us—nothing. We will never parley, we will never negotiate with Hitler or any of his men. We shall fight him by land, we shall fight him by sea, we shall fight him in the air, until, with God's help, we have rid the earth of his shadow and liberated his peoples from the yoke.

British Policy

Any man or state who fights against Naziism will have our aid. Any man or state who marches with Hitler is our foe. This applies not only to organized states but to all representatives of that vile race of Quislings who make themselves the tools and agents of the Nazi regime against their fellow countrymen and against the lands of their birth. These Quislings, like the Nazi leaders themselves, if not disposed of by their fellow countrymen, which would save trouble, will be delivered by us on the morrow of victory to the justice of the Allied tribunals.

That is our policy and that is our declaration. It follows, therefore, that we shall give whatever help we can to Russia and to the Russian people. We shall appeal to all our friends and Allies in every part of the world to take the same course and pursue it as we shall, painfully and steadfastly to the end.

Increasing Air Strength

We have offered to the Government of Soviet Russia any technical or economic assistance which is our power and which is likely to be of service to them. We shall bomb Germany by day as well as by night in ever-increasing measure, casting upon them month by month a heavier discharge of bombs and making the German people taste and gulp each month a sharper dose of the miseries they have showered upon mankind.

It is noteworthy that only yesterday the Royal Air Force fighting inland over France cut down, with great honor to themselves, 28 Hun fighting machines in the air above the French soil they invaded, defiled and professed to hold. But this is only a beginning. From now hence forward, the main expansion of our Air Force proceeds with gathering speed. In another six months, the weight of the help we are receiving from the United States in war materials of all kinds, especially in heavy bombers, will begin to tell.

No Class War

This is no class war; this is a war in which the whole British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations is engaged without distinction of race, creed or party. It is not for me to speak of the action of the United States, but I will say if Hitler imagines that his attack on Soviet Russia will cause the slightest division of aid or slackening of effort in the great democracies who are resolved upon his doom, he is woefully mistaken. On the contrary, we shall be fortified and encouraged in our efforts to rescue mankind from his tyranny. We shall be strengthened and not weakened in our determination and in our resources.

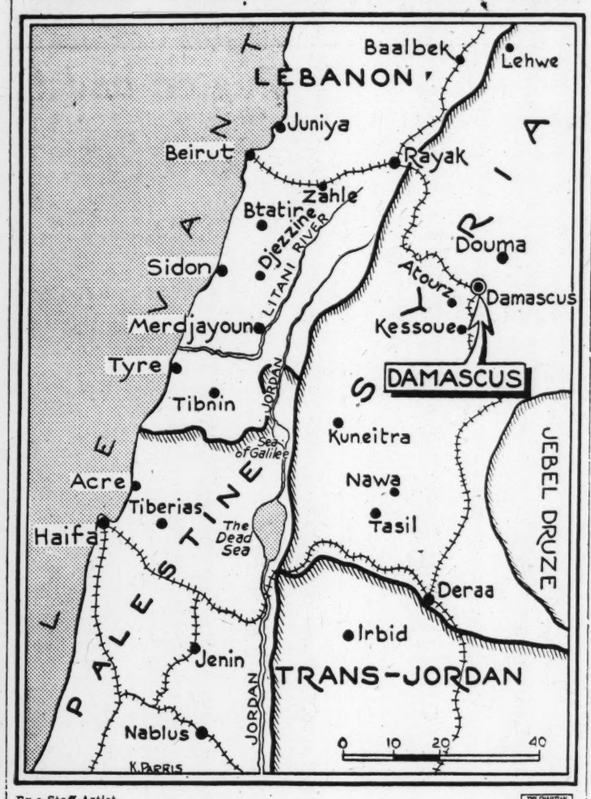
This is time to moralize upon the policies of countries and Governments which have allowed themselves to be struck down one by one, when by united action they could so easily have saved themselves and saved the world from this catastrophe; but when I spoke a few minutes ago of Hitler's blood lust and the hateful appetites which have impelled or lured him on his Russian adventure, I said there was one deeper motive behind this outrage. He wishes to destroy the Russian power because he hopes that if he succeeds in this, he will be able to bring back the main strength of his army and air force from the East and hurl it upon this island, which he knows he must conquor or suffer the penalty of his crimes.

Prelude to Invasion

His invasion of Russia is no more than a prelude to an attempted invasion of the British Isles. He hopes, no doubt, that all this may be accomplished before the winter comes, and if he can overwhelm Great Britain before the fleets and air power of the United States might intervene. He hopes that he may once again repeat upon a greater scale than ever before that process of destroying his enemies one by one, by which he has so long thrived and prospered, and that then the scenes will be clear for the final act without which all his conquests would be in vain; namely, the subjugation of the Western Hemisphere to his will and to his system.

The Russian danger is, therefore, our danger and the danger of the United States, just as the cause of any Russian fighting for his hearth and home is the cause of free men and free people in every quarter of the globe. Let us learn the lessons already taught by such cruel experience. Let us redouble our exertions and strike with united strength while life and power remains.

Allied Advance in Near East



By a Staff Artist

French Evacuate Damascus

Capital of Syria and key point of the country's defense. After rejecting a British ultimatum to surrender the ancient city, the French commander changed his mind when the advancing Allies began to shell the capital itself.

Allied Troops Reach Palmyra In Heart of Syrian Desert

By the Associated Press

Monday, June 23

British motorized columns which pushed 150 miles across the desert have reached the outskirts of the important French garrison town of Palmyra in the heart of the Syrian Desert, the French reported today.

Vichy forces were said to have come in contact with the British columns as they reached the desert outpost.

Naval engagements were reported off Beirut, Lebanese Capital, between British units and a French light naval division.

In Cairo, Egypt, the Royal Air Force Middle East Command reported that a destroyer in the French-held harbor of Beirut, was hit directly by RAF bombs yesterday and was believed sunk.

Around Damascus, Syrian Capital which was captured by British and Free French forces June 21, mopping up operations appeared to be the only action taking place.

The ancient Capital, a City of 4,000 years of war-spotted history, fell to the British and Free French armies on the fourteenth day of their invasion of French-mandated Syria.

French Withdraw

The Allied forces marched into the ancient Moslem Capital just 24 hours after they began to shell it with big guns. This bombardment was launched after French High Commissioner Gen. Henri Dentz had refused a British ultimatum to withdraw his defending troops.

A French dispatch from Beirut, Lebanon, indicated that the Capital itself may not have been defended. This dispatch said that French troops withdrew from the City, after which it was occupied by the British.

The British and Free French forces which entered Damascus had smashed their way to within 10 miles of the City in the first three days of their penetration of Syria, but stiff resistance and an avowed British reluctance to carry the fighting into the capital itself made further progress slow.

Two Weeks Campaign

The fall of Damascus, believed to be the oldest inhabited city in the world, came almost two weeks after Syria's frontiers were first crossed on the opening day of the campaign, June 8.

Latest reports of fighting before fall of the City told of the capture by the British of Mouaddaniye, seven miles south, and of the Mezze airdrome, 3½ miles west.

French troops were reported to have launched a late and strong counterattack to the south in the vicinity of Jebel Kelb.

The Capital's population, normally consisted of 200,000, mostly Arabs, with about 21,000 Christians, and 16,000 Jews.

Captured in 1918

The British once before marched into Damascus—on Oct. 1, 1918—when Geneal Allenby's forces during the World War captured it from the Turks, who had held it since 1516. The British soon turned Damascus, as Capital of Syria, over to the French under a League of Nations mandate.

British military sources, commenting on the resumed Allied advance in Syria, expressed the belief that General Dentz had now shown his whole strength and could not count on further reserves.

Vichy resistance was said to depend largely upon Senegalese, Algerian, and Moroccan troops who obeyed orders of their white officers but had no real interest in opposing British troops.

Interventionists See Doubt On Hitler's Aims Dispelled

By Alexander H. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23 — Nazi Germany's thrust into Russia has served to divide even further the interventionists and the isolationists, the two factions having dug in on opposing trenches, a survey of their respective camps revealed today.

The consensus maong proponents of all-out-aid to Britain, including, if necessary, the Army and the Navy, was voiced by Lewis W. Douglas, Chairman of the National Policy Board of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, who declared that the German attack on Russia should finally convince all doubting Americans of Herr Hitler's aims. Mr. Douglas defined these as:

"First, that Hitler is planning on world domination and that he will commit any crime to achieve it.

"Second, that a successful venture into Russia means unlimited oil, and hence a stronger Germany to subdue Britain and to force its will on the U. S.

"Third, that the peril to the United States is increasingly grave, making unmistakably clear the necessity of immediate and decisive action with Great Britain in our common defense in the war Germany is waging on mankind."

Kenneth Leslie, Editor of the Protestant Digest, came out today for "a united anti-Axis front" composed of the United States, Great Britain, China, and Russia. Such a powerful alliance can defeat Herr Hitler, he declared. Mr. Leslie and other leading members of the Editorial Board of the Digest urged the Washington Administration "to convince Russia that we are honestly anti-Nazi and are not merely waiting for England's fall to join the Anti-Comintern Axis."

Comment by Herbert Hoover, former President, was representative of the isolationist view.

Mr. Hoover, upon arriving at La Guardia Field from the West Coast yesterday, held that the Nazi war on Russia should be helpful to England, but, he added, "it is one-half a dozen more reasons for the United States to stay out of the European war."

When asked the purpose of his return to New York, Mr. Hoover said he had "two jobs in this world at the present time." The first, he added, was to try to contribute what he could "to keeping the country out of the European war," and the second was to do what he could to get food to "some 50,000,000 starving people in Europe."

Norman Thomas' View

Norman Thomas, National Chairman of the Socialist Party, saw in the Russo-German conflict "new reason for maintaining the fight to keep America out of war."

"We shall watch with interest to see how fast American Communists and the organizations which they control or influence will become propagandists for American entry into the war on the side of those 'great democracies' Stalin's dictatorship and British Empire," Mr. Thomas said.

"As always, Socialist sympathy will go to the people, in this case the Russian people, who are the victims of aggression at Hitler's hands. Hitler cannot rehabilitate himself by becoming a crusader against the crimes of Stalin. For Stalin we have no sympathy."

Hitler's Declaration of War on Russia

BERLIN, June 23 (AP)—Charging that Russia broke faith—and that England plotted the succession of diplomatic events precipitating conflict in the Baltic and the Balkans—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler yesterday issued a proclamation of war with Soviet Russia.

He declared that the German victory in Poland "caused me to address yet another peace offer to the Western Powers. It was refused owing to efforts of international and Jewish warmongers. At that time already the reason for such refusal lay in the fact that Britain still had hopes of being able to mobilize a European coalition against Germany which was to include the Balkans and Soviet Russia."

Adding that Russian occupation of part of Rumania was intended to provide bases for further attack, Herr Hitler said:

"While our soldiers from May 5, 1940, on had been breaking Franco-British power in the West, Russian military deployment on our eastern frontier was being continued to a more and more menacing extent.

"From August, 1940, on I therefore considered it to be in the interest of the Reich no longer to permit our eastern provinces, which moreover had already been laid waste so often, to remain unprotected in the face of this tremendous concentration of Bolshevik divisions.

"Thus there resulted British-Soviet Russian co-operation intended mainly at the tieing up of such powerful forces in the East that radical conclusion of the war in the West, particularly as regards aircraft, could no longer be vouched for by the German High Command.

"This, however, was in line with the objects not only of the British but also of the Soviet Russian policy, for both England and Soviet Russia intend to let this war go on for as long as possible in order to weaken all Europe and render it progressively more impotent."

Salient excerpts from the proclamation follow:

Friendship for Russia: "National Socialists! At that time [the German-Russian pact of 1939], you probably all felt that this step was bitter and difficult for me. Never did the German people harbor hostile feeling against the peoples of Russia. However, for over 10 years Jewish Bolshevist rulers had been endeavoring from Moscow to set not only Germany but all Europe aflame. At no time ever did Germany attempt to carry her National Socialist Welthanschauung (world idea) into Russia, but on the contrary Jewish Bolshevist rulers in Moscow unswervingly endeavored to foist their domination upon as and other European peoples, not only by ideological means but above all with military force.

"The consequences of the activity of this regime were nothing but chaos, misery and starvation in all countries. I, on the other hand, have been striving for 20 years with a minimum of intervention and without destroying our production, to arrive at a new socialist order in Germany which not only eliminates unemployment but also permits workers to receive an ever greater share of the fruits of his labor.

"The success of this policy of economic and social reconstruction of our people which by systematically eliminating differences of rank and class has a true peoples' community as the final aim of the world.

"It was therefore only with extreme difficulty that I brought myself in August, 1939, to send my Foreign Minister to Moscow in an endeavor there to oppose the British encirclement policy against Germany.

"I did this only from a sense of all responsibility toward the German people, but above all in the hope after all of achieving permanent relief of tension and of being able to reduce sacrifices which might otherwise have been demanded of us."

Rumania: "The consequence (of Russia's increased activity) was the undermining of the new Rumanian state from within and an attempt to remove the Bulgarian Government by propaganda.

"With the help of the confused and immature leaders of the Rumanian Legion (Iron Guard) a coup d'état was staged in Rumania whose aim was to overthrow Chief of State General Antonescu and produce chaos in the country so as to remove all legal power of the Government and thus the precondition for an implement of the German guarantee.

"I nevertheless still believed it best to remain silent.

"Immediately after the failure of this undertaking, renewed reinforcement of concentrations of Russian troops on Germany's Eastern frontier took place. Panzer detachments and parachutists were transferred in continually increasing numbers to dangerous proximity to the German frontier. German fighting forces and the German Nation know that until a few weeks ago not a single tank or mechanized division was stationed on our Eastern frontier."

Yugoslavia: "If any final proof was required for the coalition meanwhile formed between England and Soviet Russia despite all diversion and camouflage, the Yugoslav conflict provided it.

"While I made every effort to undertake a final attempt to pacify the Balkans and in sympathetic co-operation with Il Duce invited Yugoslavia to join the Tripartite Pact, England and Soviet Russia in a joint conspiracy organized that coup d'etat which in one night removed the then Government which had been ready to come to agreement.

"For we can today inform the German Nation that the Serb putsch against Germany did not take place merely under the British, but primarily under Soviet Russian auspices. As we remained silent on this matter also, the Soviet leaders now went still one step further. . . . Moscow demanded mobilization of the Serb Army.

"Since even now I still believed it better not to speak, those in power in the Kremlin went still further: the Government of the German Reich today possesses documentary evidence which proves that Russia in order finally to bring Serbia into the war gave her promise to supply her via Salonika with arms, aircraft munitions and other war materials against Germany.

"And this happened almost at the very moment when I myself advised Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka that eased tension with Russia always was in hope, thereby to serve the cause of peace.

"Only the rapid advance of our incomparable divisions to Skoplje as well as the capture of Salonika itself frustrated the aims of this Soviet Russian Anglo-Saxon plot. Officers of the Serb Air Force, however, fled to Russia and were there immediately received as allies.

"The victory of the Axis Powers in the Balkans in the first instance thwarted the plan to involve Germany this summer in months-long battles in Southeastern Europe while meantime steadily completing the alignment of Soviet Russian armies and increasing their readiness for war in order finally, together with England and supported by American supplies anticipated, to crush the German Reich and Italy."

The break with Russia: "Thus Moscow not only broke, but miserably betrayed, the stipulations of our friendly agreement. All this was done while the rulers in the Kremlin, exactly as in the case of Finland and Rumania, up to the last moment pretended peace and friendship and drew up an ostensibly innocent denial.

"Although until now I was forced by circumstances to keep silent again and again, the moment has now come when to continue as a mere observer would not only be a sin of omission but a crime against the German people—yes, even against the whole of Europe.

"Today something like 160 Russian divisions are standing at our frontiers. For weeks constant violations of this frontier have taken place, not only affecting us but from the Far North down to Rumania.

"Russian airmen consider it sport nonchalantly to overlook these frontiers, presumably to prove to us that they already feel themselves masters of these territories.

"During the night of June 17 to June 18 Russian patrols again penetrated into Reich territory and could only be driven back after prolonged firing. This has brought us to the hour when it is necessary for us to take steps against this plot devised by the Jewish Anglo-Saxon warmongers and equally the Jewish rulers of the Bolshevik center in Moscow.

"German people!

"At this moment a march is taking place which as regards extent compares with the greatest the world hitherto has seen. United with their Finnish comrades, the fighters of the victory of Narvik are standing in the Northern Arctic. German divisions commanded by the conqueror of Norway in cooperation with the heroes of Finnish freedom, under their marshal, are protecting Finnish soil.

Formations of the German Eastern front extend from East Prussia to the Carpathians. German and Rumanian soldiers are united under Chief of State Antonescu (Premier General Ion Antonescu of Rumania) from the banks of the Prut along the lower reaches of the Danube to the shores of the Black Sea. The task of this front, therefore, no longer is the protection of single countries, but the safeguarding of Europe and thereby the salvation of all.

"I therefore decided today again to lay the fate and future of the German Reich and our people in the hands of our soldiers.

"May God help us especially in this fight!"

Vichy Diners-Out Get Conveniences

VICHY, Occupied France (AP)—French restaurant customers soon will be able to discard their scissors, which have been used to clip food tickets from ration cards. The cards will be perforated to make the tickets detachable.

Besides scissors—or folding knives with scissor attachments, which have been at a premium—frequenters of restaurants, coffee houses and tea-rooms usually carry small boxes of lump sugar, since only saccharine is served in public places.

Many have special folders for their food cards, with little transparent pockets for "change" slips.

Privileged diners-out also take along foodstuffs received from abroad, sometimes smuggled in by friends. These include soluble coffee, cheese, mustard, zweiback, preserved butter and various delicacies.

As with other aliens, Americans have their own specialties—peanut butter, for example.

California 'Battle' Tests U. S. Defenses

CAMP HUNTER LIGGETT, Calif., June 23 (AP)—The "Battle of California," involving 60,000 men and 10,000 vehicles, started today as the two armies got fighting orders and began to move into battle positions.

The idea was to test the effectiveness of West Coast defenders in fighting an invasion.

The troops started advancing this morning, when Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commanding the Seventh Division and the Southern "Reds" was informed that the "Blues" were rushing troops down from the Salinas region.

The battle, in which everything will be real except the bullets, culminates almost 10 months of concentrated training for the troops involved.

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Cleveland Indians Here Tomorrow for a Three-Day Series—Charity Golf Match

Red Sox Play Important Series With Pace Setters

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just four games off the pace in the American League, the Red Sox today faced their most crucial series of the spring—three engagements with the Cleveland Indians. Tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday the leading flag contenders from the West will be at Fenway Park, and if the Red Sox expect to be within a bunt of first place at the July 4th halfway mark in the race, they must take at least two of these three contests.

Joe Cronin has found the Indians rough customers this year. In six dates, Roger Peckinpaugh has emerged with five victories. The lone Boston triumph was a 14-1, 16-hit affair with Mickey Harris pitching at the Ohio metropolis earlier in the month.

Pitching Sags

This has been a disappointing home stay for the Red Sox, if you consider them serious pennant contenders. After sweeping everything before them in the West, they have fallen to a mediocre pace since returning to Fenway. Six wins and five losses is their record, with even breaks in four games each with the Browns and Tigers, and two out of three from the White Sox. To stop the Indians, Cronin must show far better pitching than he did against the Browns, who made 56 hits for a total of 100 bases during their four encounters here.

Dick Newsome, whose tricky knuckler has won six games and three in a row, will open the Cleveland series tomorrow for Cronin. The last three times out Dick has beaten the White Sox twice and the Tigers, going the route on all occasions. Early in May he was driven to cover by the Indians at Cleveland, for one of his three defeats. Mel Harder probably will be Peckinpaugh's choice to face the Red Sox. As Bobby Feller pitched yesterday in Washington, he should be ready to work the series final here on Thursday.

Tabor Hitting

Among other things, the Brownie series over the week end saw the continuation of hitting streaks by Jimmy Foxx and Jim Tabor. Double-X is now up to .295, after a long, slow climb, and has 51 runs batted in. Tabor, who has connected safely in the most recent 13 contests has soared to .327. Only Cronin, at .348 and Williams, with his .407 average, are ahead of Rube in the Fenway family.

The touring Braves caused a mild sensation in the West by taking three out of four from the Cubs over the week end. In the first half of the Sunday-double-header at Wrigley Field the locals were behind, 4-0, going into the fifth inning, but were able to tally the tying and winning markers in the ninth. Al Javery went the distance for his third straight nine-inning effort and victory in the second game.

Cooney Starring

Casey Stengel has made this an experimental tour. He has played Buddy Gremp at first base, Bama Rowell at third, Whitey Wietelmann at third, second and shortstop, Sibby Sisti at second and looked over young Al Montgomery, the rookie catcher from Tulsa. Eddie Miller was injured slightly during the series, but played through the second game yesterday. Johnny Cooney, one of the wonder men of baseball, has lifted his batting average to .333, and has moved at a .452 pace through the last seven contests.

Stengel's young pitchers continue to deliver in encouraging fashion. Javery scattered six hits in gaining number three, and although he walked five Cubs, offset this with five strikeouts. Incidentally, it was his second victory of the month over the Chicago club. His first start against Jimmy Wilson brought a seven hitter. Art Johnson won the 10-inning battle on Saturday, although removed with one out in the 10th. In his relief chore on Sunday, Frank Lamanna yielded only three hits in seven innings.

Briefs . . . The Braves tomorrow open a two-game series at St. Louis . . . Mike Ryba received the Sporting News trophy for being the most valuable International League player between games of the twin bill yesterday at Fenway . . . In the opener, Mike hung up his fifth win, and fourth in succession . . . Sammy Hale played second base for the Giants Sunday.

Braves

First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Wietelmann ss	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Miller ss	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cooney cf	5	0	2	2	4	0	0
Gremp 1b	3	0	0	0	8	0	1
Hassett 1b	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Ross lf	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
P. Waner rf	3	3	2	3	1	0	0
Sisti 2b	5	1	3	5	3	2	1
Rowell 3b	4	0	1	4	1	2	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Masi c	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
*West	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobin p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Posedel p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna p	3	1	1	1	0	2	0
†Moore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	40	6	14	17	27	8	3
CHICAGO							
Hack 3b	3	1	1	1	1	2	1
Sturgeon ss	2	2	0	0	1	5	0
‡Leiber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cavarretta cf	4	1	1	1	4	1	0
Nicholson rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Dallessandro, lf	5	1	1	2	4	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	0	1	1	8	0	0
McCullough c	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Stringer 2b	2	0	0	0	3	2	1
Olsen p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Pressnell p	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
French p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Galan	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
¶Myers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	5	7	8	27	11	3

*Batted for Masi in eighth. †Batted for Lamanna in eighth. ‡Batted for Sturgeon in ninth. §Batted for French in ninth. ¶Ran for Galan in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	—6
Chicago	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, Gremp, P. Waner, Sisti, Rowell 2, Masi, Cavarretta, Dallessandro 2, McCullough. Two-base hits, P. Waner, Sisti 2, Dallessandro. Sacrifices, Hack, Sturgeon, Cavaretta, Stringer. Double plays, Rowell, Miller and Sisti; Sturgeon, Stringer and Dahlgren, Stringer Sturgeon and Dahlgren; Cavaretta and McCullough. Left on bases, Boston 11, Chicago 9. Bases on balls, by Lamanna 4, by Tobin, by Olsen 4. Struck out, by Lamanna 2, by Tobin, by Olsen, by Pressnell. Hits, off Posedel, 2 in 0 innings (none out in 1st); off Lamanna, 3 in 7 innings; off Tobin, 2 in 2 innings; off Olsen, 9 in 7 (none out in 8th); off Pressnell, 4 in 1 2-3 innings; off French, 1 in 1-3 inning. Winning pitcher, Tobin. Losing pitcher, Pressnell. Time, 2h. 21m. Umpires, Dunn, Magerkurth and Stewart.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
W'tel'n 3b 2b	2	0	0	0	1	3	0
Cooney cf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	1	1	1	9	1	0
West lf	4	1	0	0	3	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Manno 3b	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Miller ss	3	0	1	1	3	4	0
Moore rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Berres c	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Javery p	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	33	3	6	6	27	15	2
CHICAGO							
Hack 3b	3	1	1	1	1	3	0
Sturgeon ss	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Cavarretta cf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicholson rf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Dallessandro lf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	3	0	2	2	10	2	1
Schefling c	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
*Galan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCullough c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Stringer 2b	4	0	1	2	1	5	0
Mooty p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Page p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
†Novikoff	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Root p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Leiber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	6	7	27	14	1

*Batted for Schefling in eighth. †Batted for Page in seventh. ‡Batted for Root in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Hassett, Miller, Moore, Nicholson, Stringer. Two base hit, Stringer. Double plays, Rowell, Miller, Hassett and Berres; Sisti, Miller and Hassett; Sturgeon, Stringer and Dahlgren. Left on bases, Boston, 6; Chicago, 8. Base on ball, by Javery, 5; by Mooty, 3. Struck out, by Javery, 5; by Mooty, 2. Hits, off Mooty, 2 in 3⅓ innings; off Page, 4 in 3⅔ innings; off Root, none in 2 innings. Losing pitcher, Mooty. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Dunn. Time, 1hr. 59m. Attendance, 25,136.

Red Sox

First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Finney rf	4	1	3	5	2	0	0
Williams lf	3	1	1	1	3	1	0
Cronin ss	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Newsome ss	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Foxx 1b	3	2	1	4	8	3	0
Tabor 3b	3	1	1	1	1	1	0
Doerr 2b	3	1	1	1	3	4	0
Pytlak c	3	0	1	3	4	0	0
Wagner p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ryba p	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	31	7	8	15	27	13	0
ST. LOUIS							
Lucadello 2b	5	0	0	0	3	4	0
McQuinn 1b	5	1	3	3	9	2	0
Judnich cf	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Cullenbine lf	4	2	3	5	1	0	0
Clift 3b	3	0	1	2	1	1	0
Laabs rf	3	1	1	3	6	3	0
Berardino ss	3	0	1	1	0	5	1
*Strange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swift c	5	0	4	5	5	0	0
Kramer p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galehouse p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Grace	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trotter p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Estalella	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	5	16	24	24	12	1

*Ran for Berardino in ninth. †Batted for Galehose in ninth. ‡Batted for Trotter in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, Laabs 4, Cullenbine, Pytlak 3, Williams 2, Foxx, Doerr. Two-base hits, Judnich, Clift, Swift, Finney 2. Three-base hits, Cullenbine, Pytlak. Home runs, Laabs, Foxx. Hits, off Kramer, 4 in 1-3 inning; off Ryba, 8 in 4 1-3 innings; off Galehouse, 2 in 3 2-3 innings; off Trotter, 2 in 4 innings; off Wagner, 8 in 4 2-3 innings. Left on base, Boston 6, St. Louis 13. Stolen base, Tabor. Sacrifice hits, Trotter, Pytlak. Base on balls, by Kramer 3, by Galehouse, by Trotter, by Wagner 5, by Ryba. Struck out, by Galehouse 2, by Trotter 2, by Wagner 2, by Ryba 2. Double plays, Clift, Lucadello and McQuinn; Doerr, Cronin and Foxx; Tabor, Doerr and Foxx; L. Newsome, Doerr and Foxx. Winning pitcher, Ryba. Losing pitcher, Kramer. Time, 2h. 12m. Umpires, McGowan, Quinn and Grieve.

SECOND GAME

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Lucadello 2b	6	1	2	3	1	1	0
McQuinn 1b	6	2	1	4	10	1	0
Judnich cf	4	3	3	8	0	0	0
Cullenbine lf	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
Clift 3b	4	1	0	0	2	5	1
Laabs rf	4	2	2	3	4	0	0
Berardino ss	5	2	2	3	1	0	0
Ferrell c	3	0	1	1	6	0	0
Niggeling p	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	38	12	13	29	27	7	1
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Finney rf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Williams lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	2	2	8	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	1	2	0	1	0
Doerr 2m	4	0	1	1	6	2	0
L Newsome ss	4	0	1	1	3	2	0
Pytlak c	3	0	0	0	6	1	0
Harris p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fleming p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dobson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	7	8	27	7	1

*Batted for Fleming in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	6	—12
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Runs batted in, Laabs 5, McQuinn 2, Judnich, Cullenbine, Berardino, Niggeling, Foxx, Doerr. Two-base hits, Lucadello, Cullenbine, Berardino, Tabor. Three-base hits, Laabs, Judnich. Home runs, McQuinn, Judnich, Laabs. Stolen bases, Tabor, L. Newsome. Sacrifice, Cullenbine. Double plays, McQuinn (unassisted); Clift, Lucadello and McQuinn; Foxx (unassisted); Pytlak and Doerr. Left on bases, St. Louis 8, Boston 5. Base on balls, by Niggeling 2, by Harris 2, by Fleming 5, by Dobson Struck out, by Niggeling 6, by Harris 3, by Fleming, by Dobson 2. Hits, off Harris, 6 in 5⅓ innings; off Fleming, 1 in 2⅔ innings; off Dobson 6 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Harris. Umpires, Quinn, Grieve, McGowan. Time, 2h. 10m. Attendance, 20,000.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow Fenway Park 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Dedham Club Scores 11

ROSENDALE, N. Y., June 23 (AP)—Competing in a seven-team field, the Inwood and Pendleton canoe clubs of New York City yesterday captured top honors in the fourth annual Williams Lake Regatta.

Although winning only one of the four events, Inwood amassed 40 points to edge out Pendleton for the team title by five points.

Other scores included Breeds Club, Dedham, Mass., 11.

Motorcycle Record

QUEBEC, June 23 (AP)—French Castonguay of Bridgeport, Conn., blazed his way to a new Canadian amateur motorcycle record in a trial run here yesterday when he covered the half-mile dirt track in 30.70s. The previous mark of 32s. was set by Romeo Masse of Montreal in 1939.

Although Castonguay's record was made in a trial run, officials here said it would be approved.

Expected to Push Washington and California

Wide World

Considered Best Threat Among Eastern Crews

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Members of the Cornell University crew training on the Hudson for Wednesday's intercollegiate regatta: Kneeling, left to right—Dick Davis, bow; DuBois Jenkins, Bob Gunlock, John Perry, Frank Eggert, Bill Dickhart, John Aldworth, and Mario Counniberte. Standing in rear is Charles Boak, coxswain.

Tiller Talk

Yachting's "walking legs"—wind—made only an occasional appearance over the weekend, and when it did, it was fluky; but that failed to spoil the turnout of large fleets at the two ports of Boston and Marblehead.

What wind there was came from the southerly and westerly direction, and was spotty, and treacherous. One example of this was the turning over of one of the Brutal Beasts in Marblehead Harbor—the Who Care owned by Frank Allen, Jr.—for one of the first capsizals of the young season.

But healthy competition prevailed throughout.

At Marblehead on Saturday, Linc Davis chalked up his second straight triumph in "John Lawrence's class," the Thirty Square Meters. Lawrence and Moose now have received the gun but once this season. The senior of veterans, Charles Curtis, piloted his Ellen into second berth in the "Squeaks," with Moose third.

At Full Strength

The International One-Design became the first class to reach full season strength with nine of the new and popular class turning out. Augustus Putnam with Kungsornen eked out a 25-second first berth over Caleb Loring, Jr., and Pompano. Francis Copeland's Periwinkle came in third.

Francis Welch showed the way in the M-Bs, with Firefly, sailed by Francis Cummings, second, and Bobby Coulson's Arapaima third.

Clark Shepard celebrated his election to the post of Commodore of the Pleon Yacht Club Saturday with a typical hull-down triumph in the "Dollar Tens." Young Shepard is the son of Corinthian Yacht Club's commodore, Frederic J. Shepard, and succeeds Setve Connolly.

Yesterday, Davis made it three straight wins in the Thirties by winning the first Sunday race of the 'Head season under the sponsorship of the Corinthian Yacht Club. Evanthia owned and sailed by Sohier Welch was second, and Moose again third. In the Internationals, Putnam's Kungsornen finished second to Saga, owned by S. Houghton Cox, with Loring's Pompano dropping to third.

Nabob Is Winner

The M-B Class found Caleb Loring winning with Nabob, Coulson in second place, and Eugene Connolly's Taira third. Clint McKim made it two straight in the Town Class yesterday.

* * *

In Boston Bay inter-club racing, 150 craft turned out at South Boston yesterday for the second successive Sunday of porous going.

The wind tacked with the boats from southwest to west and back again, and as a result, finishes were a jumble of outsiders taking exclusive positions away from the usual leading veterans. Long tacks proved short ones and vice versa in the peculiar conditions.

Despite the inconsistency of the wind, close, hard racing continued to test the crews and skippers of the Boston Bay racing fleet.

Willard Smith's Band Wagon was beaten for the first inter-club time this year in the Hustlers, as Douglas Halford's Head-Pin took top honors in the class of 31 starters. Band Wagon fell way behind in 12th position.

The numerous Indians took a back seat to the Hustlers yesterday with a relatively small fleet of 29 hitting the trail. Ed Bicknell's Otoe, an occasional league-leader, received the final salute, with O. W. Hoster's Nokomis in second, and Ken Patten's Manitou. The shake-up in the Indian standing found Wiwona dropping to 12th, Lark to 19th, and Twono to 23d.

Other Firsts

Other first place honors went to Hosea White's Peanut sailed by "lightsailman" Al Woodman in the Adams Class; Doug Russell with Nipper in the Manchesters; Bob Reid with Lancer's initial start in the Stars; Tome Coleman sailing the Shaughnessy brothers' Parna II in the Winabouts; and Jimmy Wills again with Whiz in the Snipes.

* * *

Foremost on the racing docket this week are the two scholastic and intercollegiate regattas which wind up the student yachtsmen for this spring and summer. The McMillan Cup finals for the national intercollegiate yachting championship begin tomorrow off Marblehead. Preliminary series have cut the colleges down in the competition, with district titlists from various sections of the country this side of Michigan going into the final series. International One-Design and M-B class boats will be used, which means that both those classes will not race in the first Wednesday meeting of the Marblehead racing fleet this week.

* * *

The regatta for national schoolboy supremacy opened today at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. This is the 12th running of the championship for the Mallory Cup, and this year 16 crews are competing . . . Last year's winner was Loomis School of Windsor, Conn., with St. Paul's School of Corcord, N. H., the victor two years ago.

* * *

Eastern Yacht Club takes charge of Marblehead racing this week end . . . It's the second race of the first series Saturday . . . Sunday, Corinthian again takes over with its regular Sunday racing . . . Racing circulars are out for the annual Fourth of July regatta held under the sponsorship of the Eastern Yacht Club.

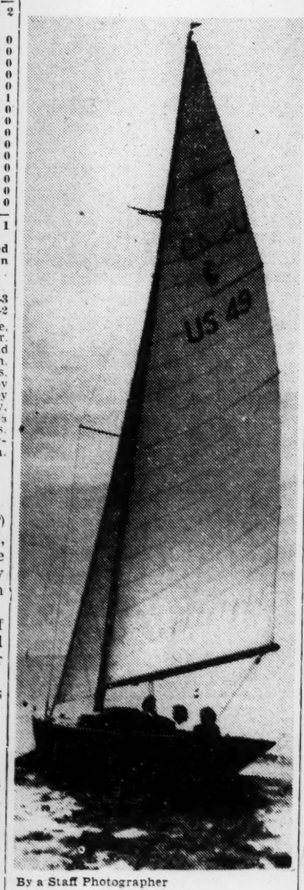
* * *

National Maritime Day will be celebrated in Boston Harbor this Sunday, with the main feature being the Marine Parade . . . Boston Yacht Club's annual spring race for cruising boats of two classes comes off this Saturday at Marblehead . . . Entries should be sent to Herbert A. MacInnis, chairman of the race committee, not later than Friday . . . The time limit is sunset, Sunday, for the finish of the race.

* * *

Arthur Page's sloop Rampage II won the Whaler's Race held under the colors of the New Bedford Yacht Club over the week end . . . Rampage finished within 24 hours on the 104-mile sail around Block Island.

W. A. D.



By a Staff Photographer

Kungsornen

Augustus Putnam's craft finished one-two in International One Design racing Saturday and Sunday at Marblehead.

Huskies, Golden Bears And Cornell Class of Regatta

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23 (AP)—The power for Wednesday's four-mile varsity crew race, 44th in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association's series, will be with Washington, California and Cornell. And where the power lies in rowing, the glory usually follows.

So there can't be much glory for the three crews generally consigned to bring up the tail-end of the parade. Yet, they are the ones for whom the mere effort of getting here was harder than for any of the other six.

At Rutgers, for instance, the students and alumni raised the funds to send their representatives here for the first time. M. I. T.'s varsity and freshmen paid their own expenses from the time school closed early this month until they checked into camp last Friday. Wisconsin came east disregarding the fact its varsity will be the lightest on the river and nearly unanimously is being alloted last place.

No one of these boats can expect to beat the class of the regatta, and it's doubtful they can crash even the "middle three"—Syracuse, Columbia and Princeton. Their spirit, though, is just as high and they whip through the miles of practice work with as much determination as if they were going to be the new champions.

You need to watch a crew from a coaching launch to see what goes into this rowing. Then you can watch the boys slough their way without missing the beat through swells that could swamp 'em; see the back muscles come up in ridges each time they bend into their oars; and hear the chattering little coxswains try to hammer one last bit of drive into their galley-slaves.

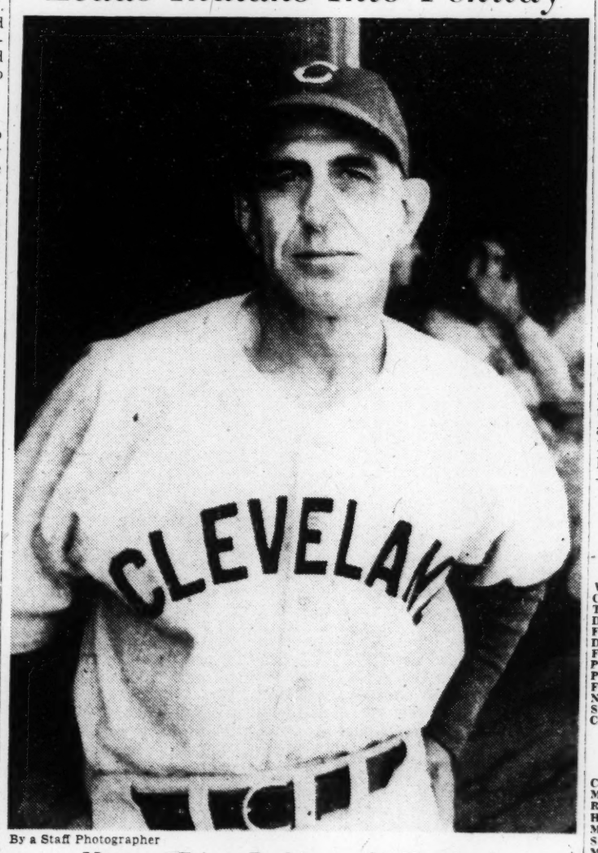
The writer followed Wisconsin's time trial yesterday from the Badgers' coaching launch. With Coach Alan Walz, former N. Y. U. football lineman, screaming at them to "squeeze it home," "Don't lose that water," "Get that body angle," "Keep those slides slow," the Badgers sped down the river in 19m. 40s., give or take a few seconds.

For a crew so light in a contest where weight and endurance is so vital, the time wasn't bad, but the boys weren't satisfied. When Walz told them what it was, his lean No. 5 gripped the oar butt in both hands.

"We'll hit 19 flat on Wednesday or bust," he said.

That, win or lose, is what keeps 'em coming back to Poughkeepsie.

Leads Indians Into Fenway



By a Staff Photographer

Manager Roger Peckinpaugh, Cleveland

Peckinpaugh and his Indians will have a two-game lead in the American League race when they face the Red Sox in the opener of a three-game series at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon. To date, the Tribe has taken five out of six from Joe Cronin.

Ruth-Cobb Golf Struggle Takes Place on Wednesday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A couple of amateurs on Wednesday and a half a dozen professionals on Saturday headline the local golf front this week as eyes are beginning to focus on the Massachusetts open championship which begins its two-day stand at Oyster Harbors on the Cape one week from today.

The amateurs, of course, are those two former titans of the professional baseball world, Babe Ruth and Ty Cobb, who meet in a long-awaited match at Commonwealth Country Club in Newton for the benefit of the Golden Rule Farm in Franklin, N. H., New England's Boystown.

The professionals include some of the biggest names in golf at the moment—Craig Wood, the national open champion, Winchester's own Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Chicopee's Horton Smith and the pile-driving Jimmy Thomson, the consistent Vic Ghezzi, and either the colorful Jimmy Demaret or chubby Clayton Heafner, the former candy-maker from the South. These players will compete in an exhibition match at Worcester Country Club for the benefit of the British-American Ambulance Corps as part of the campaign to replace the vehicles lost on the Zamzam. Next Monday they are scheduled to take part in the State open.

Despite the well-filled schedule this week, there is no doubt that the Cobb-Ruth fracas holds the most interest. For the past 15 years these two have been shouting across the country at each other, but not until now have the bellowings of one produced anything more than an answering bellow from the other. That they would eventually meet on the golf links was something hoped for but not expected.

As far as baseball goes, the match naturally won't settle a thing. Cobb holds more records than Ruth, but the Babe got more publicity than the Georgia Peach. Cobb is the wealthier of the two at present, having invested his money in a popular soft-drink company. Ruth, whose salary soared to $80,000 for two years while he was in his home-run-hitting glory with the Yankees, invested his money in trust funds and annuities and is well off—but not as wealthy—as Ty.

Interesting enough, neither has ever seen the other swing a golf clum, nor will they have seen Commonwealth before they play there on Wednesday. Both swing from the left side, as they did in baseball, and each is capable of breaking 80. It remains to be seen what they do to Commonwealth's new layout, but in the end their scores will probably be the least important feature of their match. The story will lie in who wins and how he does it.

Babe and Ty are serious about this event, tremendously so. Ruth would probably trade his home-run record for a victory over Cobb, while Ty might even consider lowering his lifetime average of .367 a point or two for the same thing. The public is invited to attend the match, which begins at 2:30 p. m. An admission price of one dollar is being asked, with every penny of the proceeds going to the Golden Rule Farm.

The professional match at Worcester will be at 18 holes Saturday afternoon. Promoting the affair are George Sessions, Chairman of Worcester's Golf Committee, and a group of Worcester members.

* * *

Besides these two outstanding events, the week will be rounded out by a schedule which includes the N. E. P. G. A. feature at Blue Hill, the opening of the new nine holes at Ponkapoag, and the Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament at Unicorn today. Tomorrow the Women's Golf Association stages its annual Townshend Cup competition at Weston and the Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball League will hold its Field Day at Blue Hill. Wednesday Trapelo will start its two-day open, the W. G. A. will hold its senior-junior foursome tournament at Brae Burn, and entries will close for the State open. Thursday will see the W. G. A. holding tournaments at Essex and Kernwood, while on Friday and Saturday the M. G. A. will stage opens at Furnace Brook, Highland, and Merrimack. In addition on Friday, Winchester will hold its mixed foursomes tourney, and Stanley Golf Club in New Britain, Conn., will be the scene of the New England sectional qualifying round for the U. S. public links championship.

* * *

Mrs. Willie Howard and Win Cobb of Charles River, who have been pretty consistent in the State mixed foursome championship at Dedham during the past eight years, yesterday won a second title to go with the one they captured in 1934. In the heat-drenched final yesterday afternoon, they defeated another Charles River pair, Mrs. Frank S. King and Emery Stratton, 2 up. Mrs. Howard and Cobb, who were finalists in '36 and '37, defeated Mrs. John Amory and G. L. Batchelder, Jr., of Myopia, 6 and 4, in the semifinals, while their rivals beat Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Tarr, Jr., of Rockport, 7 and 6.

* * *

Arlmont, despite a 7-5 loss to George Wright at the Field Day at Sandy Burr yesterday, is the new champion in the Bay State Four-Ball League. George Wright, last year's winner, trailed by six and one-half points in the final standing. In third place was Woburn, which defeated Ponkapoag 9-3. Results of other matches yesterday found Maynard tieing Wildwood 6-6, Marlboro defeating Brookline 7-5, and Lexington edging Riverside 6½ to 5½.

Sports Around the Hub

Miss Hubbell and Paul Guibord Win

Katharine Hubbell of Vassar retained her national college girls' singles tennis championship and Paul Guibord of Reading succeeded to the State singles title he won before in 1938 in tennis tournaments which concluded over the week end.

Miss Hubbel's final match was transferred from Longwood Cricket Club to the covered courts of The Country Club Saturday when it was found that the grass courts at Longwood would not be available until late afternoon. At The Country Club she defeated Lonnie Myers, also of Vassar, 8—6, 6—1. Miss Hubbell also won the doubles championship when she teamed with Barbara Brandt of Smith to defeat Miss Myers and Frances Prindle of Vassar 8—6, 7—5.

In winning his State championship at Longwood yesterday, Guibord disposed of Chauncey Steele, Jr., 7—5, 12—10, 6—1 in a match that took three hours. Paul played after driving down from Hanover, N. H., where he attended Commencement exercises at Dartmouth Saturday.

* * *

Blue Hill Country Club is champion again of the Norfolk County Four-Ball League. Yesterday the club defeated Franklin 10 to 2 to wind up the season with a 15½-point margin over second-place Sharon.

* * *

James "Aimee" Harvey of Boston College and Arlmont scored a gross 72 to win top honors in the two-day M. G. A. tournament which concluded Saturday at his home club. Harvey nipped his teammate, Johnny Chipman, former Northeastern hockey captain, by one stroke, holing a 20-foot putt on the 18th green for a birdie three and his winning margin. At Thorny Lea, Dave Sullivan and Jimmy Danany of Blue Hill tied for low gross honors in the four-ball division with Stan Neptune of Marshfield and Harold Bickford of South Shore. Both teams carded 69's.

* * *

Newton Y. M. C. A., which reigned for three years as "Y" track champion of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was dethroned at Newton High School Field Saturday when Brockton collected 51 points to win the annual championship meet. Newton finished second with 37 points, with Lawrence finishing third with 22.

* * *

Beginning Wednesday, the Eastern Archery Association will hold its annual four-day tournament at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn. This will be the sixty-third annual tourney.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	189	37	77	13	48	.407
Cronin	210	43	73	4	30	.348
Tabor	202	27	66	8	49	.327
Di Maggio	243	37	76	2	17	.313
Foxx	207	49	61	11	51	.295
Doerr	145	22	41	6	30	.283
Fox	71	8	19	0	8	.268
Peacock	88	9	21	0	14	.239
Pytlak	148	11	34	0	19	.230
Finney	217	37	49	1	17	.226
Newsome	94	8	21	1	9	.223
Spence	82	9	18	1	12	.220
Carey	10	3	1	0	2	.100

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	168	18	56	0	8	.333
Moore	183	23	54	4	17	.295
Rowell	216	24	60	3	22	.278
Hassett	66	9	17	0	7	.258
Miller	210	23	52	4	25	.248
Sisti	156	17	38	1	13	.244
Masi	50	4	12	0	4	.240
Waner	77	7	16	0	5	.208
West	170	24	35	7	25	.206
Berres	114	8	22	0	9	.193
Manno	21	1	4	0	4	.190
Ross	29	1	4	0	2	.138
Wietelmann	21	1	2	0	0	.095
Gremp	20	0	1	0	2	.050
Montgomery	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Baseball Games

Tomorrow

American League

Chicago at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia (night).
St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.

National League

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh (night).
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.

Wakefield to Tigers

DETROIT (AP) — The Detroit Tigers have signed Dick Wakefield, 20-year-old outfielder who batted the University of Michigan to the Western Conference baseball championship.

N. Y. Clubs Feature Big League Story—Coast Stars Headed East for Grand Finale

Knickerbocker's Village In Baseball Spotlight

By the Associated Press

There was a happy feeling today among the baseball boys and girls of Pa Knickerbocker's village—like nothing that has been seen in the neighborhood since the Indians sold Manhattan. From the shores of the Harlem all the way to the banks of the Gowanus in Brooklyn, the folks who go in for the sport of hit-and-run were giving out with hoopla and hurrah over the jobs their heroes did Sunday.

The fans were singing the praises of Joe Di Maggio and company of Yankee Stadium for smashing a major league home-run record; they were even thinking of naming a street after not-so-sweet William Terry for the way his Giants knocked off the St. Louis Cardinals in both ends of a double-header, and, as for Brooklyn, well Larry MacPhail could be elected mayor by a landslide and have Leo Durocher for his police chief as a reward for the double job the boys did on Cincinnati.

Giants Third

There were the Yanks and Dodgers breathing down the neck of the pace-setters in their leagues. And there were your Giants, better known this year as the humpty-dumpties of Harlem, in third place by a twin win over the top outfit in the National League.

The Yanks were two games away from the Cleveland Indians in the American loop as a result of the 5-4 beating they handed Detroit's Tigers. But the big thing was that Joe Di Maggio and Red Rolfe homered, and this made it 18 straight tilts in which the Bronx Bombers have exploded one or more or their subtle socks, thereby wiping out the record of 17 in a row which the Tigers chalked up as an all-time high only a year ago. What's more, Di Maggio's poke marked the 35th straight contest in which he has hit safely, leaving him only six away from George Sisler's modern major league record.

One-Run Wins

The Dodgers took two one-run margin victories in Cincinnati, and, since the Cards blew a pair, it left Brooklyn only one game away from the senior loop's top spot.

With a record Cincinnati crowd of 35,792 fans on hand, the first game against the Rhinelanders went 16 innings before Brooklyn grabbed it, 2-1, on Dixie Walker's squeeze bunt. Paul Derringer pitched the whole way, but, as usual, the Reds couldn't hit the size of their dinner checks for him. Kirby Higbe found holes in the Reds bats in the nightcap, served up a three-hitter and waltzed in, 3-2.

Meanwhile, King Carl Hubbell oiled up his left, or business, arm and knocked off the Cards for the Giants, 4-3, in the first encounter in St. Louis, on the strength of a three-run ninth-inning rally, and young Johnny Wittig threw in a five-hitter to take the nightcap, 3-2. It marked the second time in two weeks that Terry's mystery club—the mystery is what holds them up—swept a twin bill from the Cards.

Feller's 15th

The Cleveland ball club, otherwise known as Bobby Feller, posted his fifth shutout of the season in whipping the Washington Senators, 6-0, with a seven-hit performance, thereby reaching the halfway mark in his campaign to hit the 30-yame-winner bulls-eye this year.

The White Sox and Philadelphia Athletics traded shutouts. Chicago won the first 14-0, behind Ted Lyons and the Quaker City set captured the second, 3-0, back of Phil Marchildon.

Jimmy Foxx' 11th homer led the way to a 7-5 Red Sox victory in the Boston opener, while the St. Louis Browns banged out 13 hits for a 12-3 edge in the afterpiece. Chet Laabs hit two homers and drove in nine runs during the afternoon.

Boston's Braves whipped the Chicago Cubs, 6-5 on a two-run ninth-inning rally, and 3-2 on Alva Javery's six-hit hurling.

Pittsburgh downed the Phillies, 4-1, in their opener behind Truett Sewell's steady tossing, and the Phils took the nightcap, 7-4.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 22

International League

Montreal 7-1, Toronto 2-0.
Rochester 8-13, Baltimore 6-5.
Buffalo 10-8, Syracuse 1-2.
Jersey City 2, Newark 0.

American Association

Toledo 11-3, Columbus 2-8.
Louisville 8-5, Indianapolis 4-0.
Milwaukee 3-0, Kansas City 2-6.
Minneapolis 7, St. Paul 0.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 3-0, Seattle 1-3.
Portland 13-5, San Francisco 8-9.
Hollywood 16-0, San Diego 3-8.
Sacramento 9-2, Oakland 6-1.

Texas League

Fort Worth 2, San Antonio 1.
Shreveport 8-8, Oklahoma City 5-0.
Tulsa 6, Beaumont 0.
Houston 3, Dallas 1.

Southern Association

Birmingham 2-4, Nashville 0-0.
Knoxville 3-1, New Orleans 2-2.
Memphis 15, Atlanta 6.
Little Rock 8-8, Chattanooga 4-3.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 6-2, Binghamton 4-6.
Scranton 3-1, Albany 1-4.
Williamsport 12-6, Hartford 5-2.
Springfield 4-3, Elmira 1-4.

Signs With Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. (AP)—Joe Passabet, long distance clouter, while playing as pitcher-fielder for Colgate University this spring, has signed with Amsterdam of the Canadian-American League.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a year ago—Reds beat Giants twice before 53,657 to take first place.

Five years ago—Washington swept Intercollegiate Regatta at Poughkeepsie, beating California by a length in varsity race; Navy third.

Did You Know?

Nick Altrock, coach and clown with Washington, led the American League in batting in 1929. He went up to the plate once and hit safely.

Sport Siftings

The Chick Evans Bowl tops the imposing list of trophies to be awarded at the completion of the National Collegiate golf championships which got under way today at Ohio State University in Columbus, O. . . . The western junior golf title was kept Saturday by Ben Downing of Monroe, La., who defeated Mark Weidman of Baraboo, Wis., 7 and 6, at Ames, Iowa. . . . The triumphant march of Eduardo Buse of Lima, Peru, in junior tennis was stopped by James McGuire of Jackson Heights, L. I. in the Short Hills (N. J.) final Saturday . . . McGuire won the title match, 8—6, 6—2, 6—2.

* * *

North Dakota has set its state tennis tournament dates for July 4-6 and will stage the event at the Jamestown Tennis Club. . . . Amherst spring sports teams finished the season with a good record: The Lord Jeffs won Little Three championships in basketball, fencing, squash racquets, golf and tennis and also captured New England intercollegiate championships in golf and tennis. . . The Swedish Football Club of New York defeated the F. A. Healey team of White Plains, N. Y., 4 to 0, in the National Soccer League cup final.

* * *

Mrs. Millicent Hirsh Lang retained her New York state tennis title by defeating Helen Germaine, 8—6, 7—5, in the final at Woodmere, L. I. . . . Jose de Capriles, former national champion, won the Arthur S. Lyon outdoor épée prize on the N. Y. A. C. Travers Island strips, defeating Capt. Antonio Haro Oliva of the Mexican Army, 3 to 1, in a fence-off for first place. Lorraine Fischer of the Women's Swimming Association of New York set a new national 150-meter medley record of 2m. 6.5s. at Broad Channel Park, Queens. . . . The former mark (2m. 8.4s) was set by Miss Fischer at Echo Lake, N. J., July 4, 1940.

U. of Iowa Football Ticket Prices Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—A range of $1.65 to $2.75 marks ticket prices for the University of Iowa's 1941 football games, it was announced by Charles S. Galiher, business manager of athletics.

The opening game with Drake, first with the Des Moines school since 1910, can be seen for $1.65, with all stadium seats reserved. It is the first time in 10 years that reserved seats have been sold for the season's opener.

Admission to the homecoming game with Indiana Nov. 1 and the Dad's day game with Minnesota, No. 15, is $2.75, the same as that of recent years for the Conference games in the stadium.

Michigan, Wisconsin and Purdue are charging $2.75 for their games with Iowa on their own fields, while Illinois and Nebraska have set a $2.50 rate, Galiher said. Iowa fans can order tickets from the Hawkeye athletic department for seats in the special Iowa section of the out-of-town contests.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—hit homer and double, latter sparking winning ninth-inning rally, in 5-4 victory over Tigers.

Johnny Rucker, Giants—Drove in winning run in first game and tripled to send two more across in nightcap, in 4-3 and 3-2 double-win over Cards.

Ted Lyons, White Sox and Phil Marchildon, Athletics — Traded shutouts, Lyons pitching seven-hit opener and Marchildon tossing five-hit nightcap.

Dixie Walker and Kirby Higbe, Dodgers — Walker laid down squeeze bunt to send home winning run in 16th inning of opener against Reds; Higbe tossed three-hitter to take nightcap, 3-2.

Bob Feller, Indians — Blanked Senators, 6-0, with seven hits.

Frankie Pytlak, Red Sox and Chet Laabs, Browns — Pytlak's triple with bases loaded led to 7-5 opener win; Laabs hit two homers and drove in nine runs in double bill.

Truett Sewell, Pirates, and Nick Etten, Phillies — Sewell tossed seven-hitter for 4-1 opener win; Etten hit double, three singles and drove in two runs in 7-4 nightcap.

Paul Waner, Sibby Sisti, and Alva Javery, Braves — Waner and Sisti hit consecutive doubles in ninth to send home tying and winning runs in 6-5 opener victory; Javery hurled six-hitter to take nightcap.

Double Dash Winner

Wide World

Penn State Flash Taking the '100'

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Norwood (Barney) Ewell of Pennsylvania State College, shown winning the 100-yard dash in the N. C. A. A. meet held in the Stanford University Stadium last week end. Second was Billy Brown of Louisiana State; third, Cliff Bourland of Southern California. Time was 9.6s. Ewell, who also won the 220 in 21.1s., was named All-America in his two favorite events by the N. C. A. A.

Jones Selects Team to Meet Ryder Cuppers

ATLANTA, June 23 (AP) — The current national champion, the game's leading money winner, and one of the stormiest newcomers in pro ranks are among nine golfers selected by Bobby Jones to play with him against the Ryder Cup team in a benefit match.

Craig Wood, who smashed a reputation as a perpetual runner-up by winning this year's Masters' title and the national open, heads the list for the test Aug. 23-24 over a course yet to be chosen.

Ben Hogan was another selection and he will bring to the team the distinction of having dug more gold from the winter circuit than any of the pros.

Mild surprise was the inclusion of Johnny (Boo Boo) Bulla, husky North Carolinian who has been rated among the topflight pros only a few seasons but who has figured in many explosive incidents. Most notable of these was when he picked up in disgust at the slow play of the former national champion Ralph Guldahl in a North Carolina tournament. Guldahl is a member of the Ryder team.

Dean of the Jones team will be Gene Sarazen, doughty little gentleman farmer who was at the peak of his game even before Jones made his "Grand Slam" more than a decade ago.

Others on the team are Lawson Little, 1940 open champion, Ed Dudley, Clayton Heafner, Jimmy Demaret, and Denny Shute.

The Ryder team, under the direction of non-playing Captain Walter Hagen is made up of Henry Picard, Byron Nelson, Paul Runyan, Sam Snead, Horton Smith, Dick Metz, Jimmy Hines, Guldahl, Harold McSpaden, and Victor Ghezzi.

The match is intended to fill a competitive gap left by the war-enforced discontinuation of the regular Ryder Cup matches between American and British pros.

Proceeds go to the United Service Organizations to provide recreational facilities for the armed services.

National League

	W.	L.	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	43	21	.672	
Brooklyn	41	21	.661	1
New York	32	28	.533	9
Cincinnati	31	31	.500	11
Chicago	29	33	.468	13
Pittsburgh	24	29	.453	13½
Boston	22	34	.393	17
Philadelphia	18	43	.295	23½

Results June 21

St. Louis 6, New York 0.
Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 1.
Boston 4, Chicago 3. (10 inns.)

Results June 22

Boston 6, Chicago 5.
Boston 3, Chicago 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 4.
New York 4, St. Louis 3.
New York 3, St. Louis 2.
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 1. (16 innings.)
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 2.

Texas League

DALLAS, June 23 (AP) — Official Texas League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Houston	46	18	.719
Shreveport	35	28	.547
Tulsa	34	31	.523
Beaumont	30	35	.462
Oklahoma City	31	37	.456
Fort Worth	31	37	.456
Dallas	28	37	.431
San Antonio	30	41	.423

International League

New York, June 23 (AP)—Official International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	40	26	.606
Buffalo	38	28	.576
Montreal	36	27	.571
Rochester	36	28	.563
Syracuse	33	30	.525
Jersey City	31	35	.470
Baltimore	26	35	.426
Toronto	17	48	.262

Youthful Golfing Trio Wins Praise of Women Veterans

By the Associated Press

HOUSTON, Texas—Three 'teen-age youngsters, whose only deficiency is lack of experience, may take the places of today's top women golfers in a few years.

Phyllis Otto, 16-year-old miss from Atlantic, Ia.; Polly Riley, from Fort Worth, Texas., and Betty Jane Haemerle of St. Louis are the girls.

They qualified for the championship flight of the Women's Trans-Mississippi tournament here, held over the hobgoblin River Oaks course, and Miss Otto progressed as far as the quarter-finals. The veterans immediately gave them a collective stamp of approval.

Phyllis, a semifinalist last year, said she started playing golf by batting balls around helter-skelter while her parents played.

First Tourney at 8

At 8, she entered her first tournament, the Southwestern Iowa, and knocked six balls out of bounds on the first tee. Four years later she was city champion. In 1938 she won the Trans-Miss. championship consolation. Today she holds the Iowa State title.

Mrs. Russell Mann of Omaha, Neb., who has watched Phyllis for years, says, "I definitely think she will be the national champion some day."

Demure, 15-year-old Polly Ann Riley (notice those initials—PAR) started golf when her mother put thumbs down on neighborhood football.

Polly, who was "a good halfback," took up the more lady-like game of golf—but under protest.

In her first State tournament, this year, she went to the quarter-finals.

Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite, former Curtis Cupper from Fort Worth, predicts a brilliant future for Polly.

Wanted to Be a Swimmer

Betty Jane Haemerle, 15, is only in her third year of golf. Betty wanted to be a swimmer, but a friend, Dorothy Campbell, induced her to enter a junior tournament in St. Louis.

The next year, Betty beat her friend in the finals of the same tourney.

Betty progressed to the semi-finals of the first flight in the Trans at St. Louis last year, her first try at the big-time. This year she was upset in the first round.

Betty Jameson, the national champion, says "Betty has the best knowledge of the swing of any of the youngsters, and many of the old-timers. All she needs is experience."

Jake Weber Trainer For Eastern 'Stars'

Jake Weber, trainer of Fordham athletic teams for 35 years, was named trainer of the Eastern College All-Star football team that will meet the New York Giants in the sixth annual Tribune Fresh Air Fund game the night of Wednesday, Sept. 3, at the Polo Grounds, Jimmy Crowley, All-Star coach, announced.

Weber is one of the nation's most famous athletic trainers. He has conditioned Olympic athletes of all descriptions, billiard players, baseball players, managers, movie stars, magnates and college athletes from novices to champions.

Weber also was an athlete in his own right. He started as an amateur wrestler and then played baseball and football with the old Pastime A. C. He came to Fordham in 1906 or 1907 (he can't say which) and has been there ever since. He was also coach of the Fordham track and cross-country teams.

Weber will report with the All-Star squad when it begins training at New York Military Academy the morning of Aug. 13.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
Cleveland	40	25	.615	..
New York	36	25	.590	2
Boston	33	26	.559	4
Chicago	32	29	.525	6
Detroit	33	31	.516	6½
Philadelphia	28	33	.459	10
St. Louis	21	37	.362	15½
Washington	22	39	.361	16

Results June 21

St. Louis 13, Boston 9.
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 5.
Washington 1, Cleveland 0. (13 inns.).
Detroit 7, New York 2.

Results June 22

Cleveland 6, Washington 0.
Chicago 14, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 0.
New York 5, Detroit 4.
Boston 7, St. Louis 5.
St. Louis 12, Boston 3.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday, June 22:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wilkes-Barre	34	25	.576
Williamsport	33	25	.569
Elmira	31	27	.534
Binghamton	31	28	.525
Hartford	24	27	.471
Scranton	27	31	.466
Springfield	25	32	.439
Albany	23	33	.411

Southern Association

ATLANTA, June 23 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Atlanta	48	24	.667
Nashville	40	30	.571
New Orleans	37	35	.514
Birmingham	35	39	.473
Chattanooga	34	38	.472
Memphis	32	36	.471
Knoxville	33	40	.452
Little Rock	25	42	.373

Tigers Outbid Rivals

Wide World

Dick Wakefield

University of Michigan sophomore outfielder signs with the Detroit Tigers. Terms of the agreement were not disclosed, but the collegiate star is said to have been given a bonus payment in the neighborhood of $40,000.

Texas Pair Lead Field At Toledo

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 23 (AP)—Jimmy Demaret and Ben Hogan were headed home today after enjoying a profitable week end of golf in the Inverness invitational four-ball matches.

The two Texans ripped 42 strokes off par in their seven rounds against as many pairs of the nation's top-flight professionals, finished three points ahead of their nearest rivals, and pocketed $1,000 each in cash—a matter of $250 a day plus expenses which included board and room.

Nelson and Thomson

In second place were P. G. A. champion Byron Nelson, the host pro, and his partner, long-hitting Jimmy Thomson, who divided $1,300. Lloyd Mangrum, sporting the only moustache in the tourney, and Harold (Jug) McSpaden, were third, garnering $600 each.

Others, in order of the finish: Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta, $700; Horton Smith and Lawson Little, $600; Sam Byrd and Johnny Bulla, $500; Dick Metz and Clayton Heafner, $400, and Ralph Guldahl and E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, $300.

Hogan, last season's leading money winner, hoisted his 1941 earnings to $10,061 to retain the No. 1 spot within $500 of the figure with which he paced the pros a year ago.

314 Birdies

The 16 stars in their four-day jaunt around the Inverness layout, attracted about 25,000 galleryites at better than $1 each, and the customers watched the stellar shotmakers connect for 314 birdies, six eagles, and a hole in one. Even the last place twosome of Harrison and Guldahl was 37 under par for the route, while Mangrum-McSpaden, in third place, had the best sub-par count by knocking 44 strokes off even figures.

The professionals split up $7,000 in prize money, plus all expenses. Mangrum and McSpaden getting $100 extra for the best 18-hole round of 62, and another $200 for the most birdies, 46. Nelson and Thomson tied for the low score of 62 to gain an additional $100.

Ralph Guldahl, who paired with Sam Snead a year ago to win the tourney, finished last as Snead dropped out because of a back injury and Harrison was rushed in as a last-minute substitute.

Di Mag Sets Record With Hit No. 1,000

NEW YORK—Joe Di Maggio made hit No. 1,000 quicker than any previous major league swatter.

He reached the thousand mark a short while ago, after finishing last year with a total of 970 hits.

Neither Ty Cobb, who is the all-time leader with 4,191 hits, nor Al Simmons, who with 2,894 has more hits than any other player now in the majors, got their thousandth hit in as few games as did Di Maggio, although both passed that mark during their sixth season as did Di Maggio.

American League Schedule Changes

CHICAGO (AP)—President William Harridge of the American League has announced the dates selected for playing postponed games. All are double-headers unless otherwise specified.

At Chicago—July 13, New York; July 19, Philadelphia; Aug. 11, St. Louis; Aug. 14, Detroit; Aug. 19, Philadelphia.

At St. Louis—July 5, Detroit; July 19, Boston; August 17, Detroit; Aug. 18 (open date) Boston, (night); August 19, Boston; Aug. 21, Philadelphia.

At Detroit—July 19, New York.

At Cleveland—July 13, Boston; Aug. 19 (open date) Washington (one game); Aug. 14, Boston; Aug. 25, Boston (night); Sept. 21, St. Louis.

At Washington—June 29, New York.

At New York—July 1, Boston.

At Boston—Aug. 6, New York; Aug. 8, Washington.

At Philadelphia—June 29, Boston; July 1, Washington (night); Sept. 7, Washington; Sept. 26, Boston (cancelled to create double-header June 29).

'Brud' to Assist at Hampton

HAMPTON, Va. (AP)—Jerome "Brud" Holland, Cornell University's All-America end in both 1937 and 1938, has been named assistant football coach at Hampton Institute, Negro college. He also will teach physical education and rural sociology.

Holland has been assisting Coach Manuel Rivero at Lincoln U. in Pennsylvania since leaving Cornell.

Far Westerners Expected To Shine in U. S. 'Olympics'

PALO ALTO, Calif., June 23 (AP)—Pacific Coast track and field stars headed east today for the grand finale of the season—the National A. A. U. championships at Philadelphia on June 28-29.

Based on performances in the N. C. A. A. championships concluded here Saturday at Stanford, the far westerners apparently were prepared to hold up their end of the deal in the annual meet which compares to an American Olympic Games.

The 16-man San Francisco Olympic Club team pulled out as the No. 1 favorite to win the A. A. U. championship for the third successive year. Coach Charley Hunter's squad included several collegians who have been writing track and field history this season with their spikes.

Seven Defenders

Seven will be defending individual championships. They include Harold Davis of Salinas Junior College, who has equalled the world's 100-yard dash record of 9.4s. and is generally regarded as the country's fastest human. He'll have to be at peak form to beat Penn State's Norwood Ewell, who won both sprints in the N. C. A. A. meet Saturday.

Other Olympic Club champions are Les Steers, high jumper from the University of Oregon; Grover Klemmer, University of California quarter-miler; Cornelius Warmerdam, holder of the unofficial world's pole vault record at 15ft. 5¾in.; Phil Fox, discus; Boyd Brown, javelin, and Carl McBain, quarter-mile hurdler.

Steers, a chunky fellow with spring-steel legs, high jumped to a new N. C. A. A. record Saturday with the bar at 6ft. 10⅞in. The amazing height was still below his best effort of 6ft. 11in. made last Tuesday in Los Angeles.

S. C. A. A. Entrants

In addition to the San Francisco team delegation, the west will be represented by Cliff Bourland, sprinter, and Bill Schaefer, pole vaulter, both from the University of Southern California; Hal Sinclair, sprinter from the University of California at Los Angeles; Ed Stewart, high jumper; Peyton Jordan, sprinter, and Earle Meadows, pole vaulter.

Meadows, Stewart and Peyton will run under the colors of the Southern California Athletic Association.

University of Southern California completed another highly-successful season Saturday by winning its seventh straight N. C. A. A. title.

Patty Berg Is Out Of College Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—June 30 will see women golfers from American colleges tee-off in the first women's national collegiate golf tournament, but the recognized queen among college golfers will be ineligible to compete.

Although she has yet to graduate, Patty Berg was not recently enrolled at her alma mater, Minnesota, and will thus miss the lineup at Ohio State's course. Even without the Minneapolis miss, the meet should prove a real success, just as the men's N. C. A. A. tourney has become recognized as the nation's outstanding amateur tourney.

But the women's tourney will have to take a back seat to the men's championships, for it precedes the women's play-off by one week over the same Buckeye course; the N. C. A. A. tourney for men is being held June 23-28, giving the course but a two-day rest between tournaments.

Both meets are expected to draw both quality and quantity in the representation the nation's colleges and universities send. Miss Berg will miss competing in the first national tourney for college women over a course which she herself helped to dedicate.

Lafayette Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—Managers and captains of athletic teams at Lafayette College, elected for 1941-42, are as follows:

Football—Charles J. Ellis, Jr., Pittsburgh, manager; Joseph Laird, Wilmington, Delaware and John McKenna, New York City, co-captains.

Baseball—William P. Page, Hartford, Conn., manager; John Redos, Phillipsburg, N. J., captain.

Track—Douglas White, Narberth, manager; George Horr, East Orange, N. J., captain.

Basketball—R. T. Recknagle, Narberth, manager; Walter Zirinsky, Northampton captain.

Cross-Country—Harley P. Anders, Ardmore, manager; Larry Savadkin, Forest Hills, L. I., captain.

150-Pound Football—George Thoma, Easton, manager; Ben Severs, Bala-Cynwyd, captain.

Lacrosse—Kenneth Mooney, Landing, N. J., manager; Frederick Hooven, St. Albans, N. Y., and Samuel Simon, Kingston co-captains.

Soccer—Efrem Weinreb, Newton, Mass., manager; Archie Ackroyd, Phillipsburg, N. J., captain.

Swimming—Andrew Bubser, Jr., Pottsville, manager; George Ryder, Brooklyn, N. Y., captain.

Tennis—Everett Morse, Ithaca, N. Y., manager; Robert Stuhler, Westfield, N. J., captain.

Wrestling—Joseph Laird, Wilmington, Del., manager; Jack Grifo, Eastern captain.

Fencing—William Tyndall, Maplewood, N. J., manager; Robert Herbert, Scranton, captain.

Iowa Junior Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Young golfers representing towns or country clubs will be invited to compete in the eastern Iowa junior tournament at the University of Iowa July 14, Coach Charles Kennett said recently.

The tournament is an annual affair, but for the first time this year the competitors will not represent high schools. Trophies will be awarded to the individual champions and the team titlist at the end of 36 holes of medal play.

Three sections are listed: senior for boys under 18 years, junior for boys under 13, and a section for girls under 18.

All-America Track Team

PALO ALTO, Calif., June 23 (AP)—Billy Brown of Louisiana State and Norwood Ewell of Penn State were named in three events of the All-America college track and field team chosen by the National Collegiate Athletic Association's track and field rules committee.

Campbell Kane of Indiana, Robert Wright of Ohio State, A. Blozis of Georgetown and Archie Harris of Indiana were selected in two events.

University of Southern California, the N. C. A. A. team champion, placed seven individuals and its mile relay team.

Following is the team announced by the committee with the men listed in the order of their choice:

100-Yard Dash: Norwood Ewell, Penn State; Billy Brown, Louisiana State; Carlton Terry, Texas.

220-Yard Dash: Norwood Ewell; Billy Brown; Cliff Bourland, USC.

440-Yard Run: Grover Klemmer, California; Hubert Kerns, USC; Harold Borgrow, New York University.

880-Yard Run: Kane (Indiana); Brirdenbach (Michigan); Barnes (Calif.).

One-Mile Run: Leslie MacMitchell, N. Y. U.; Campbell Kane, Indiana; Leroy Weed, USC.

Two-Mile Run: Fred Wilt, Indiana; Gilbert Dodds, Ashland U.; Bobby Madrid, Fresno State.

120-Yard High Hurdles: Robert Wright, Ohio State; Pete Owens, Howard Payne; John Saunders, Miami U.

220-Yard Low Hurdles: Robert Wright; Roy Cochran, Indiana; Gordon Learned, Colorado.

Shot Put: Al Blozis, Georgetown; Archie Harris, Indiana; Carl Marritt, USC.

Discus Throw: Archie Harris; Al Blozis; Jack Hughes, Texas.

Javelin Throw: Bob Peoples, USC; Martin Biles, California; Cadet White, U. S. Military Academy.

Hammer Throw: Flaherty, New Hampshire; Wilcox, Rhode Island; Carpenter, Yale.

High Jump: Lester Steers, Oregon; John Wilson, USC; Keith O'Rourke, Notre Dame.

Broad Jump: Billy Brown, Louisiana State; Norwood Ewell; Donald Blount, Dartmouth.

Pole Vault: Guinn Smith, California; William Schaefer, USC; Harold Hunt, Nebraska.

Mile Relay: California—John Reese, Fay Froom, Clarence Farnes, Grover Klemmer; Southern California—Warren Smith, Howard Upton, Cliff Bourland, Hubert Kearns; Michigan—Bob Ufer, Warren Breidenbach, Jack Leutritz, Al Thomas.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

TOLEDO — Ben Hogan and Jimmy Demaret win $2,000 first money in Inverness invitation golf tourney with point score of plus eleven, highest in tournament history.

St. Louis — Frank Stranahan, youthful Toledo golfer, whips John Barnum, Chicago, 6 and 5 in final of Trans-Mississippi tourney.

Birmingham, Ala.—Sam Perry, Birmingham, takes Southern amateur golf title with 5-and-4 victory over Johnny Cummings, Jr., Memphis.

Chicago—Frankie Parker defeats Bobby Riggs, 6—3, 7—5, 6—8, 4—6, 6—3, to win National clay courts tennis title; Pauline Betz beats Mary Arnold, 6—4, 6—1, for women's championship. In the women's doubles final, Jane Stanton, North Hollywood, Calif., and Barbara Bradley, Los Angeles, defeated Doris Hart and Nellie Sheer, Miami, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4.

Chestnut Hill, Mass.—Katherine Hubbell, Vassar, retains girls' intercollegiate tennis championship, beating college-mate Lonny Myers, 8—6, 6—1. Miss Hubbell and Barbara Brandt, of Smith, annexed the doubles title by defeating Miss Myers and Frances Prindle of Vassar, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

New Brunswick, N. J.—Frank Desmond, Villanova, retains intercollegiate outboard championship, scoring 3,825 points in two-day regatta; Ted Arnstein, Brown School, wins interscholastic title.

Palo Alto, Calif.—Southern California track team wins seventh straight N. C. A. A. team title, scoring 81½ points; Les Steers, Oregon, betters listed world high jump record for fourth time with 6ft. 10⅞in.

Lordship, Conn.—George Deyoe, Washington, wins all-bore title in Great Eastern skeet shoot, breaking 200 straight targets to win five-way shoot-off; National Capitols, Washington, take five-man title.

Interstate League

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—Interstate League standings, including games of Sunday, June 22:

	W.	L.	P.C.
Wilmington	31	18	.633
Hagerstown	29	19	.604
Harrisburg	26	18	.591
Reading	24	20	.545
Trenton	24	24	.500
Bridgeport	20	27	.426
Allentown	22	31	.415
Lancaster	11	30	.268

Where To Dine

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WRIGLEY'S
WISCONSIN AT SECOND

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Stage and Screen Plays and Players

Wiggin Prints at Library; The Museum in Education

By Dorothy Adlow

In receiving "The Albert Wiggin Collection of Prints, Drawings, and Books," the Boston Public Library is enriched to a measure which cannot be estimated at the moment. We Bostonians are the recipients of a magnificent gift which is being made available for enjoyment and study. Befitting installations provide for appropriate exhibition and storage. A splendid new art gallery has been hung with material selected from a vast reserve, and the prints are to so exhibited that they will be seen at their best under fluorescent lighting against enhancing backgrounds.

The Wiggin prints come into a community which has long shown an intelligent interest in graphic art. The Museum of Fine Arts and the Fogg Art Museum are abundantly supplied with print treasures. There are many small but choice private collections in this vicinity. Each collection shows some individualizing tendency; each excels in the work of specific schools or chosen masters.

The Wiggin Collection is especially notable for its attention to printmakers of the twentieth century. It indicates a commendable desire to foster living artists. The collector has revealed a critical intelligence and a frank conviction. He has not been afraid to take chances and he knows undoubtedly that some artists are superior to others.

* * *

His enthusiasm has carried him to a practice which probably only a collector or student would understand, to wit, getting hold of rare trial proofs, preparatory drawings, various states of the same print. Mr. Wiggin has been interested in processes as well as products. Special arrangements have been made to promote a program of education in prints including actual demonstrations of their making. Arthur W. Heintzelman, eminent etcher, will supervise this educational program in addition to serving as curator of the collection.

The collection reaches back to Rembrandt, and there are enough etchings by the great master to provide background for all subsequent efforts in aquaforte. Little attention has been devoted to German graphic art, of which there are a few fine specimens of Dürer. But the nineteenth century masters are duly recognized and there are superb drawings of Rowlandson and Cruikshank, as there are prints by those acknowledged masters, Meryon, Haden, Whistler, Daumier, Garvarni, and Toulouse-Lautrec. Mr. Wiggin has made a particular point of contemporary British printmakers, such as Brockhurst, Rushbury, Cameron, McBey, and Muirhead Bone. There are many others, to be sure, and finally there is an American section including the most recognized artists in black-and-white in our land.

* * *

The special exhibition now on view consists of etchings by Jacques Louis Forain, the great modern French caritcaturist. It is about 15 years since there has been such a remarkable display of Forain's prints in Boston. Somehow this brilliant illustrator and satirist has been obscured by the popularity of Honoré Daumier, in whose footsteps Forain followed. Daumier was more the painter and composer, while Forain worked in an excited manner trying to communicate with utmost dramatics the traits of his subjects. He was a romantic, given to exaggeration and extremes. Emotion permeates his pictures and the etched line responds tremulously to his evocative touch.

Etching has not often been the vehicle of intense feeling as it is in these prints of Forain. The line is expressive, and dauntless; in the hands of another, it might seem stringy, erratic, unassured. Forain altered his plates and worked either hastily or spasmodically. There is a sketchiness and impetuosity about these prints which is turned to dramatic advantage. In our generation the same mood is expressed by Käthe Kollwitz and Jose Oroszco.

There will be in addition a permanent exhibition of paintings by artists who are better-known as etchers. Some of the paintings were made as prepartaory exercises for prints. Among the paintings which will be seen in the permanent display are those by Gerald Brockhurst, Edmund Blampied, Sir D. Y. Cameron, Muirhead Bone and Arthur Briscoe, James McBey, Anders Zorn, and J. A. M. Whistler.

* * *

Prints Formally Accepted

The Albert H. Wiggin collection of prints, drawings and books was officially accepted by the City of Boston Saturday at exercises held at the Boston Public Library. The collection was formally received by Mayor Tobin, and Louis E. Kirstein, and John L. Hall, trustees of the library. Mr. Wiggin was present and spoke briefly.

Museum Methods

There is now on view in the Special Exhibition Galleries of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston a carefully arranged display to show modern methods employed in museum education. The material has been compiled and sent by art centers from as far away as Honolulu. It has been splendidly installed, so that the spectator is provided with a lucid exposition of a department of education which has grown immeasurably in the last dozen years. It is helpful to see the efforts of several centers of art education brought together. We appreciate that interest in the arts is catching up with other pursuits that characterize modern enlightenment. The arts are proving to be more and more a major branch of education.

The Boston Museum has done pioneer work in art education and much of what is brought to us from other centers is not basically new; differences lie in method.

Facilities have multiplied. The arts have been made accessible. Lantern slides, photographs, written lectures, exhibits circulate. No one is out of reach of the arts. Those who come to the museums are provided with guidance and technical instruction. Competitions encourage activity, and talent is searched out and fostered. Some exhibits show the manner in which art is taught as living history; some disclose the discovery of community talent, provincial art, indigenous handiwork. The work of the American Indian and the early Colonials is brought into focus. Machine products are compared with hand-made articles. There are photographs showing the enthusiasm of students at work. There are dioramas and models, charts and graphs. The exhibition is extensive and informing. It reflects credit upon modern dynamic methods of education and discloses how intensely occupied our teachers are in making studies palatable, accessible, and effectual.

After seeing such a display, we cannot help reflecting upon the constructiveness of such programs for the enhancement of individual and communal life. They are needed more than ever to mitigate the standardization and impassivity, engendered by a machine age.

Among exhibits shown at the Museum are contributions from the Albright Art Gallery, the Baltimore Museum of Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Honolulu Academy of Arts, the Museum of Northern Arizona, the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, the Toledo Museum, the Federal Art Project, Washington, the Museum of Modern Art, New York, in addition to the museums of San Francisco, Worcester, Rochester, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Utica, Newark, Milwaukee, Denver, American Museum of Natural History, and the Peabody Museum.

'Beverley Beeches'

Drypoint by Alfred Hutty in the Wiggin Collection at the Boston Public Library.

Miss Cornell's Boston Visit; Summer Theater Prospects

Katharine Cornell will begin her autumn tour in Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma" on Sept. 8, in Philadelphia, with Pittsburgh, Washington, Boston, and Chicago to follow. According to the New York Times this itinerary runs up to Nov. 8. It might accordingly be deduced that the play might be expected in Boston sometime in October.

The engagement in New York ended Saturday night after 121 performances, which is said to be the longest run the play has ever had in America. Miss Cornell is now going to her summer home on Martha's Vineyard.

* * *

The season of the South Shore Players at Cohasset will open on Monday, July 7, with Violet Heming and Diana Barrymore in "Old Acquaintance." The schedule for the rest of the season runs as follows: July 14, Mary Morris in "Ladies in Retirement"; July 21, Ann Corio in "The Barker"; July 28, Ruth Chatterton in "Caprice"; Aug. 4, Grace George in "Miss Nelly of N'Orleans"; Aug. 11, Conrad Nagel in "The Male Animal"; Aug. 18, Cora Witherspoon in "George Washington Slept Here"; Aug. 25 Sheila Barrett in "Lend an Ear," a musical revue.

* * *

William Saroyan seems to have completed one of the plays which he planned when he left New York for California six weeks ago, for he has summoned Samuel Leve, scene designer of "The Beautiful People," the Saroyan play now running at the Lyceum Theater in New York, to San Francisco to discuss the production of a new play to be presented on Broadway in the autumn.

* * *

The Red Barn Theater at Westboro will be opening its summer season tonight with "My Dear Children."

* * *

"Any Day Now," the new comedy by Philip Yordan, which has been tried out by the Studio Theater in New York has been bought by Benjamin Gallinger for fall production on Broadway.

* * *

Beverly Roberts in "Paris", Martin Brown's comedy with songs, will open the season of the Newport Casino Theater on July 15. Edward Trevor will be in the cast, and Edward Massey will direct.

E. Morgan Savage

Carlos Pinfield

To conduct the second of the "Old Timers' Night" programs at the Pops Wednesday evening.

RKO Plans for the Season

Forty to forty-five features and 190 short subjects are planned for the new season beginning Sept. 1 for RKO Radio Pictures, according to Ned E. Depinet, vice-president in charge of distribution. Announcement was made at the company's tenth annual sales convention in New York.

Plans for developing new talent are receiving the attention of George J. Schaefer, president. Important roles, it is reported, have been assigned to Dorothy Comingore and Ruth Warrick, who had parts in Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane." Ginny Simms, who has appeared in two Kay Kyser pictures, has been signed to a long term contract. Michele Morgan, the French star, is shortly to make her debut in a Hollywood film, and Signo Hasso is also preparing for an American debut.

* * *

Emphasis, it is said, will be on comedy, romance, music, adventure and human interest drama, continuing the policy of the past season. The majority of the films will come from the company's studio, but 15 will be contributed by major independent producers. Samuel Goldwyn, who is one of the latter group, will contribute three productions—"The Little Foxes," with Bette Davis, and two films with Gary Cooper, one called "The Singing and the Gold," and the other still untitled. Disney is expected to offer three or four feature length productions, including "Fantasia" and two new films, "Dumbo of the Circus" and "Bambi." Herbert Wilcox is to make two features starring Anna Neagle, but the titles of these are not announced.

"The Band Plays On," a tentative title, will deal with the story of popular American music, and will be produced and directed by William Dieterle, who has also prepared "The Devil and Daniel Webster" for the screen from the story by Stephen Vincent Benét.

Three more of Clarence Budington Kelland's "Scattergood Baines" stories are to be brought to the screen by Jerrold Brandt. Guy Kibbee will have the leading role.

* * *

A new Ginger Rogers picture, "Tom, Dick, and Harry," will be released in July. Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine will be starred in a romantic mystery story, "Before the Fact." Alfred Hitchcock will direct this film. A second picture will be prepared by Orson Welles in the quadruple role of producer, writer, director, and star.

Gloria Swanson is returning to the screen for RKO, starring with Adolphe Menjou in "Father Takes a Wife." In the supporting cast will be Desi Arnaz, John Howard, Helen Broderick and Florence Rice.

In "Look Who's Laughing" Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy will be seen in a cast with Fibber McGee and Molly and Lucille Ball. Kay Kyser, with Ginny Simms in a supporting role, will be seen in another production by David Butler.

Charles Laughton and Miss Ball will be starred in a story by Ferenc Molnar, "Three Rogues," prepared for the screen by Sam and Bella Spewack.

* * *

Michele Morgan will make her American movie debut in "Joan of Paris" under the direction of Lewis Milestone. Charles Coburn will be seen in "Unexpected Uncle," produced by Tay Garnett with Peter Godfrey directing. James Craig and Dorothy Comingore will have the leading roles in "Valley of the Sun," a Clarence Budington Kelland serial and novel. Miss Ball will have a solo starring role in "Passage to Bordeaux," with Joseph Cotten and Ruth Warrick in supporting roles.

"Parachute Battalion," produced by Howard Benedict, will star Robert Preston, Nancy Kelly, Edmond O'Brien and Harry Carey. "Lady Scarface" will have Judith Anderson, remembered on the screen as the housekeeper of "Rebecca," Dennis O'Keefe, and Frances Neal in prominent roles.

Joan Carroll, juvenile actress of "Panama Hattie" will be featured in "Obliging Young Lady," with Edmond O'Brien and Ruth Warrick in the cast. Howard Benedict is the producer and Richard Wallace the director.

* * *

Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe will head the cast for "The Marines Are Ready." A thriller about adventures with prehistoric monsters will be brought to the screen under the title of "Gwangi." John Speaks and Willis O'Brien, technicians of "King Kong" will be in charge.

Tim Holt will star in six Westerns. Lupe Velez and Leon Errol will be starred in three feature comedies. George Sanders will appear in "The Gay Falcon" series. Another "Lum 'n' Abner" feature is promised by Jack Votion.

Short subject releases on the schedule will include 161 single reels and 29 two-reelers. The single reels are: 104 issues of RKO Pathe News, which are released twice a week; 18 Walt Disney Technicolor productions; 13 "Information Please" films; 13 "Sportscopes"; 13 "Picture People."

The two-reel subjects include 13 issues of "The March of Time" produced by Louis de Rochemont. Edgar Kennedy will star in six comedies for the fourth consecutive season and Ray Whitley continues for the fourth season in a quartet of musical westerns. The Kennedy, Errol and Whitley two-reelers will be produced by Bert Gilroy.

News of the Screen

"Sergeant York," the film story of the Tennessee mountaineer and his achievements during the World War, will have its world premiere at the Astor Theater in New York on July 2. Sergeant Alvin C. York is expected to be among those present at the first showing. The role of York in the picture is played by Gary Cooper.

* * *

Ernst Lubitsch has been signed by Walter Wanger to direct a film which is described as a melodramatic comedy. It is still to be titled. Production will start in the autumn.

* * *

Warner's Technicolor production, based on exploits of the Royal Canadian Air Force, previously known as "Shadows of Their Wings," has been retitled "Captains of the Clouds." George Brent and Dennis Morgan have been announced for starring roles. Squadron Leader Cathcart-Jones of the R. C. A. F. is scheduled to collaborate with Norman Reilly Raine on the screenplay.

* * *

Walter Hampden has been signed for an important role in the Errol Flynn picture, "They Died With Their Boots On," which Raoul Walsh will direct. . . . Sidney Greenstreet has been given an important role in "The Maltese Falcon." . . . The title of the film in which Priscilla Lane, Richard Whorf, Betty Field, and Lloyd Nolan are to have the leading roles has been changed from "Hot Nocturne" to "New Orleans Blues."

* * *

John M. Stahl has been signed to a producer-director contract by 20th Century-Fox, and will report there when he has completed work on his current assignment, "Our Wife," at Columbia. Mr. Stahl has been connected with pictures since 1914, when he began directing for an independent company in New York.

* * *

"Down in San Diego" is the final title for the MGM film formerly called "Young Americans." At the same studios, the eleventh of the Hardy series is now nearing completion.

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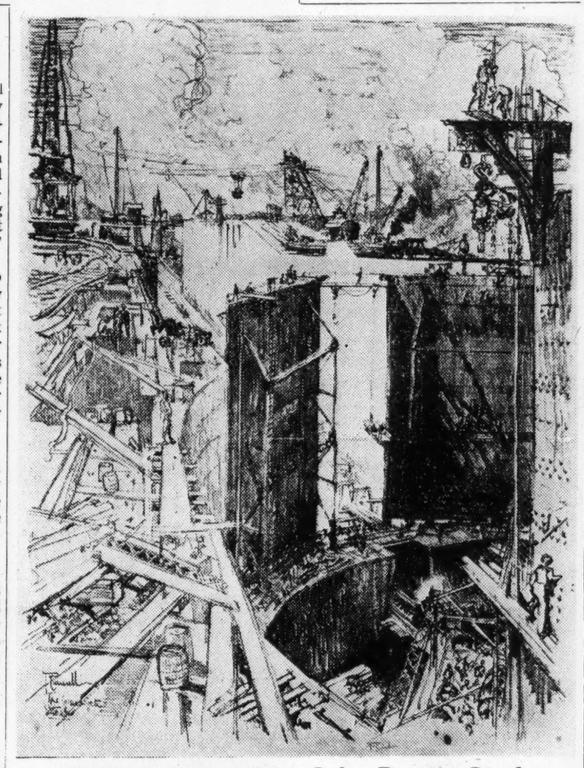
Monogram Pictures reports that the City of Prescott, Ariz., has built a Western street and sound stage for the use of that studio in its series of Westerns starring Buck Jones and Tim McCoy.



The Guard Gate, Gatun Lake, Panama Canal

Lithograph by Joseph Pennell in the Wiggin Collection at the Boston Public Library.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by contemporaries. Through June.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous water colors by local artists.

Horticultural Hall—Artists' Union Show. Fifth Annual Spring exhibition of contemporary New England art. Through June.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Special exhibition of oils and water colors by Winslow Homer. Through July 27.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Group show loaned by the Grace Horne Gallery. Through summer. Open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 12 to 6 p. m.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Oils by Albert Pinkham Ryder.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Monday). Sundays 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 3:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Open daily except on Sundays and legal holidays, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. Sundays through June 29, open from 1-5 p. m. Exhibition of drawings, through October. Safavid paintings and illuminations, XVI and XVII centuries, through July. North Indian and Central Asian painting and sculpture, through June 30. Expressionism in Modern Graphic Art, continuing through June 25.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Chinese Buddhist paintings, through Sept. 17. Special exhibition of Museum in Education, through July. Drawings and models by boys and girls, through September.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Andover, Massachusetts: Addison Gallery—Prints by Richard Taylor; also "Seeing Eye to Eye," interpretive exhibits. Through June.

Concord, Massachusetts: Concord Art Association—Twenty-fifth annual exhibition.

Hingham, Massachusetts: The Print Corner—Exhibition of prints by living American graphic artists.

Manchester, New Hampshire: Currier Gallery of Art—"Design Decade of New Hampshire"; pottery by New England potters; miscellaneous prints by contemporaries. Through June.

Nashua, New Hampshire: Nashua Public Library, Hunt Memorial Building—Exhibition of paintings by Allan Davidson. Through June.

Stage News

Subscriptions are now on sale for the third summer season of the North Shore Players at Marblehead, beginning on June 30, with Mary Boland in Lynn Starling's farce, "Meet the Wife." Likewise at Gloucester the box office opens today at the Bass Rocks Theater when tickets for the season will go on sale.

* * *

Albert Ethcheverry, who played in New York in "Delicate Story," and Fay Baker, who has been touring in the company of "There Shall Be No Night," have joined the resident company of the Monomoy Theater at Chatham.

Librarians at Pops

The American Library Association, now in convention in Boston, has taken over the Pop Concert at Symphony Hall this evening. This will be the second evening for the Librarians at the Pops, for they similarly engaged the house last Friday.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"The Voice in the Night," Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard. 2:15, 5:10, 8:05. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon, Melvyn Douglas. 3:30, 8:30, 9.30.

Fenway—
"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 1:10, 4:05, 7:50, 10. "There's Magic in Music," Alan Jones. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Streets of Sorrow," Greta Garbo. 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Girl's Club." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"Convoy," Clive Brook. 1.25, 4:45, 8:05. "Come Live with Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3, 6:20, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and David Bruce. 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25.

Modern—
"Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 11.20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:30. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen, 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount—
"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
"Bringing Up Baby," Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:25. "Hit the Road," Gladys George and Barton MacLane. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:20.

Scollay—
"Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:55, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
Robert Benchley plays "The Father Who Pays," "Banff and Lake Louise," "Maxie Rosenbloom. Musical Comedy," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Strand—
"One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones, Nancy Kelly and Abbott and Costello. "Hot Steel," Richard Arlen and Abdy Devine. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
"The Dutch in Exile," "The Bill of Rights," "Slapsie Maxie," "Hawaii," and "News More Startling Than Fiction." 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Marked Woman," Bette Davis and Humphrey Bogart. 9:37 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:01, 8:49. "Mutiny in the Arctic," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 11:17 a. m., 2:05, 4:53, 7:41, 10:29.

Tremont—
"Roaring Twenties." 9 a. m., 12:30, 4:10, 8. "New Moon." 10:45 a. m., 2:25, 6:10, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Model Wife," Joan Blondell, Dick Powell and Charles Ruggles. 12:45, 4:30, 8:25. "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:05, 5:55, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Strange Alibi." 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Do Ameche. "Ride on Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Who Killed Aunt Maggie?" 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 3.30, 6:40, 9:50.

Brookline Village: "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris. 4:20, 7.48. "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. 2:09, 5:37, 9:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. "Las Vegas Nights." Phil Regan. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. "Double Date," Edmund Lowe. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Knockout." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard.

Dorchester: "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. "Girl in the News." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 3:25, 9:30. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 1:45. Evenings 6:30-11.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3-12, 9:13. "Haunted Honeymoon." 1:40, 7:41.

Park: "Blondie Goes Latin," "Ellery Queen," Master Detective," 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye. "Ride on Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 2:30, 8:15. "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 4:05, 9:50.

LYNN—Open Air Theater: "My Son, My Son," Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne. "Saps at Sea." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:33, 4:54, 8:15. "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. 2:53, 6:14, 9:35.

Mystic: "In Old Colorado," William Boyd. 2:15, 7, 10. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 3:25, 8:35.

Maplewood: "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," 1.45. Evenings 7-11.

Orpheum: "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew and Paul Lukas. "Sleepers West, Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:30.

Strand: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 3:20, 8:15. "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," 1:45 and 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. "Sky Murder," 1:30 and 7:30.

Melford: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland. "Power Dive," 1:30 and 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. 3:30, 9:30. "Washington Melodrama," 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "They Met in Argentina," 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy and Joan Ferry.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Strange Alibi."

Strand: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur and Robert Cummings. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur and Robert Cummings. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

Sagamore-Drive-in Theater: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell, Melvyn Douglas. "Great Train Roberry." Bob Steele. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. "Knockout." 2 and 8.

Central: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Footsteps in the Dark." "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 7:30.

South Weymouth—Cameo: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Rochelle Hudson. 2:09, 8:09. "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:23, 9:23.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres. "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," Lucille Ball and George Murphy. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "International Forum," with famous commentators.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. "Pinocchio." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. 3:43, 8:05. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore and William Henry. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

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Dot's Sailor

Ruth was a little girl who lived on an island off the north coast of France. Her father was a sailor man who was often away for a long time, so Ruth did not see much of him. But he wrote her lovely letters, and whenever he came home he brought her wonderful presents from the far-away places his ship had visited.

One day, after the excitement of his arrival home, and a whispered message that there was a big surprise coming, Ruth's father produced a round basket with a closed lid, telling her to look inside. She lifted the lid very carefully, and out hopped the cutest little baby hen with lovely dark red feathers and pretty, feathery legs. The little hen was perfectly tame, and quite willing to be carried about.

Ruth wanted to know at once where the chicken had come from and all about her, and soon her father told her the whole story.

Safe in a Pocket

Her father's big ship had had to make a call at a port in Brazil, where fighting was going on. He had been ashore to do some business and when it was over was returning to the quay side through a lot of firing when a little fluffy chicken ran out from somewhere as if in need of protection. Stooping down quickly, and snatching it up, he placed it safely in his pocket. The ship was reached without mishap and the chicken was brought out of its hiding-place. It was such a little thing that it did not seem to know how to get on without its mother.

"I shall have to pretend that I am a hen!" thought the sailor, and having made a little meal of soft food, he put it between his lips and offered it to the chicken, who gave a chirrupy call, perched on his shoulder, and seemed to think her foster parent had hit on a splendid plan.

Until she grew too big for it, the chicken was always carried about in the sailor's deep coat pocket, and when the time came for her to take to the ground she refused to be parted from her friend and followed him everywhere, flying onto his knee when he sat down.

Ruth was delighted with her new pet and gave her the name of "Dot." Before long Dot was very much at home, and as the other hens at the end of the kitchen garden did not take to her, she divided her time between an empty kennel and the house.

A New Playmate

Then Dibs came, and Dot gave her a warm welcome. Dibs was a jolly brown puppy, full of fun and mischief, and she and Dot soon became fast friends. Dot was now a fairly big hen, and when Ruth settled herself in her favorite corner on the low window-sill of the play-room with Dot on her lap there was no room for Dibs to lie there. She sat beside them on the ground with her head resting on Dot's back. Sometimes there were biscuits or sweets which they all three shared alike.

The puppy and the hen had glorious games together in the garden. Dot would jump onto Dibs' back with her wings spread out, and away they would go, round and round, Dibs racing for all she was worth. The first time Ruth saw them do this she clapped her hands and cheered, and after that she always shared that game with them.

But there was one game that Ruth could not share, and that was "dinners." There was always a bone for Dibs on her special side of the dinner plate, and some tasty bits for Dot on the other. Dibs never poached, but Dot sometimes tried to get the bone! Then Dibs would tap Dot's beak with her paw, quite gently, and growl a little growl. This always put things right.

Dot and Dibs shared the kennel between them. Whenever Dot wanted a corner of the kennel for a nest, Dibs left it free, going outside and remaining there, no matter what the weather was like, until someone came to take the egg safely away. Wasn't it clever of Dibs? And this is really a true story.

A Day With Mopsy

By Mabel Betsy Hill

11. Mopsy soon cried herself to sleep, and the next thing she knew, Sally opened the bag-house.

Out Mopsy jumped. Oh, such wriggles of joy! And there was Grandpa, come to meet them.

12. A long ride through the country and there they were at Grandpa's farm!

Grandma came running and hugged them all—Mopsy too. And there was Cousin Ted!

Then off Mopsy went, to see all her old friends.

13. "O-o-o!" gasped Mopsy, "I thought Mother Bunch would be so glad to see me."

"Never mind, Mopsy," said Grandma, "her babies will soon be grown, and then she'll like you again."

So Mopsy trotted off, happily.

14. "Well, the pigs seem glad to see me," thought Mopsy. "Anyway, they didn't spit at me, like Mother Bunch."

15. "Goodness me!" cried Mopsy, "I only wanted to say 'Hello.'"

(And what happened after that you will read about on the page For Children next Monday)

Flying

The birds,
The birds,
Are everywhere.
They fly
Up high
Into the air.
I try
To
Do
It too,
But I
Believe the sky
Is far too high!
I jump
And bump!
I fall down flat,
O dear!
O dear!
I can't fly yet.

HILDA VAN STOCKUM

The Grasshopper's Dance

The butterflies came to the grasshopper's dance
With their robes all brilliant and bright.
The katydids furnished the music
And the lightning bugs furnished the light.

The slim waisted wasp was invited to come,
And the bumble bee started to sing;
The gay ladybug was displeased with his voice,
Though the woods with his humming did ring.

There were some who complained the music was poor,
In fact, 'twas too jerky and fast,
And so all the insects they hied them away
And the grasshopper's dance did not last.

HOMER B. TUTTLE

Rockweeds and Other Sea Plants

By Carroll Lane Fenton
Illustrated by the Author

At the Shore—2

Shall we visit a pool on the seashore, when the tide is low? At first we walk across bare rocks where spray splashes during storms. Then we climb over stones on which snails and white barnacles live. The barnacles have closed the lids of their shells. They will keep the lids closed till the tide becomes high again.

At last we come to the pool. Here the stones are covered with bunches of tough, slippery plants called rockweeds. Many of the bunches hang downward. Other bunches float in the quiet pool.

Floats on the Weeds

Let's look at one kind of rockweed. It resembles strips of olive-brown leather that divide into two again and again. There is a thick "rib" in the center of every strip, and there are swellings along the sides. These swellings are filled with air, which makes the rockweeds float.

Soon we see a different kind of rockweed. It is thick and narrow, and has no "ribs." It does have floats filled with air, however. They form thick, smooth swellings in the rockweed stalks.

Suppose we now go to a beach, where waves have piled up sand. The waves also wash seaweeds ashore, and drop them upon the beach. We may pick these seaweeds up and look at them, or draw pictures of them. We may press the smallest, prettiest kinds between pieces of paper and keep them.

Irish Moss

The first seaweed we find is called Irish moss. This plant is dull green, or white, or pale pink. Its stalks are flat and divide into two, but they have no floats. People sometimes gather Irish moss and cook it. When it is mixed with other things, the "moss" makes tasty puddings.

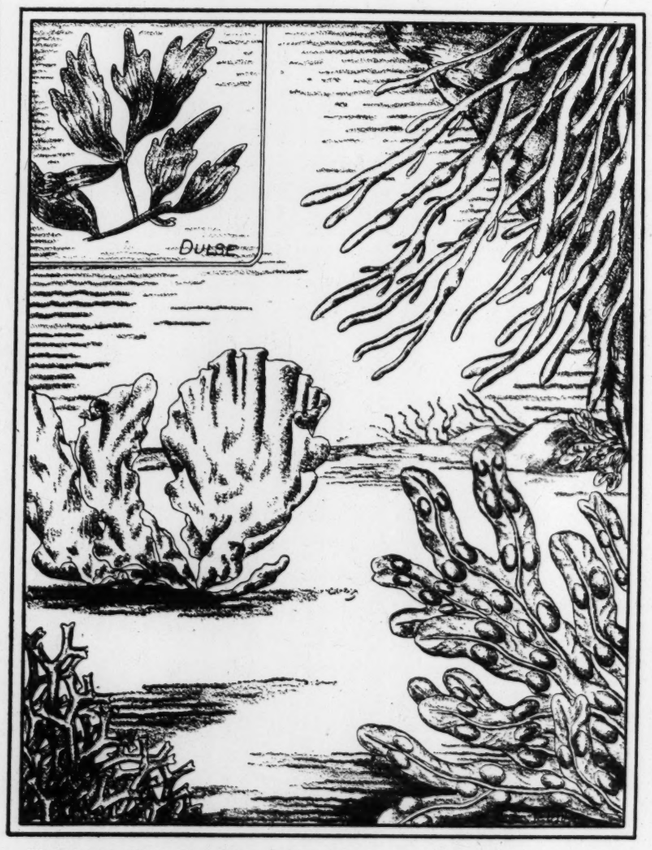
Sea lettuce looks a bit like real lettuce, but it is larger and is colored bright green. Its big, crumpled "leaves" grow in shallow, sandy bays. There they wave to and fro in the rippling water.

Do you know that some seaweeds are red? A common red kind is called dulse. It grows on short stalks and spreads out like a hand with short fingers. Dulse has a salty taste which some people like very much.

The prettiest red seaweeds have fine, lacy stalks with many branches. When we find them, we press them on paper. But we do not have to press the coralweed, for it covers itself with pink lime. We try to keep it out of the sun, for the pink color fades to white in the bright sunshine.

Kelps are the largest seaweeds to be found on the beach. They have thick, tough stalks which are fastened to rocks by rootlike things called holdfasts. Some kinds of kelp have one long, thin "leaf" that looks like brown leather. Other kinds have a bunch of "leaves" which float on the water when the kelp plants are alive.

(The next "At the Shore" article will be about snails and limpets.)



The plant in the center of the pool and over to the left is sea lettuce. In front of it, in the left corner, is Irish moss. On the right, are two kinds of rockweed.

Rhymes of the Times

Some of our readers are trying their skill with rhymes, and although they have not won prizes we print their verses for you all to read.

To an Airplane

Airplane, airplane,
Swift in flight,
Stop and decide your course
For the night;
For I believe that
Right is Might
And you were made for peace
And not to fight.

Airplane, airplane,
Onward in your flight,
Listen while I speak
As you pass tonight.
"Work hard for the just!
Work hard for the right!
And soon will come the dawn
Of peace and Light."

Joy Edythe Stewart (11)

Joy wrote to tell us that the sight of an airplane that flies over her home every night prompted her to write these lines. Our two other versifiers were moved by the coming of spring to write verse pictures of things they saw.

Coming of Spring

When springtime comes, there's a gentle breeze
Laughing, dancing among the leaves.
Up in the lovely deep blue sky
Back from the south the birdies fly.

Violets bloom in each shady nook,
Pussywillows open by the brook.
High in the trees the birds build nests,
And gobble worms—which are such pests.

Joan Cooledge (10)

Spring Picture

An apple tree in the garden,
A nest in the apple tree,
Blossoms all around the nest
And the bird singing merrily.

Joseph Whiteley (8)

Puzzle Answers

Here are the answers to the puzzle published on the page For Children last Monday:

Answers to Hidden Fish

1. Eel. 2. Oyster. 3. Haddock. 4. Whale. 5. Herring. 6. Cod.

Jimmy, Chum, and Timothy

Jimmy was a ball of fluffy white and buff fur, and Chum was another ball of all-buff fur, while Timothy—well, Timothy was grey and satiny, with bright eyes, long whiskers, and a very long tail. Jimmy was a toy Pomeranian dog; Chum a Persian kitten, and Timothy—you will hear later what Timothy was, and how all three came to live with John.

John was just six. He had many friends who loved boys who were just six, so, when one of them had a puppy to spare he asked John's father and mother if John might have it. "You know the one I mean?" he said. "The wee, woolly, white and buff puppy John admires so much." And the reply was, "Ye-es. Thank you."

Then another friend found she had a Persian kitten that just matched the buff patches in the puppy's coat. So she wrote a note, saying: "May John have the kitten that matches his puppy? It would be a nice chum." And the answer to that note was, "Ye-es. Thank you very much."

A Friendly Pair

So Jimmy and Chum came to live with John, and soon were almost inseparable. They shared everything, and what games they had together.

Some months later John had a real football sent to him, and he and his friends had great games with it. At first Jimmy looked on; then, one day, before anyone could stop him, he raced in among the players, seized the great ball by an end of the leather lacing, and ran away with it as fast as his legs would go. The ball was soon recovered, but after that Jimmy claimed it for his own! No hiding place was safe, for he would be sure to discover it, and if barks were not sufficient, he tugged and coaxed until the ball was produced. In the end he was taught the game of football, and this is how he played it. The ball would be thrown and Jimmy would race after it. Then having captured it, he would either pull it by the string or push it with his nose until everyone shouted "goal."

Jimmy's Helper

Chum didn't play football, but he would sit and watch the others running about, and then he made up a game of his own. For some time everyone had been wondering how it happened that Jimmy got through closed doors. Then, one day, Jimmy—shut in—began to bark, and Chum was seen to hurry to the door of the room, stand on his hind legs, pull down the handle with his big front paw, and the next minute out raced a joyful Jimmy! Then followed a romp. Another game of theirs was tug-of-war with a piece of string. Chum was bigger and heavier than Jimmy, but Jimmy usually won.

When Christmas came it was decided that John must go to school in a town some distance away. When the unpacking began in the new house, Timothy appeared on the scene. John was standing by one of the big packing cases when out ran a little field mouse.

"Oh, look, Mummie!" he cried. "It's a mouse, and it isn't running away! What shall we do with him?"

"Perhaps he will stay with us," said Mummie. "Let us call him Timothy and introduce him to Jimmy and Chum."

And that was how the new friendship began, for Jimmy and Chum seemed to understand quite well that Timothy was one of the family.

Sharing Meals

Now there were three to eat off the same plate and to share the same saucer of milk, and though Timothy did not sleep in the basket with the others, he stayed in their room. He loved to be talked to, and would sit up and beg when he wanted anything. But he was always happiest with Mummie, and would creep near her feet or run up something close to her hand. He was just the sweetest little grey mouse you can imagine. Neither Jimmy nor Chum minded if he got right into the plate to eat his dinner if he couldn't reach the food any other way; so you see they were real friends.

When the time came for John to go to a boarding school he gave Jimmy the big football for his very own, and Chum was given a ball too. Timothy? Well, Timothy could only beg, you see, and didn't understand rough games. But in his letters John always sent him his love.

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The Home Forum

The Green Valleys Of British Columbia

TRAVELING UP from the coast, I approached the Okanagan Valley by way of Revelstoke, a roundabout route; but I was to give an address next day to the Canadian Club. From Vancouver you travel by night and wake the next morning to discover that a hundred subtle changes have come over the countryside. As the train sweeps on past the long mirrors of lake water, you find yourself trying to establish certain clear impressions, aspects of the country where the change most sharply lies. The first, the most permanent, is that fresh water has taken the place of the Pacific, fresh water that is to stay with you all through the long inland spaces of British Columbia.

The first night out, I lost my comb, a most fortunate thing, for it brought me into contact with a fellow traveler from Chicago who gave me one of her own. She would not consider it on a Lend-Lease basis; it was a gift or nothing. She and her husband come up here regularly from Chicago and, although we had so short a time in which to talk, we discovered that we had one interesting thing in common. And so, if she reads this article, as she may do, she must regard it as added thanks for the comb which, after two weeks of hard traveling, is still in service.

* * *

As the train pulled into Revelstoke, early the next morning, heat was already shimmering up off the tracks, a gleaming maze of steel that flows off in every direction. It is, first of all, a railway town and you cannot get away from the tolling of engine bells, the clash of couplings, the crashing of steam, the hoarse, hard-breathing of the black giants of the Transcanada. If ever progress should muffle the eerie shouting of the trains, this continent may as well go quietly back to the Indians.

At the hotel where I stayed, they have a pint-sized bellhop, named Barry. When first I met Barry in the early morning, he was in mufti; but later in the day he changes into a full-dress scarlet monkey suit with brass buttons. He must be all of nine years old and, if every citizen of Revelstoke is as well up on local affairs and as eager to give information to the stranger, then no wonder the community has built itself so fine a little city hall. Barry is an entire Junior Chamber of Commerce in himself.

Revelstoke lies within the blue shadows of the mountains and down past the town thrashes the roaring power of the brown Columbia River. When this river is in spate, it is a fearsome sight to watch it tearing at its banks; but in summer it sinks to a swift broad ribbon of water, changing from blue to green, to gold and back to brown as the sun strikes. This is a country of many rivers and it is their recurring presence which, more than any other one thing, makes you realize you have entered a different sort of world. From now on there is no salt in the air; it is dry and light and smells of sap and wood growth.

* * *

The hours between Sicamus, Salmon Arm, and Kamloops at this season of the year are lovely beyond words. If the color of Revelstoke is mountain blue, whitened by glaciers, the color of Sicamus and Salmon Arm is every shade of green from sage to emerald. Beyond the gray-green glitter of lake water, the sunlit valleys sweep off into a horizon that rises and rolls endlessly in a pattern of wooded hills. You are leaving the mountains now, drawing in toward the foothills, and the shape of the world is altering fast.

The closer the train approaches to Kamloops, the more strikingly the color of the land begins to change. The green lakeland gives place to the mysterious tawny shadows of the foothills, and cattle are moving slowly up and down those pale slopes. You find yourself gazing out at the strange, half-colorless dunes down the dry slopes of which the single fir trees cling, each casting a shadow of his own, and you wonder wherein the spell of the foothill country lies. For the spell is there, so strong, so tangible, you can all but feel it brushing your cheek.

On either side of the track stocky, white-faced cattle are cropping the pale growth and more horses in a single field than you will see in the city over a lifetime. As the train thunders by, the colts break into a startled gallop and the manes of some of the older horses begin to fly in the wind. It is all part of another world to the one left behind yesterday at the coast; a life lived far from big cities with no smoke in the air, no gas on the wind, and, when it is hot, a sort of molten quality about the clear ceramic sky.

* * *

From Kamloops the highway leads through miles of sagebrush and parched earth down into the Okanagan Valley. It is a sight you can never forget on a June day, the sudden rounding of the bend and there lying below you, spread out before your eyes like an incredible tapestry, the pattern of fields and farms. No valley in the world can look greener than the Okanagan nor any more remote from strife.

In no place that I have been during the past two years, not even the more secluded parts of Vancouver Island, have I found it so hard to keep a grip, a sense of proportion toward what is happening in the outside world. These rich sheltering valleys, these acres on acres of cultivated farmlands, the houses set at the base of the hills, the quietly grazing stock, speak to the eye only in the language of labor, thrift, growth, and beauty. Up every hillside the apple, peach, prune, grape, and cherry orchards climb with irrigation troughs running along the roads.

This has been a year of exceptional rainfall throughout the valleys, and the countryside is more brilliant than usual. On the road between Vernon and Coldstream, I was reminded of the hills and valleys of North Wales, of Devonshire, and of the Ochills. There, too, the hills are tawny green, the flowers grow in bright tangles by the roadside, the cattle graze up and down the slopes in slow brown herds. It is all great walking country and you cannot get the full rich flavor of it unless you account for every mile on foot.

* * *

Today, even as I am writing, the country has changed again. The soft green flow of the hills has given place to the towering jaws of the mountains, and down through the steep valleys the river is rushing like a powerful message of haste. The country is blue-green again, mountain country. There is no fruit to be picked off those wild slopes, but there may be bear or there may be wolf.

The train is slowly climbing, straining up the long miles of rising track. I shall sleep tonight in a town where one of the largest smelters in the Dominion is working overtime behind armed sentries. For, no matter how green the Okanagan Valley, over on the far side of the world there is work to do that demands the support of every able-bodied Canadian.

IRENE BAIRD

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By Courtesy of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"POPPIES IN THE WIND": *A Color Print by Hokusai*

THE NAME OF HOKUSAI is often coupled with that of Hiroshige, as one of the two great wood-cut printers in Japan during the early decades of the nineteenth century. By this time, the popular colored wood-block print had been fully developed, and these two craftsmen had the advantage of the experience of their forerunners.

The prints of the Ukiyoé School related chiefly to the daily life of the people. They depicted street scenes, the theater, actors, and festivals. They recorded passing events, folkways, and fashions. It was an art of realism quickly executed, quickly grasped. Hokusai showed an increasing interest in nature, and in his forceful and energetic manner made whole series of portrayals of Fuji, waterfalls, and bridges. He also did portrayals of flowers and birds. This print, representing poppies swaying before the wind, reveals how observing the artist was, and how he could characterize leaves and blossoms with sensitive, sharply accented outlines.

This manner of depicting flowers is not strange to us, for there are western artists in our time who strive to do just what Hokusai did. They have expressed feeling through carefully modulated line. We call them Expressionists. Illustrators of medieval Bibles, and designers of ancient Greek vases and decorators of Persian pottery, and a host of other graphic artists living at various centers at varying times, have employed the same method of communicating feeling through line.

This print is one of several hundred Japanese color prints of birds and flowers which were given to the Museum of Art in Providence by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

D. A.

A Japanese View Of American Flowers

IN THE SUMMER OF 1925, I was invited by Mr. and Mrs. Edmund N. Huyck of Albany to their beautiful place in Rennsselaerville, a picturesque village in the outskirts of the Catskill Mountains, which then became my summer home as long as I stayed in America. . . . Indeed, I forgot before them that I was a foreigner. The racial consciousness—not so much in physical as in mental difference—which had been rather trying on my diffident nature, melted away almost completely. They were too warm-hearted to entertain any curiosity about me as a foreigner or to treat me ceremoniously as an international guest. They regarded me simply as a member of their family, and nothing could have been more gracious to me than that. . . .

There my regular task was to help Mrs. Huyck pick flowers in her garden and arrange them in the house. At first my Japanese flower art naturally made me clip and snip and mutilate all the lovely American garden flowers. But in a short time Mrs. Huyck taught me how to handle them without too much artificiality, and she was much pleased with my being a ready pupil. But still she sometimes laughed at my putting reds and pinks together and setting them by orange-colored candles. If ever I acquired any taste in arranging real garden flowers and not tree branches and grass blades, as in the proper Japanese flower art, I owe all my skill to Mrs. Huyck. I confess that the Japanese may know something about arranging colorless tree foliage, but that for enjoying flowers in the house we are no equals to American women. Especially for color combination, we have become utterly blind since we have liberated ourselves from the stern rules of the tea ceremony where no color was considered beautiful unless subdued with a tinge of gray or brown. But after all, the tea ceremony is enjoyable only to a certain type of person, while flowers are universally loved, so that I am strongly of the opinion that Japanese women should learn to handle garden flowers better. . . .

I was often in the garden where hummingbirds darted among the blue and amethyst delphinium spires. My task was to cut flowers to fill the vases in the house and to pick off dead flowers and leaves to make the already beautifully cared-for garden look the more perfect. What a luxurious task it was to freshen with one's own fingers each dainty pink and gorgeous petunia of glossy purple, until one felt as if the rainbow masses of lovely forms and hues were of one's own creation! The second summer I came to Rennsselaerville, the very first words Mr. Huyck said to me after taking himself all my things upstairs, the heavy trunk included, were, "The garden is just ready for you to pick, Sumie." Never again in my life have I had such fairylike labor offered in so tender a way.—From "My Narrow Isle," by SUMIE SEO MISHIMA. (New York: John Day.)

Islands Familiar With Mystery

HIGH AS ARE the mountains on this shore, yet by a trick of the air they were soon out of sight.

That is a thing I have never understood. High land which ought to be plainly visible, and even overhanging one, disappears like this at sea magically on a clear day. When the weather is thick, one expects that; but the curious thing is that one may see clear air all around and a sharp horizon, nothing but sky and sea, and yet know perfectly well that the empty heaven at which one is gazing is really full of great hills close at hand. I do not know if this happens in the clearer parts of the world. I have never seen it off North Africa or California. But upon the coasts of these islands it happens continually, and it is one of the hundred things, which, I think, has made their inhabitants familiar with mystery and amenable to the unseen. For those of these islands, British and Irish, have always been remarkable for the sense of mystery; and among them none feel the effect of mystery more strongly than such as sail upon the sea.

It was an astonishing thing to sit there, at the end of the afternoon, just past the end of Saint Patrick's Causeway, heading for Strumbles Light below the horizon, with a slight air, now from the northwest, giving the boat steering way and no more, with the tiller lazily pushed a little up to keep her course, and looking over the rail to the left, eastward, and seeing nothing there but an horizon of empty sky; yet knowing very well that the sky was not empty, but that the enormous mass of Cader Idris and the enormous mass of Plinlimmon stood guarding the sea.—From "The Cruise of the Nona," by HILAIRE BELLOC. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"That he may be wise"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND has long believed that man and the universe are governed by material laws which may result in either disaster or satisfaction. Whenever a so-called material law which, according to human theories, should result in evil, has been frustrated, it has been considered the special intervention of Deity, and has been classed as a miracle. Such blind reasoning infers that God allows some of His children to suffer, and intervenes only in behalf of special people on special occasions. Is it any wonder that Paul declared (I Corinthians 3:18, 19): "If any man among you seemeth to be wise in this world, let him become a fool that he may be wise. For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God"?

On page 196 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written: "If materialistic knowledge is power, it is not wisdom. It is but a blind force." In Christian Science we learn the true method of counteracting the false knowledge engendered by physical sense, and so gain relief from the onerous claims of materiality. The belief that man is the victim of destructive material forces yields before the spiritual fact that man is, and always has been, the reflection of perfect Love, under the sole control of unerring divine Principle. Christian Science proves the wisdom of rejecting the theories and conjectures of materiality, which are merely the outcome of fear, sin, and ignorance of God. So-called material forces or laws are upheld solely by the almost universal belief in them, and scientific spiritual understanding is capable of nullifying this popular belief and producing the evidence of divine control.

It is necessary unceasingly to watch our thoughts and to discern whether mortal mind—the carnal mind, of which Paul spoke—or the divine Mind is uppermost in our consciousness. This will enable us to cast out misleading suggestions of mortal mind, and to welcome and heed the ideas of immortal Truth. Mortal mind is but a human concept, without divine reality, cause, faculty, or law. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 239): "The perfect Mind sends forth perfection, for God is Mind. Imperfect mortal mind sends forth its own resemblances, of which the wise man said, 'All is vanity.'" Wisdom, strength, vision, and causation belong to God, Life, Love, and are not to be found in matter or mortal mind. Spiritual discernment, not material sense, is the way of true wisdom, and is the only way by which reality, as God knows it, can be perceived.

Only "the pure in heart" can grasp the realness, the continuity, the allness, of spiritual being. The God-directed ones should daily encounter less and less confusion, mishap, and frustration. Their way is not the way of speculation, luck, fate, or experimentation, for they are governed by God, unchanging Principle, whose control can never lapse or relapse from order and harmony. Honesty, worthiness, and wisdom are not foolishness, much as they may seem to unenlightened human sense to be so. These qualities are more to be desired than the worldly tendencies of factions, wealth, and fame. God, who is All, maintains His beloved children in peace and prosperity. All we need to do to realize and have proof of His divine influence and provision is to relinquish our false material sense of being, and gain the true idea of Life.

To human sense sin, suffering, and disappointment seem to be the accepted order of things, but in Christian Science we learn of man's inseverable relationship to Deity, the one Mind. The real man is the spiritual idea of God, Love, and has no sense of existence apart from eternal good. Consequently man has no consciousness of evil or error. As we perceive the true idea of God and identify ourselves with it, we are awaking to righteousness, obtaining a spiritual understanding of God, and correcting human perversion and folly. Christian Science is fulfilling Habakkuk's prophecy, "The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea:" and as this consummation approaches, the foolishness of material sense and methods will be seen, and the genuine wisdom of spiritual processes acknowledged. Proof and demonstration are supplanting conjecture, furnishing ample evidence of the rightness of divine action.

The methods and procedures of material sense are, generally speaking, superstitious. Because this false sense knows no different or better way, it considers spiritual methods ineffective. But Christian Science is effectively eradicating superstition with spiritual enlightenment, the only way by which it can be exterminated. Christian Science reveals the fact that Spirit is the only substance; hence matter is not substantial or real, but is a human delusion. Let us, then, grow in understanding of this fact, and reap the precious results which follow.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

„כדי ער זאל קלוג ווערן"

אן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סייענס

די מענשהייט גלויבט שוין פון לאנג, אז דער מענש און דער אוניווערזום ווערן רעגירט פון מאטעריעלע געזעצן, וועלכע קענען זיך אויסלאזן אַדער אין אונגלוק אַדער אין צופרידנקייט. יעדעס מאל ווען אן אזוי-גערופענס מאטעריעלעס געזעץ, וועלכעס, לויט די מענשליכע מחשבות, האט זיך בעדארפט אויסלאזן צו שלעכטס, און האט זיך פערקערהט צו גוטס אויסגעלאזן, האט מען עס בשעראם אלס א ספעציעלע פערמישלונג פון דער גאטהייט, און בעיובענס אלס א נס. אזא בילדע רעכענונג ציהט צום שלום, אז גאט לאזט אויטאג פון זייער קונדער זיך מאטעריע, און מישט זיך אריין נאר אין ספעציעלע גלעקלעכקייטען צו דער הילפע פון ספעציעלע פעלקער. איז עס דען א וואונדער אז דער אפאסטעל פולוס האט אויסגערופען (א קאָרינטער 6:18, 19): „ווען אַוויעך פון אייך דערקוק אז ער איז קלוג און דיזיער וועלט, לאז ער א נאר ווערן, כדי ער זאל קלוג ווערן. ווארין די קלוגהייט פון דיזער וועלט איז נארישקייט בא גאט."

אויפן זייט 196 פון „וויסענשאפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען," האט מערי בייקער עדדי, די „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. עגטדעקערין און גרונדלעגין פון קריסטשען סייענס, געשריבען: „אויב דאס מאטעריאליסטישע וויסען איז מאכט, איז עס אבער נים קלוגהייט. עס איז בלויז א בלינדע קראפט." אין דער קריסטלעכער וויסענשאפט, קריסטשען סייענס, לערנען מיר זיך אויס ווי אזוי אנצוווענדען דעם אמתען מוסטער ווי אזוי צוזאמצוקומען דעם פאלשען וויסען קענען בעדייטן הויפען בשפאלן, כדי מיר זאלען קענען בעדייטן ווערען פון די בלעטער מיטגעדע און דרוקעריי פאדערונגען פון דער מאטעריאלעסטיק. דער גלויבען, אז דער מענש איז דער קרכן פון די פערכטעדע מאטעריעלע, קרעפטען ווערט בעזונטיגט פון דעם גוטסטען פאקט, וואס ווייזט אן, אז דער מענש איז, און איז אומער געווען, דער אפשפרונג פון דער פאלקאמענער לויב, אין בלויבט נאר אונטער דעם קאנטראל פון דעם פאלקאמענעם געזעצבוך פרוגענס. קריסטשען וויסען אין ענגוי, אז עס איז גאנץ קלוג צו עכטאגען זיך אנצוונעמען די מחשבות און פאשע מוטיוגען פון דער מאטעריאלעסטיק, וועלכע זיינען בלויז די רעזולטאטען פון שרעק, זונד, און אונוויסענהייט פון גאט. די אזוי-גערופענע מאטעריעלע קרעפטען אדער בעזיצען ווערען אויפגעהאלטען פשוט ווייל די ווערט אין אלגעמיין איז שוואך אויפגעלויבט אין זיי. אבער עס איז נים בויזוס צו גלויבען אין זיי, דען ווייסען מיר נים, אז דער ווירקליכער קריסטליכער פרעקטיס איז עקזיסטירענד אויף דעם פאקט, אז דער ווירקליכער מענש, וועלכער איז פערטרעטען דורך קריסטשען סייענס, איז שוין פרייגעמאכט פון דעם מאכט פון זינד, קראנקהייט, און טויט. דער ווירקליכער מענש, וועלכער איז פערטרעטען דורך קריסטשען סייענס, איז שוין פרייגעמאכט פון דעם מאכט פון זינד, קראנקהייט, און טויט. דער ווירקליכער מענש, וועלכער איז פערטרעטען דורך קריסטשען סייענס, איז שוין פרייגעמאכט פון דעם מאכט פון זינד, קראנקהייט, און טויט. דער ווירקליכער מענש, וועלכער איז פערטרעטען דורך קריסטשען סייענס, איז שוין פרייגעמאכט פון דעם מאכט פון זינד, קראנקהייט, און טויט.

(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Tall Pine Hums

Long unused, our playhouse has crumbled now
Between the ledges under the tall pine.
Like a green-canvased tent, it protected us
From the sun and rain when we came here to play
On summer afternoons. There is the same pine smell,
The same stringed music of its needles
In the wind, the same summer hum
On the rocky ledge where pearly everlasting grows.

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Intimate Message: Washington

The U. S. Can't Complain ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Germany's sudden invasion of Russia, her heretofore most praised friend and most formidable ally, is absolutely all right with the United States. It is startling and unexpected. It is pleasing and it is helpful.

It is startling because nobody here, and nowhere else apparently, had any idea that Mr. Stalin would resist. The Nazis were constantly making more extreme demands upon the Soviets for food, oil and other assistance, but still there was no evidence and no expectation that Mosccow would do other than give in again. It is Moscow's unexpected resistance which is startling but it is welcome.

It is welcome just as any resistance to Naziism is welcome. There is no disposition in Washington—and there appears to be none in London—to welcome the Soviet, as the prodigal ally who, having suddenly seen the error of his ways, has at last come home to freedom and democracy.

Not Common Cause but Common Foe

The Russians were willing to help Germany start the war, if by so doing they could buy off the threatening invader. The Russians were willing to pick up a few pieces of conquest, in the Baltic and in Poland, which fell from the invader's table. The Russians had no scruples against assisting Germany to carry her war north, south and west. The Russians were quite willing to instruct their Communist colleagues in America to foment strikes, harass defense production and do everything possible to check aid to Britain.

Thus the United States finds, with Britain, that it has no common cause with Russia but that together they are today fighting a common enemy. And that's all right with the United States. That's a hard-headed, welcome fact without anybody being fooled into thinking that Moscow has somehow got religion about wanting to help democracy and protect the independence of free peoples.

But the uneasy Moscow-Berlin alliance, through which a whole stream of Nazi tanks and bombers are now being driven, is an event of large meaning not only for Britain, as Winston Churchill's Sunday speech suggested, but for the United States. As viewed in Washington it has these meanings:

1. It shows that the Nazis are now resigned to the fact that weight of the United States is going to be increasingly thrown onto the war scales against them.

2. It shows that American aid and arms to Britain are already becoming so considerable that Germany has lost hope for a quick victory and must prepare herself for a long war.

New Support for Aid to Britain

3. It gains new support for all-out aid to Britain because it makes it appear that such aid has a much better chance of being successful. It cuts in under the argument of defeatism and hopelessness which the isolationists have put forward so consistently.

4. It will offer Americans the interesting spectacle of seeing the Communist Party Line taking another about-face. The American Communists, slavishly following Moscow's lead, were once aggressively anti-Fascist; they went pacifistically pro-Hitler with the signing of the Soviet-German alliance and now must jump through the hoop again and become militantly anti-Hitler. But whatever the motive, the Communists can be expected to stop engineering the strikes and start helping the defense effort which they have so bitterly opposed.

5. Germany's invasion of Russia gives President Roosevelt new and conclusive support for two of the strongest statements which he made in his message to Congress last week on the sinking of the Robin Moor. Mr. Roosevelt declared the torpedoing of this ship discloses more than a method of warfare. it discloses a purpose for "world domination." In less than 36 hours the Nazis, having conquered several of their declared enemies, having overrun numerous declared neutrals, started their conquest of one of their chief allies. Whether enemy, neutral, or ally, it's all the same to Herr Hitler. That's the pattern of world domination laid out in full view.

Hitler Pact Prelude to Attack

Again, the President in his message warning that the United States would "not yield the freedom of the seas" under "intimidation" frankly said that America could not "place reliance" on any official disclaimer from Berlin that the sinking of the Robin Moor did not represent a step in "a campaign against the United States."

Herr Hitler signed a non-aggression pact with Poland before he invaded Poland. Herr Hitler signed a non-aggression pact with Denmark before invading Denmark. Herr Hitler signed an alliance of peace and collaboration with Russia and yesterday he invaded Russia.

Mr. Stalin apparently overlooked Herr Hitler's earlier and more unguarded declaration of Jan. 30, 1937, when he said: "Any treaty links between Germany and present-day Bolshevist Russia would be without any value whatsoever." The United States isn't overlooking the meaning of this record.

Today the past week's rapid sequence of developments in Washington are overshadowed by the Axis divorce news but as events progress they may well show themselves as the final milestones before the United States' fuller participation in the war. By acts and by words—words which constituted an ultimatum—the United States last week took the initiative in conducting its own war of nerves against Germany.

After freezing all Axis funds, after closing all Axis Consulates and propaganda outlets, after applying new emigration and immigration restrictions to all German nationals, the President topped it all off by replying significantly through a message to Congress, to the Nazi attack on the freedom of the seas, with the blunt: "We are not yielding and we do not propose to yield."

If Herr Hitler does not yield and the United States does not yield, the die is cast, on the same basis, for the same reason as 1917.

Russian Ukraine Forms Great Soviet Storehouse

The Ukraine and Its Wealth

This map of the Ukraine and its resources was made by a Russian artist for the American Express Company.

Ukraine's loss might upset the entire economy of the Soviet Union—Produces large proportion of coal, metals, grain, and fats—It has thousands of factories, and houses 20 per cent of the Union's population.

By Otto Zausmer
Economist and lecturer on foreign affairs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As Nazi panzer divisions launch their long-planned drive into Soviet Russia, one of the principal objectives of the invasion will be to gain control of the Ukraine—one of the richest granaries in the world, and a vitally important part of the Soviet's economic existence.

Loss of this small republic in the southeast corner of Russia bordering on what was formerly Poland, would deliver such a serious blow at the Soviet that it is a question whether it might not seriously undermine the Union's present structure.

Ever since the World War, when Germany sponsored a quasi-independent Ukrainian state for a brief period, Russia has succeeded in maintaining the Ukraine as a part of the Soviet Union.

Germany has succeeded in setting up a separate state under General Skorapadski, Ukrainian "hetman," and in receiving Ukrainian delegates to the treaty of Brest-Litovsk which ended the war between Russia and Germany.

World War Settlement

Defeat of Germany in 1918 cancelled the Brest-Litovsk treaty and the Bolsheviks succeeded in regaining control of the weakened puppet state. Skorapadski fled to Berlin where he is believed to have remained until such time as he may be appointed German Gauleiter of a new Nazi-sponsored Ukrainian state.

Realignment of frontiers in Central Europe after the World War resulted in a portion of the Ukraine going to Poland, containing about 3,200,000 Ukrainians; another section to Rumania, holding about 800,000; and a third piece to former Czechoslovakia, with about 500,000 Ukrainian nationals.

That portion which remains in Russia is a little smaller than Spain.

Although occupying an area barely one fiftieth of the Soviet Union's entire area, the Ukraine houses 20 per cent of the union's total population.

Furthermore it possesses 20 per cent of the Soviets' sown area, 25 per cent of its grain production, 90 per cent of its sugar beets, 30 per cent of its potatoes, and 25 per cent of its pigs (fat). It produces 50 per cent of the coal, 65 per cent of the iron ore, 60 per cent of the pig iron, 45 per cent of the steel, and 45 per cent of the manganese output of the whole Soviet Union.

Vital Raw Materials

German annexation of the Ukraine would thus deprive Russia of vital raw materials and foodstuffs in enormous quantities. But what would perhaps be even a greater loss would be that of the industrial centers of the Ukraine.

Thousands of factories and industries make the Ukraine one of Russia's richest industrial areas. The mining industry provides raw material and power on which most of Russia's industries are being run, in addition to the 45 per cent of all the steel, over 70 per cent of all the cast iron of the U. S. S. R. which comes from that part of the country. The main production centers for tools, machines, engines, textiles, glassware, and many armament plants have been concentrated in the Ukraine. Their loss would render Russia practically helpless.

Still another important role played by the Ukraine is that in Russia's strategical defense. If the Nazis acquired a new foothold on the Black Sea and pushed their frontier further east, that would bring them into striking distance of the rich gasoline center of Baku and Batu—providing the main output of oil for Russia. It would also extend a Nazi pincers which might some day cut off European Russia from the Asiatic part of the country.

By a Staff Artist

Ukraine's Location in Eastern Europe

Danger of Isolation

Possibly the worst effect of a Nazi seizure would be the complete seclusion of Russia from all world contact. The Soviet has always lacked a good sea route to the political and trade centers of the world. In the north Russia is isolated by the climatic conditions of the Ice Sea. Its ports in the Baltic depend on free passage through the German-held Baltic Sea to the Atlantic. In the south the Dardanelles are another bottleneck through which Russian traffic must pass into the Mediterranean only to find itself again depending on narrow outlets through Suez or Gibraltar.

The only open sea that washes Russia's shores is the Pacific that is of little use because Far Eastern Russia is much too far from the European part of the country to make traffic over the Trans-Siberian Railway practical. But while Russia has at least a chance of reaching the ocean through the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, it would be completely at Germany's mercy in this respect once the Nazis had a firm foothold on the Black Sea. They could then bottle Russia up and stop any traffic or aid, economic or military.

Thus Germany's conquest of the Ukraine would not only cripple Russia economically, but politically, and militarily. And all this is aside from the benefits which would accrue to the Reich.

If it did not completely nullify the effect which the blockade is having on Germany's economic existence, it would at least seriously affect it.

This can be readily seen by comparing the production of the Ukraine with an estimate of similar materials to which Germany now has access.

Whereas Germany now possesses about 28,000,000 hectares of sown area, the Ukraine would add 25,000,000 more. Germany produces 27,500,000 tons of grain while the Ukraine would add to this 23,000,000. The Reich produces 50,000,000 tons of potatoes while the Ukraine produces 12,000,000. Germany would gain about about 33 per cent in cattle, pigs, and goats.

Industrially Germany would gain 69,000,000 tons of coal compared with its own consumption of 186,000,000 tons. Whereas Germany produces about 12,000,000 tons of iron ore, the Ukraine would add 16,400,000; or about a fourth more. And it would add to Germany's production of pig iron and steel by between a half and three quarters.

Could Be Increased

This is what Germany would gain if the resources of the Ukraine were not seriously sabotaged or destroyed in the process of invasion. There is also the possibility that the Ukraine's supply capacity might be greatly increased under the direction of German engineers and farmers.

With the Ukraine Germany would acquire about 40,000,000 workers or about 50 per cent of the Reich's own population.

In addition to it Germany would have access to considerable quantities of fruits, as apples, pears, cherries, almonds and peaches in which the Reich is lacking, as well as many other raw materials like cotton, copper, mercury, phosphorite, etc., of which it has little or no supplies at home. These facts make it clear why Herr Hitler held in "Mein Kampf" that conquest of European Russia would well make up for colonies. In fact it might well be cheaper to exploit, safer to defend and easier to dominate.

Down the Middle of the Road:

Are Our Hands Clean? ..... *By Erwin D. Canham*

The most unpopular single policy in the United States today is the failure of the Administration to do anything effective to stop the shipment of American oil, and other war supplies, to Japan. In every part of the nation, as I have observed public thinking in a recent transcontinental swing, this policy baffles, irritates, and exasperates public opinion. If the policy does not work in its apparent purpose of keeping Japan from invading the Dutch East Indies, and if the American war supplies are ultimately used against the United States as well as now against our friends the Chinese, then those men in the State Department responsible for it will be among the most reviled individuals in many years of American history.

So overwhelming is the public demand for action to cut off supplies to Japan that one is impelled to ask whether our foreign policy is on a democratic basis or not. Those responsible for our Far Eastern policy have long taken a very superior attitude toward public opinion. What the public wants, they have insisted, has little or nothing to do with the case. What the public wants, these officials often say privately, might lead us into a war for which we are ill-prepared, or which would be ill-timed. They, with their life-long study and expertness, are better judges of policy than the mere emotions of the public, insist such officials.

Cannot Ignore Public

And up to a point they are certainly right. But the time comes when popular pressure cannot be ignored, even by brahmins in a State Department. That time in relation to supplies to Japan came some months ago, and the State Department took apparent action to cut off airplane gasoline and the better grades of scrap iron. But the public has now found out that this action was largely illusive—that considerable quantities of both commodities continued to go to Japan and to Vladivostok.

Now, it may be that the State Department officials are quite right. But if they don't explain their reasons to the public pretty soon, they may one day find themselves in a very uncomfortable position. For popular indignation cannot be ignored forever. A good rousing demagogue in the Senate or House could make a lot of trouble for the State Department on this issue, and he might be a patriot as well as a demagogue.

Moreover, there is evidently great division between government experts on the problem, with some officials and some departments supporting the popular side of the case. Harold L. Ickes, the new oil conservator, is obviously very anxious to cut off the shipments to Japan, and has already curbed some of them, whether the export license officials of the State Department go along with him or not.

Public Is Distrustful

It is amazing how often this issue crops up as one talks with different groups across the continent. It is, of course, particularly acute on the Pacific Coast where citizens can see with their own eyes the tankers and the freighters loading and sailing out of the harbors with vital war materials. The public is deeply distrustful of this aspect of national policies. This is no time for such mistrust to be permitted to grow. If bad faith, stupidity, stubbornness are felt by the public to dominate one aspect of foreign policy, they are likely to think the traits may exist in other aspects.

The people are beginning to suspect that other phases of the work of the Munitions Control Board are not all they should be, that proper vigilance has not been shown. What about shipments to Finland, to Spain, the public asks? This is a touchy point. Deep-seated popular distrust of governments and "international cliques" stems back very largely to the sale or interchange of valuable commodities between enemies just before or even in the early stages of previous wars. The idea that wars are not worth fighting, that they come from selfish economic motives and not from causes of national survival or basic ideals, feeds on just such situations. The hands of few of the belligerents were clean in the last war, and the postwar revulsion which the world felt came greatly from revelations of sinister commercial motives. The hands of some belligerents were very dirty early in the present war. It appears that the United States' hands, despite an elaborate control system established by Congress, have been none too clean this time. The public—everywhere I have talked with people across the continent these last three weeks—demands an explanation.

To Change the Subject:

To Amaze an Ancient Roman ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

No people, presumably, would be more astonished than the ancient Romans. Not that they were unaccustomed to open-air amphitheaters or colosseums; for they are generally credited with having perfected them, although their inspiration they derived from the Greeks. From their own peninsula, westward into Hispania and northward into Gaul, even across the Channel into Britain, their giant structures spread in company with the bridges and the roads, the viaducts and the triumphal arches.

Some of the colosseums were immense. Take the Colosseum in Rome, which is estimated to have seated an audience of 87,000 to look on at the brave processions and the costly circuses. Take the Hippodrome in Constantinople, for which similarly extravagant claims might be made. Take, if you like, the only Roman theater which has been excavated in Britain: that at Verulamium, just beyond the fringes of St. Albans, in Hertfordshire. While it is small, it is also exquisite in proportion and expert in workmanship, a delight even today in its ruined state. But perhaps none of these amphitheaters had a location as sensational as that of a modern theater which has been recently dedicated, in Red Rocks, high in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, not far west of Denver.

If an ancient Roman could return to visit this place, he would need fantastic imagination and vast physical endurance. His toga would prove a burden in the warm sunshine, his laurel wreath would blow askew in the fresh breeze, he would need his staff to make the stiff climb at all. And, when he did stand at last on that massive stage and look up and out and over—well, I think even he would grant that in days of ancient Roman glory his fellows never achieved an architectural work of more amazing scope.

I confess even modern folk need a little time to recover their breath, figuratively as well as literally. One has mounted by a motor road of great sweeping curves, with staggering precipices levelling below to a thrilling panorama of plains and distant mountains. Then one comes to where a natural amphitheater lies dramatically cupped between stupendous rocks. The back-drop is appropriately called Stage Rock, and the two great bowlders which hem in the sides of the amphitheater are Ship Rock and Creation Rock. They look, too, as if the fabled creation of the material world had taken place quite lately; they give the impression of having been flung down haphazard, but most fortunately to the advantage of the National Park Service whose manager, Mr. George E. Cranmer, conceived the idea and of the two hundred members of the CCC who did the actual construction work.

Nothing could be more perfectly arranged for its purpose than this amphitheater lodged in its neat pocket of red rock. The acoustics of the place, for example, are beyond praise. To the topmost, seventieth tier of wide seats, the least sound rises with clear authority. Of course, all this inspired the artists who collaborated at the opening concert on the fifteenth of this month. And the Rotarians, attending the convention in Denver, were 12,000 strong. Well, the Theater of the Red Rocks could accommodate 10,000 of them. But I still feel that my ancient Roman, treasuring his preconception of what amphitheaters were in his day, would have been more amazed.

Russian Strategy in Hands of Marshal Timoshenko

Wide World

View Shows Military Leader Analyzing Tactical Exercises Held at Kiev

Toronto's Enterprise Wins Fame in Dominion as Banking and Trade Center

Toronto's Transport Facilities Attract Varied Lines of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The financing and distributing center for one third of Canada's population, Toronto is the hub of the most important concentration of commercial and industrial endeavor of the Dominion.

Incorporated in 1834 with a population then of 9,254, the City, covering an area of 35 square miles, has developed rapidly to become a busy metropolis whose Stock Exchange in normal times handles the largest volume of business in mining stocks in the world, and which has two of the world's largest departmental stores, as well as the head offices of many national and international companies.

An important distributing center, Toronto is the headquarters of many large wholesale houses and huge warehouses for shipping of merchandise throughout Ontario.

The City has excellent harbor facilities, which will permit of ready expansion to accommodate ocean-going vessels when the need arises, as well as fine railway and highway communications with all parts of Canada and the United States. It is also the focal point for air transportation.

Here, too, are branches of banks and trust companies in abundance, and four of the 10 chartered banks represented here have their headquarters in the City, namely, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial, Dominion, and the Bank of Toronto.

Styles Followed Closely

Despite the war, Toronto's departmental stores and specialty shops of all kinds have featured more goods from Great Britain than ever before, for "Britain Delivers the Goods," and there is a wide array of tweeds and suitings, linens, leather goods, china, cottons and woolen goods—all made with the same careful workmanship as ever, and brought to Canada despite submarine hazards.

Toronto is definitely style-conscious, and the newest fashions in clothing are to be seen at all times. In recent years students from the city colleges have been added to the selling staffs of the large stores during holidays.

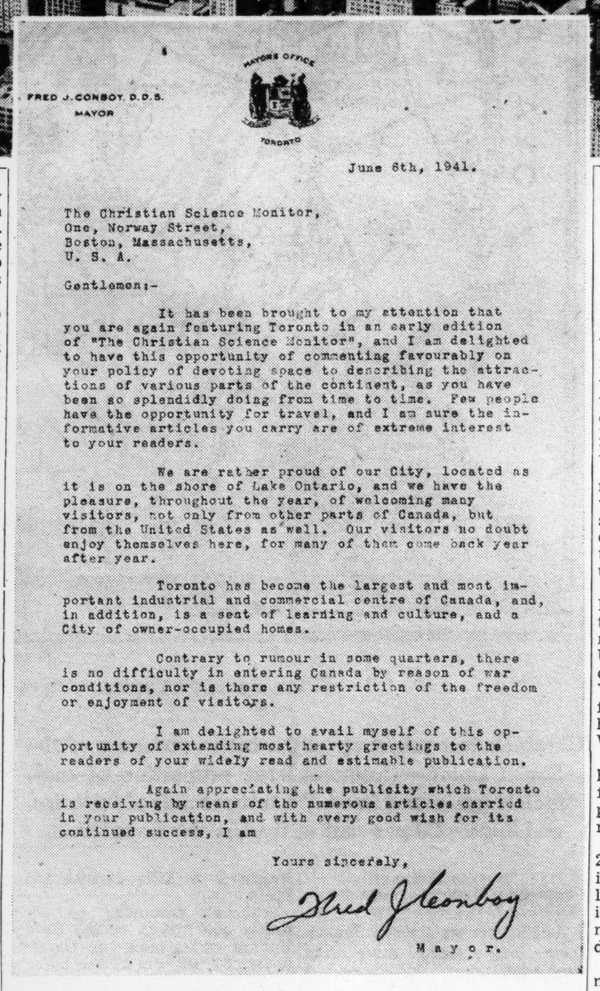
Councils of these students help choose the fashions for their fellow students, and at one store last spring even ran their own fashion show, each member of the council modeling a dress for which she had chosen pattern and fabric.

These young persons gave many ideas to the stores in their work of assembling clothes for the collegiate group, demanding as they did practicability and quality plus style.

Art Stores Popular

"Greenwich Village," started a few years ago largely by new Canadians just off the traffic lanes of Toronto's downtown streets, has stores which handle unusual pieces in pottery, jewelry, and all branches of fine art. Here it is possible to buy silks and embroideries, perfumes, hand-made jewelry of jade, turquoise and topaz in Oriental curio shops; see weaving on hand looms; purchase hand-wrought pewter, or dine in picturesque shops or restaurants.

The favorite method of shopping for groceries is still the groceteria, a fashion that had its beginning in Toronto.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TORONTO
FRED J. CONBOY, D.D.S.
MAYOR
June 6th, 1941.
The Christian Science Monitor,
One, Norway Street,
Boston, Massachusetts,
U. S. A.
Gentlemen:-
It has been brought to my attention that you are again featuring Toronto in an early edition of "The Christian Science Monitor", and I am delighted to have this opportunity of commenting favourably on your policy of devoting space to describing the attractions of various parts of the continent, as you have been so splendidly doing from time to time. Few people have the opportunity for travel, and I am sure the informative articles you carry are of extreme interest to your readers.
We are rather proud of our City, located as it is on the shore of Lake Ontario, and we have the pleasure, throughout the year, of welcoming many visitors, not only from other parts of Canada, but from the United States as well. Our visitors no doubt enjoy themselves here, for many of them come back year after year.
Toronto has become the largest and most important industrial and commercial centre of Canada, and, in addition, is a seat of learning and culture, and a City of owner-occupied homes.
Contrary to rumour in some quarters, there is no difficulty in entering Canada by reason of war conditions, nor is there any restriction of the freedom or enjoyment of visitors.
I am delighted to avail myself of this opportunity of extending most hearty greetings to the readers of your widely read and estimable publication.
Again appreciating the publicity which Toronto is receiving by means of the numerous articles carried in your publication, and with every good wish for its continued success, I am
Yours sincerely,
Fred Conboy
Mayor.

Call to Loyalty by Mayor Conboy

Royal Ontario Museum Adds to Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Royal Ontario Museum, with its wealth of objects of art and natural history, bears the distinction of adding new collections to its five separate units despite the extraordinary times.

A new collection of prints and engravings, the Samuel collection, recently presented to the museum, contains carefully selected prints of early Canadian life in Quebec and Montreal, and the St. Lawrence Valley.

Another acquisition of the museum is a series of mural paintings showing the supposed evolution of the world from a flaming ball, pieces breaking off to form the stars and planets, by G. A. Reid, Canadian artist. Here are also examples of the main types of ancient life from the shell-fish of the seas to the great land reptiles, the dinosaurs, which lived on the shores of the great inland sea that covered Alberta more than 50,000,000 years ago. The museum also has skeletons of extinct mammals, related to the horse, rhinoceros, elephant and deer, and in plant life the fossilized remains of those plants which finally formed the coal beds of today. In a series of paintings with wax restoration is depicted conceptions of life on land and sea in those prehistoric times.

Canada Strives To Smooth Path For U. S. Visitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Toronto Convention and Tourist Association maintains one of the most picturesque and efficient services on the continent for the convenience of those entering Toronto from Highway No. 2 and the Queen Elizabeth Way.

Here all questions regarding routes, rates, roads, and services will be answered as fully as possible. The office is in view as one crosses the Humber River entering the City, and open from late May until October.

Canadian railways, steamship lines, and motor-coach lines maintain inter-traffic relations with many similar companies in the United States, and Toronto is located midway by rail between New York and Chicago, just 11½ hours from either city, and is about 14 hours from Cincinnati, Ohio, Washington, and Philadelphia.

United States citizens, after 48 hours in Canada, may take home free of duty $100 worth of goods purchased here not intended for resale.

The gallon of gasoline or oil is 277.3 cubic inches in Canada, and in the United States a legal gallon is only 231 cubic inches. American money commands a legal premium in Canada, so the American dollar is worth more in Canada.

The Canadian Government does not require American visitors to have passports. For convenience in crossing the border going back into the United States every traveler is requested to carry something to establish his identity.

South American Countries to Have Displays at C. N. E.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Exhibits from most European countries at the Canadian National Exhibition will be replaced by those of South and Central America. Finland and Switzerland, however, will exhibit as usual, and the official British exhibit will be even larger than ever.

The Netherlands East Indies is planning a display for the Toronto show, as are the Empire countries, India, Australia, and South Africa. So once again it will be an international exhibition, veritably making the C. N. E. "The Show Window of the Nations."

The C. N. E. gives any country interested in trade with Canada an opportunity to show Canadians what they have to offer, and a chance to come in personal contact with trade and private buyers and learn what Canada wants.

In co-operation with the Dominion Government the C. N. E. has extended invitations to all South and Central American countries to exhibit here in 1941. Already Chile and Argentina have signified their acceptance, while Brazil and Cuba hope to do so. None of these countries has placed exhibits at the C. N. E. in the past, but because of war conditions the trend on this continent is toward closer relations between the South American countries and Canada.

The official exhibit from Great Britain will embrace displays of incorporated exhibition groups in England, representing every branch of industry. In addition, there will be displays by individual firms, including everything from toffee to diesel engines.

U. S. Versus Canada Typing Marathon Slated at Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The best typewriting performances yet seen at the Canadian National Exhibition are expected in the 1941 race between members of the teams of the United States and Canada in the International Typewriting Marathon.

The United States won the 1939 Marathon, the Canadian team that of 1940.

Selected by a series of open elimination contests, each team consists of 12 operators, all of whom type two hours every day. With a single machine, operators take turns at the keyboard in an endless 24-hour relay, and the winner is that team which produces most copy with the fewest errors in the 324 hours of writing.

Children's Exhibit to Depict Empire's Mighty War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—An ambitious project has been worked out this year for the exhibit of children of Toronto schools, to be displayed in the Automotive Building of the Canadian National Exhibition. The central section of the display will have as its theme, the Empire at War, and will consist of a map of the world, and grouped in front, representatives of all branches of the armed forces, air, sea, army, mechanized troops of all kinds. On each side of this central section will be others, slightly smaller "The Miner," "The Farmer," "The Lumberman," "The Auxiliary Worker,' "The Transport Worker," and "The Factory Worker."

Each of these sections has a 12-foot platform in front, with concrete examples of that particular industry and its relationship to Canada and the Empire at war. The farm with its silo, house and barn and animals, the lumberman floating logs down the river, the mines, the factories, on the platform will in some way lead directly back to a mural 12 feet long and four feet in height which will carry still further the ideas in front, and how each of these industries is being utilized today.

Empire War Effort

Above this panel will be three more, each six feet high and four feet wide. The two oustide ones in each case will depict scenes from some part of the Empire and the central panel in each case will show the co-ordination of that industry with the armed forces.

The mural at the back of the platform exhibit for the miner will show a miner with pneumatic drill, and in the background soldiers, guns, a tank, an exploding shell and a few planes in the distance; the farmer, a mobile canteen feeding the troops; the lumberman, a soldier carrying lumber and huts under construction; the auxiliary worker, a tank and a Red Cross ambulance, while off shore, a battleship and a cruiser, with naval planes overhead; the transport worker, more soldiers, tanks, trainmen, sailors, stevedores, teamsters, with docks, elevators, steamers and air transports; and the factory worker, a German plane going down in flames and a British fighting plane.

Work Is Divided

The various schools in the inspectorate that it is to portray the factory worker, for example, have so divided the work that the manual training classes have built factories, with walls of glass, with ink-ruled windows—so that one may see the interiors.

There will also be the usual competitive exhibits in art, in pencil, charcoal, crayon, pastels, water colors, tempera paint and oil colors; sewing ranging from simple crochet to hand embroidery and machine work; and cedar chests, telephone tables, articles in wrought iron and copper in the manual training display.

In addition there will be judging of classes—if more than six pupils take part in the work—on projects including houses and stage sets, with miniature furnishings and figures; buildings to form a village, and other projects.

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Service to Canada, to Empire and to Humanity Basic Toronto Theme

Citizens Give Without Stint To Aid Canada's War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Citizens of this city have maintained the patriotic enthusiasm which at the outbreak of war two years ago called citizens of every walk in life to active participation in one or more of the many activities included in Toronto's war effort.

Voluntary air raid patrol or other defense course, recruiting of young men by the hundreds for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and young women for various voluntary uniformed groups, salvage work, packing of boxes by the Canadian Red Cross for British prisoners of war, and other activities of this same organization, provision of homes for evacuated British children, and in many cases their mothers as well, voluntary contribution to war funds and war work of all kinds, and promotion of the sale of War Savings Certificates and Dominion War Loans—all are included in this effort.

In July of last year, some 35 Toronto service clubs and businessmen's organizations, comprising groups of citizens who are prepared to do voluntary war services of various kinds, formed the Greater Toronto War Services Council. The Council acts as a co-ordinating body, prevents overlapping and acts in an advisory capacity to member groups on various types of services referred to it.

Hundreds of prospective air men start their career at Manning Pool, situated in the Canadian National Exhibition grounds. The University Armory and Fort York Armory are training centers for thousands of young men in the Reserve Militia and second battalions of those units which are now overseas.

Norwegians in Training

Since last August "Little Norway," the camp at the foot of Bathurst Street near the Island Airport, has been the training center for officers and men of the Royal Norwegian Naval Air Force and the Army Air Force, now merged under one commander, Maj. Ole Reisted.

The 17 buildings, including barracks, mess hall, schools, offices, hospital, and guard house, will house more than 100 officers and 400 other ranks. As the flyers reach an advanced stage in their training, they have left for overseas to work with the Royal Air Force, and their places have been taken by a steady stream of Norwegians who want to help the Allies.

The work of the training center, which is financed by the Norwegian Government in London, has been inspected from time to time by Crown Prince Olav and Princess Martha of Norway.

As soon as the news was heard that Great Britain was planning a Government-sponsored evacuation of children to Canada, thousands of offers of homes poured into the Children's Aid Society and the Provincial Government. Hundreds of children came to Ontario under the plan last summer, with their chins up, prepared to like Canada. These British child guests are proving another invaluable link with the Old Land. They are encouraged to write their parents regularly, and from time to time trans-Atlantic radiocasts are arranged so that some of the children may speak to their parents back home. They have fitted into our schools and in many cases are ahead of Canadian children of like age.

Many Other Visitors

In addition to the guests who have come out under the Government scheme, hundreds have come to the homes of relatives, or under such arrangement as that by which children of professors in British universities came to the homes of our Toronto professors. In other cases entire schools were transplanted.

In the case of mothers and young children, it has been the aim of authorities to establish each family separately. Church organizations and other interested groups try to find employment for these women—as saleswomen, secretaries, and househelpers. In order that these women may meet together one evening a week to sew and knit for British children back home, business girls look after their children for that time.

Widespread interest is being shown in air-raid precaution courses being given in the City, the 150 men who took the fire-fighting branch of the course providing a nucleus of a large voluntary fire-fighting organization designed to include more than 6,000 men and 2,000 fire party posts, and serving as instructors for other classes in the City. Other sections of the service are the police, medical, public utility, and transportation—the same principle applying in these lectures.

As part of the "no waste" campaign sweeping the country, women are learning how to make use of odd pieces of material formerly discarded, and local groups engaged in voluntary war work are effecting many economies. Good suggestions along this line have come from "Bundles for Britain" groups in the United States.

While not every Torontonian is as yet salvage conscious, the majority realize the pressing need of salvage work, not only because the salvaged material has a real market value and that the money may be used for some win-the-war purpose, but that all scrap salvaged may be used again in some form and so conserve new raw materials.

Many Salvage Agencies

Toronto is well organized with salvage agencies, for besides the ordinary agencies of peace time, the Local Council of Women, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, and various war effort groups are collecting scrap. Credit for a general deal of salvage work must be given Toronto children who have brought the materials into subdepots and school salvage rooms from which trucks have carried them to central depots.

The Dominion Government has set up a National Salvage Committee of the Canadian Institute of Secondary Materials to co-ordinate efforts of collection agencies and ultimate purchasers and to find and develop markets for scrap materials.

The women of Toronto, in common with those of all Canada, are quietly and energetically doing all they can in support of the Dominion's war effort. Scarcely a church or organization but has its auxiliary with groups of women knitting and sewing. Women are taking their places beside the men in munition factories and they are enthusiastic about the A. R. P. courses. The land army is again in full swing. Women have given invaluable assistance in Red Cross work which is after all the focal point of women's war activity, salvage work, and sale of war savings certificates, in the care of evacuated children, and in making jam for both soldiers and civilians in the Old Country.

Many groups have formed themselves into voluntary defense groups, holding regular shooting practice; and thousands of women have privately, and under Red Cross auspices, taken courses in ambulance driving and care of motor vehicles.

Specialized Service

In addition to all these services, there are uniformed young women in training for more specialized services, including the hundreds of Canadian nurses in the Army Medical Corps.

The Canadian Red Cross has organized the Women's Voluntary Service Corps, with Mrs. H. P. Plumptre of Toronto as National Commandant, including the Transport Service, the Nursing Auxiliary Service, Office Administration Service, and Food Administration Service.

Other groups take in the Canadian Women's Service Force, the Canadian Auxiliary Territorial Service, and the Ontario Women's Land Army. These women constitute a trained, uniformed, and disciplined body of volunteers ready for service under the Red Cross or the Government, either here, in England, or wherever they may be needed.

Pringle & Booth

Gooderham Fountain
Favorite Meeting Place at Canadian National Exhibition

Blind to Exhibit Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Visitors to the Canadian National Exhibition will have an opportunity to inspect a building full of the exhibits of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, an organization which spreads its activities from one end of the Dominion to the other.

Demonstrations are being arranged to give the public a comprehensive idea of all the various activities of Canada's blind.

The war has had some effect on the C. N. I. B. Up to the present time the consequences have not been detrimental, for sufficient revenue has been found to carry on all the Institute's services and, at the same time, demand for "Blindcraft" products has been accelerated. In the larger centers, at least, practically every blind person capable of doing any useful work has been absorbed into the industrial life of the Nation. Blind women have produced great quantities of knitted goods. In the Institute factories, expert basket makers have turned out a great many panniers used in transportation of field supplies. On Army trucks and armored vehicles, strips of woven rubber matting, manufactured by the blind have become standard equipment. Other blind workers have made huge targets of heavy willow, used as floating marks for practice bombing.

In the United States and in England to a certain extent, the services rendered to blind persons are handled by many organizations, but in Canada it can be said that practically all that is attempted in the way of blind welfare is done by the C. N. I. B. There is no branch of activity in connection with training, employment, rehabilitation or social amelioration of blind people in which the Institute is not engaged: no way in which blind people may be assisted that is not utilized.

It is from the Institute that they receive Braille books and their Talking Book records; obtain employment, either in private industry, or in Institute workshops; secure, at cost price, the materials they require to carry on home handicrafts; and teachers to train them in their homes are sent from the Institute. The C. N. I. B. maintains residences for blind men and women; operates retail stores for the sale of their products; installs and supervises newsstands and cafeterias; administers theater passes, free radio licenses and low-fare concessions on transportation lines.

Exhibition to Stress Women's Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A fall preview of what Canadian women will wear, think, eat and do in the coming year, is the aim of the women's section of the Canadian National Exhibition.

With a wide diversity of exhibits and activities, the women's section is expected to hold at least some interest for every woman.

"What is my contribution to Canada?" will be the theme of a daily forum of Canadian thought to be conducted by the women in a new auditorium which will seat approximately 1,000 persons. The answers will be given in speeches each day dealing with problems of food, Canadian art, designing, craftsmanship, and training for public life, followed by a 20-minute debate.

A Dominion-wide search is being made for the woman who has made the greatest contribution to Canadian living, not as a public official, but as an individual woman in her own circle, and as her work there has affected the community in which she lives. She will be a guest at the C. N. E. where she will tell her story.

Special Exhibition

A special department this year will show work being done by women's organizations throughout Canada. The long gallery in the women's building will be divided into six workrooms, which will be manned and supervised by volunteer workers from all war services, not only the national organizations but by small individual groups. Each day garments will be made for one of the bombed areas in Great Britain, and visitors may see the actual work of stitching, sewing, pressing and cutting clothing, while those workers who prefer to knit may do so in the garden outside the building. These garments will be those which authorities in these areas suggest as most useful.

The public may also make their contributions for bombed areas on "London Day," "Coventry Day," "Glasgow Day" and so on in bins left open for this purpose.

On the last Saturday of the Exhibition a special style show will feature the completed garments from the layettes, clothing for six-year-old John and Jane, the teenagers, and women's canteen clothes.

The quilting bee will be a practical demonstration of an air-raid shelter quilt. As in previous years the organizations bring their quilts three-quarters completed, and finish them in the open-air at the Exhibition. This year a consolation prize to cover the cost of materials will be given each group in the competition, and already shipping space has been reserved to send the completed articles directly to Great Britain.

Dolls for Britain

In the doll-dressing competition for girls under 12 years, the dolls are also being sent directly to the nursery shelters of the bombed cities of Great Britain. The dolls and materials will be supplied, and the children given an hour to make a dress according to patterns which they themselves have supplied.

Canadian handicrafts will again be spotlighted, with demonstrations and displays of weaving, work in wood and metal, and pottery, styling specialty articles sold in giftshops. For the first time in the history of the C. N. E., these will be displayed and demonstrated by models. Special invitations will be sent to American handicraft enthusiasts. The big departmental stores and giftshops are taking the entire output after the exhibition.

Special competitions will feature the utilization of Canadian surpluses, as the C. N. E. invites tangible evidence of the way in which the women of Canada are playing an increasingly important part in national life, and taking more and more responsibility in the home, in war effort, in industry and in social services.

Such a competition is that for apple pie, and $50 will go to the woman who has made the best pie in the opinion of the judges. It is expected that there will be close to 1,000 entries in this class, and the final judges will be the boys of the Royal Canadian Air Force who are quartered in one of the C. N. E. buildings.

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Canadian Mining Industry Anwers Call for Speed in Production for War

Mines Play Important Role In Canadian War Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — This city is a strategic point in the Dominion's expanding mining industry, housing more than half of all the head offices of Canadian mining firms.

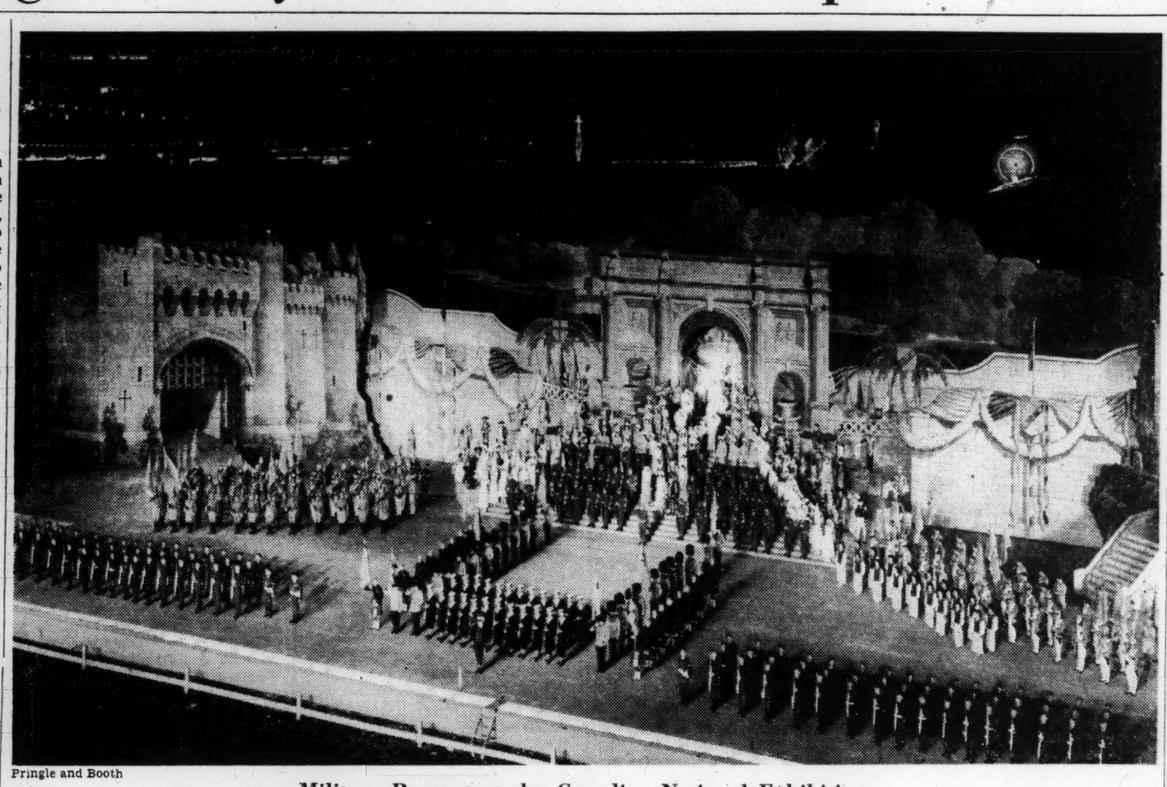
Canada entered the war with its mining industry operating at a peak of efficiency, and since then has succeeded in surpassing all objectives.

Gold mining, which always has had a spectacular appeal, is in a sound position to furnish Canada with money for the war in the form of foreign exchange.

Canada has become the largest exporter of metals in the world, with nearly all the exports going to Great Britain. After the outbreak of the war, Canada, with Rhodesia, Australia, and certain other parts of the Empire, made agreements to supply copper, lead, zinc, nickel, and aluminum to Great Britain at a price below the world price, with no increase to be made in price unless there should be an increase in the cost of minng, anu then the increase is to cover only the increase in cost.

Production of gold is at the highest point in history, but the belief that gold mines may have now reached their peak of production has been expressed, as increases in taxation, and other rises in costs have made it impossible for some gold mines to meet economic costs, while others are exhausted. The Dominion is milling about 20,000,000 tons annually, at an approximate value of $210,000,000 a year. Ontario mines have accounted each year for more than 60 per cent of the gold produced in the Dominion.

There were in 1940 approximately 140,000 persons in the Dominion directly engaged in mining, milling, smelting, and refining mine products, with a pay roll of more than $150,000,000. The industry buys more than $100,000,000 worth of supplies each year, and about one third of the railway freight tonnage in Canada is engaged by the mining industry.



Pringle and Booth

Military Pageant at the Canadian National Exhibition

Canadian Exhibition Is a 'Showroom of Nations'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Canadian National Exhibition, celebrating its sixty-third consecutive year this summer, has prepared once again to treat its visitors to the wonders of research, industry, education, and recreation.

Good will and the widening of trade among all parts of the Empire, allied countries, and the South American republics, will be the keynote of the two-week fete.

Large numbers of trade buyers who attend find that their work is facilitated in the concentrated field created by the C. N. E., for this fair brings together producer and consumer in a new and congenial atmosphere.

Last year, one of the most popular shows was that of the Royal Canadian Air Force, the only group permanently quartered at the Exhibition, although through the winter many buildings are used by other branches of the armed forces.

Soldiers to Parade

As Manning Depot, in the Coliseum, continues in full operation even during the two weeks of the exhibition, and some two or three thousand are quartered there all the time, these lads in blue will be much in evidence again this year. They will be seen in daily parades; in their special flag-lowering ceremonial each evening at sunset at the 185-foot British Columbia fir flag pole, tallest of its kind in the world; and their band will perform in the grandstand pageant.

This year will see representation of other branches of Canada's fighting forces, and there will be detachments of the Navy and Army, with parades and ceremonials. Visitors also will have an opportunity to examine and ask questions about a great display of mechanized equipment, Canada's training planes and bombers, and actual demonstrations will be given of tanks, gun carriers, and mechanized equipment of all kinds used by the Canadian Army.

Veterans of the last war, and of the South African War, Canadians and Imperials, will have an even larger parade than usual on Warriors' Day, the first Saturday of the Exposition.

Branches of the Canadian Legion in the United States and more representatives than ever of the American Legion will be on hand, graphically illustrating the common defense accord binding the two great North American democracies. There will dozens of bands, tank corps, motorcycle troops, and mechanized units, miles of tanks, and artillery, along with the long columns of marching soldiers and veterans.

Canada in Stride

But to show Canada in full stride, the C. N. E. must show not only our preparations for the war front, but our work on the home front, and how the two are being fitted together.

The C. N. E., as befits a fair that had its beginning as an agricultural exposition, always stresses agricultural exhibits. Year after year it makes its appeal on behalf of agriculture through its exhibits of livestock, field crops, farm implements, and food products from the farm. Here are to be seen the finest livestock, with representatives of the Agricultural Departments of the Dominion Government on hand to be as helpful as possible to the breeder, on whose shoulders falls the responsibility of producing his best for export to Great Britain. The best will be seen in poultry, and in the field, garden, and orchard crops. The latest and most efficient methods in the production of milk, bacon, wool and other wartime necessities of Canada's primary industry will be demonstrated.

The united front presented by every phase of Canada's industry, agriculture, and manpower in the prosecution of the war is reflected not only in these displays from farmlands, but also in striking exhibits from mines, forests, and manufacturing plants.

Old, yet ever new, is this Canadian National Exhibition, which year after year adds new features. From displays of Bren guns to roller skating derbys; from "Futurama"—a display by movies and exhibits of what natural science is doing; to the soil laboratory in operation at the Ontario Argicultural College exhibit, the exhibition unfolds to the visitor.

Britain Exhibits

Despite the enormous efforts being put forth at home, Great Britain has found time to continue exhibits and to a greater extent than ever. Exhibits from the British Isles, as displayed by the British Industries and illustrating their scenic attractions and manufactured products, always attract much attention. Various trade groups will present exhibits of their contributions to British export industry.

Exhibits from other parts of the Empire always prove educational as well as interesting. Australia had animals last year whose names might be familiar to the crossword puzzle fan, but not to the average Canadian — kookaburra goanna, wallaby, emu, koala and platypus. In addition the Dominion showed food, wool products, models of canoes, and implements used by the native Maoris.

Dance fans are entertained by such bands, as Tommy Dorsey—who broke all records at last year's C. N. E.—Kay Kyser, Benny Goodman, and Eddie Duchin.

On Music Day, strolling troubadours, choirs and choral groups, old-time fiddlers, band and music competitions will give added entertainment, while military and concert bands will be heard all through the fair.

"Patty" Conklin has promised to have on hand dazzling new rides based on the public's great interest in aeronautics, and a huge water show for Frolexland. The Children's Zoo, always a popular rendezvous for children, last year had an animal baby show. Also popular among the junior members of the family was the annual baby show, decorated doll carriage parade, and the "freckled" king and queen.

Junior Directors

Junior directors have become another popular feature of the C. N. E., and these young people, chosen by school mates, have offered excellent suggestions for the improvement of "their" exhibition. This year they will have a most important role at the Exhibition itself, as they will be detailed to see that British child guests get a comprehensive picture of Canada and the Empire as it may be seen at this "Show Window of the Nations."

One of the new attractions last year which will be continued, is a spectacular display in the electrical and Engineering Building, including a demonstration of million-volt laboratory lighting, and black light. The exhibit of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission showed a 12-foot waterfall topping a miniature power house, factories labeled Ontario War Industries, and an electric railway with passengers and freight train. One of the latter pulled cars loaded with tanks, antiaircraft guns, and searchlight batteries.

The National Horse Show, with the same extensive range of classes for saddle horses, hunters, jumpers, and ponies will be held during the second week of the fair. Many prominent United States breeders plan to exhibit at the fifty third annual International Dog Show, while the aristocrats of the cat world will vie for titles.

Trans-Canada Airlines Form Vital Artery for Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In operation only a little more than two years, the national air service given by Trans-Canada Airlines has become a vital artery in the social and economic life of the Dominion.

Today the planes of the T. C. A. fly more than 5,000,000 miles a year, and in 1940 they carried nearly 1,000,000 pounds of mail, 100,000 pounds of express and 55,000 passengers. The operating headquarters of the system, with maintenance base, is at Winnipeg

Trans-Canada Airlines now operates two round trips daily across the continent, five daily between Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, two between Toronto and New York, two between Toronto, London and Windsor, two between Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton, and two between Prince Edward Island and Moncton.

Toronto is today the busiest point on the system, handling 22 flights in and out of Malton Airport and connecting every province by airways. Passenger traffic out of Toronto has increased during the past year by 100 per cent, and there are now 2,000 passengers arriving or departing from Malton each month.

The regular passenger service between Toronto and New York, started on May 10, covers the 377 miles in two hours from Malton Airport to La Guardia Field, New York, with two trips each way daily.

The air line is rendering a valuable and essential service toward the war effort. Last year, the T. C. A., with its fleet of 22 modern twin-engined airliners, transported an average of 44,000 pounds of air mail each month, and today that load has increased to 90,000 pounds per month. Much of this air mail is correspondence dealing with the various services and industrial and business houses engaged in war work.

The company's instrument shop at Winnipeg has doubled its capacity and is working full time to overhaul and repair aircraft instruments for the Royal Canadian Air Force, while a shop for the overhaul and repair of military aircraft has been put into operation at Malton Airport, Toronto.

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Toronto and Ontario Offer Visitors Varied Attractions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — From the Peace Bridge over the Niagara River, which joins the Province of Ontario at Fort Erie with the State of New York, a motor drive of less than 100 miles over Ontario's first dual highway, the Queen Elizabeth Way, brings the tourist through the historic Niagara Peninsula. Orchards and vineyards, Ontario's Blossomland, accompany the motorist to the gardens west of Toronto—touching at times the shores of Lake Ontario—to this City.

Safety, speed, and comfort are the guiding principles in Ontario's highway-building plan. All are embodied in this new motor road, one of the longest continuous divided highways in America. It is free of tolls and open for year-round traffic. In it every modern improvement has been incorporated, including clover-leaf construction, providing safe and uninterrupted movement at heavily traveled intersections. Parts of the Queen Elizabeth Way are lighted, and all eventually will be, while the sodded slopes and planted boulevards blend into the permanent structures of concrete and steel.

Good Accommodations

The gateway to the great lakeland and forest playground of Ontario, Toronto itself offers exceptional facilities for recreation winter and summer, and nature and civic enterprise have made this city an ideal holiday center.

The legislative, educational, and business center of the Province, Toronto possesses good hotel accommodation, the Royal York with its 1,200 rooms being the largest in the British Empire, interesting shopping districts, excellent golf courses, and attractive tree-lined residential streets.

Here are the provincial Parliament Buildings surrounded by the colorful gardens of Queen's Park; Casa Loma, the 100-room "Castle on the Hill"; the colleges of the University of Toronto, and the carillon in the Soldiers' Memorial Tower; the birthplace of Mary Pickford; Osgoode Hall, seat of the law courts, and the "Old Fort" on Bathurst Street at the lake front, with the original buildings and restored ramparts.

Toronto's lakefront, extending from Scarboro Bluffs to Humber Beach, has many beaches with good swimming facilities, while Toronto Bay, dotted all summer long with the white sails of yachts, is the scene of motor boat, sea racing, and other aquatic events.

Sunnyside Beach, Toronto's playground, on reclaimed land on the shore of Lake Ontario just west of the Canadian National Exhibition Park has one of the world's largest heated swimming pools, as well as facilities for every kind of summer amusement, and the well-known Sunnyside Boardwalk.

Ferries across the Bay bring you in a few minutes to Toronto Island, one of the largest recreation grounds on the continent, with its miles of beaches, and lagoons for canoeing and boating, while the City proper has more than 2,000 acres of park lands.

From Toronto, also, steamers leave for the trip across the lake to Queenston, Port Dalhousie and Niagara Falls, or for the "Evening Sail Dance Trips," a popular evening's entertainment during the summer.

Famous Resorts

Canadian railways, steamship lines, motor coach routes and excellent highways bring within easy reach of Toronto many of Ontario's famous resorts, which winter or summer have their special attractions for the tourist. Roads branch out in every direction to the lakeland holiday regions—Lake Simcoe, Kawartha Lakes, Georgian Bay, Lake of Bays, Muskoka Lakes, the Haliburton Highlands, Bay of Quinte, and Algonquin Park.

Barrie, on Lake Simcoe, is a junction point for Penetanguishene, where a marker indicates the landing place of Champlain. Midland is home of the famous Martyrs' Shrine, and the gateway to the 30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay; Wasaga Beach boasts its seven-mile stretch of sand highway along the Bay. Meaford is home of the annual International Three Day Fish Derby. Owen Sound is center of the Blue Water District starting point for water cruises.

This district, ancient Huronia, also has many historic sites, for here at one time lived the powerful Huron Indians, and here was waged the war between Iroquois and Hurons, culminating in the martyrdom some 300 years ago of the early Jesuit missionaries on the place where now stands the Martyrs' Shrine.

Orillia, from the Spanish "Lesser Shore," also has a history dating back 300 years, and here is to be seen the impressive monument to Samuel de Champlain, commemorating his leading the first expedition of white men into the Huron country. For almost a year he made his headquarters at Cahiague, the old Huron Capital, near Orillia.

From Orillia, where there is one of the finest motor camps north of Toronto with a shore line more than a mile long, the motorist can follow paved highways to Callendar, home of the Dionne quintuplets, Annette, Cecile, Yvonne, Emilie, and Marie.

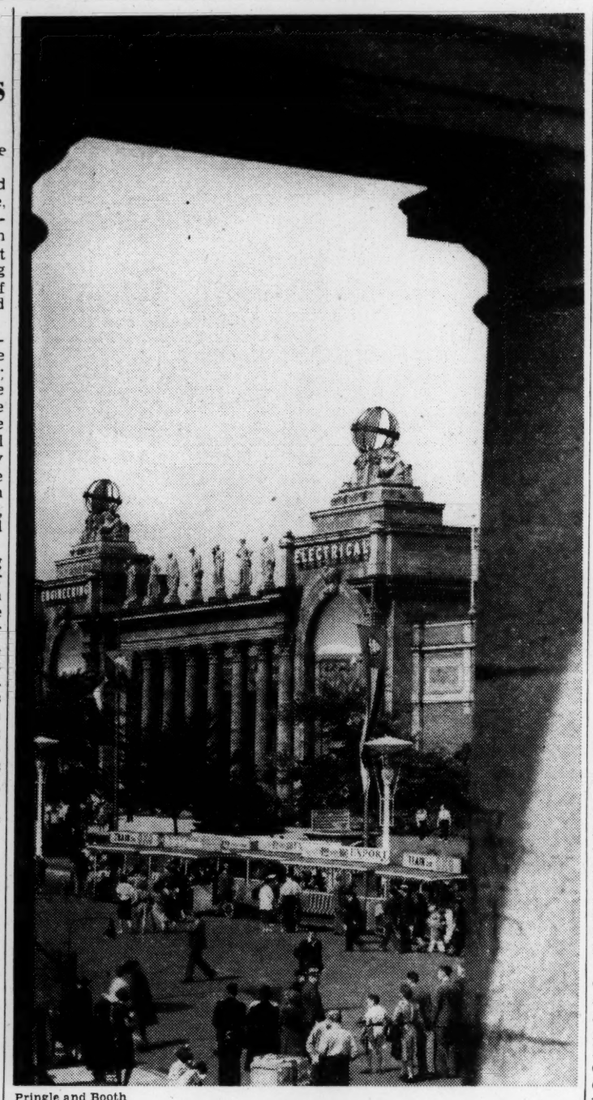
Old Iroquois Trail

From Lake Ontario the Trent Valley Waterway follows the old Iroquois trail used by Champlain to the Kawartha Lakes, an open summer resort country of great beauty, offering all water sports. North again are the famous Muskoka Lakes, more than 100 in all, the larger picturesquely dotted with islands of varying size, the whole area a fairyland of delightful scenery, where lake summer trips, golf, and all vacation delights await the tourist.

From Huntsville, a new road leads to Algonquin Park, a virgin forest game sanctuary 1,500 feet above sea level, where bass, musky, salmon and speckled trout, and pickerel abound in the 1,500 lakes and streams.

The Niagara district, the "Garden of Canada," connected with Toronto by the Queen Elizabeth Way or by lake and steamer, has the world's most famous cataract and gorge, and the majesty of the great falls cannot fail to awe the beholder. Brock's Monument at Queenston, the William Lyon Mackenzie Memorial Home, Fort Erie, Dundurn Park Historical Museum at Hamilton, and the Alexander Graham Bell Memorial at Brantford are among the many items of historical interest in southeastern Ontario.

Entering Ontario over the new International Blue Water Bridge across the St. Clair River, the Blue Water Highway follows the shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. This land of deep blue waters and silver sands is one of the most beautiful parts of Ontario, a veritable paradise for vacationists.



Pringle and Booth

Scene Between Pillars of Prince's Gate

Exhibition Park Covers 350 Acres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The setting for Toronto's annual exposition is Exhibition Park, a site of some 350 acres with a mile and a half of waterfront on Lake Ontario, and 12 miles of paved streets. The estimated value of land, buildings and plant equipment is in excess of $21,000,000.

Beautiful in the daytime with its terraces, old world rose garden, broad boulevards, graceful shade trees, and imposing buildings of stone, steel, brick and concrete, many of which cost more than $1,000,000, at night concealed floodlights and gay standards and pylons make the grounds a veritable fairyland.

The grounds themselves, beautifully landscaped, are of great interest to the flower and garden lover, as are the displays in the horticultural building, where there are some 500 varieties of plants, shrubs and cut flowers. While not generally realized by Exhibition visitors, the two carpet-beds at the southern entrance to the Horticultural Building contained 16,000 plants, comprising nearly 50 varieties.

There is parking accommodation for some 8,000 automobiles within the grounds, and between 10,000 and 12,000 more in the immediate vicinity. Every service is available, restaurants, a bank, a Post Office branch with delivery service and complete telegraph and telephone facilities.

The many buildings have some 2,500,000 square feet of exhibit space available, and in the various manufacturers' section alone there are nearly 19 miles of exhibits.

Toronto Embellished by a Background of Natural Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — This city on the shore of Lake Ontario has grown against a background of natural Canadian scenic beauty, blending the ways of progressive young Canada with old British traditions.

Chosen as a "place of meeting" first by the Mississauga Indians, and again in 1748 by the French, who established a trading post, Fort Rouille is on the shores of the lake. The site is still a place of meeting for the thousands of people who attend the Canadian National Exhibition each year, for on these grounds is a monument marking the spot where once stood Fort Rouille.

At the end of the French regime, in 1793, Col John Graves Simcoe chose this location to build the "Old Fort," lay out the town of York, now Toronto, a few of whose downtown streets still retain names of the Royal Family, King, Queen, George, Adelaide, and then with his Queen's Rangers proceeded to open up four great roads, Dundas, Kingston, Niagara and Yonge, all today important highways.

A City of Gardens

As the city grew, the residential sections moved farther and farther from downtown Toronto, sweeping first up the hill to Rosedale, one of the oldest residential districts. On its winding streets are some of Toronto's finest homes, protected from commercial encroachment by deep ravines. Here, as in other parts of the city there is rolling land, the natural slopes and changes in level have been utilized in garden development, and here may be seen very striking rock gardens on the steep slopes.

Forest Hill Village, residential community of the highest standard, is really a city within a city, as Toronto and its suburbs have really built around and past it. It lies across three rolling ridges, offering opportunities for diversity of treatment of which the architects have taken full advantage.

York Mills, the Kingsway, Baby Point, Leaside, new districts and old to north, east and west all have their beautiful homes and gardens, many of the larger ones being open to the public each year for a small fee to help the work of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

Practically all amateur gardeners want some sort of water feature, and this has been successfully introduced even in small city gardens. The past few years, too, has seen an extension of family life to the gardens, with a corresponding development of the garden for use.

Home Owning Popular

The own-your-own-home policy has always been widely accepted in Toronto, and small though the home may be, there is room outside to grow roses, pansies, dahlias, gladioli, all the flowers loved by gardeners. Flower shows in spring and fall and at the Canadian National Exhibition have given added stimulus to this hobby, which need not be expensive, and many Toronto and Ontario people have originated new peonies, irises, and gladioli.

Most unexpectedly behind a Chinese fruit store, one comes to a type of Chinese garden, with a tiny island set in a rectangular pool, miniature bridges and waterfalls, and on rocky little platforms castles, pagodas, temples and summer houses.

If you can't take your home to the woodlands in summer, the next best plan is to bring the woodlands home, and that is what another Toronto resident has done for his back yard. Rock gardens of this resident contain some two dozen or more varieties of wild flowers and ferns, a beautiful bed of white trilliums, the provincial flower of Ontario, flourishes there.

In addition to the gardens, formal and informal, large and small, carefully tended by the owners of private homes, Toronto has at Allan Gardens a miniature Kew, dating back to York pioneer days. Here are roses, rare orchids, orange and banana trees, and a tropical palm and fern exhibit. In High Park, with its 165 acres of rolling woodlands, playing fields, forest school for children who need the fresh air, winding drives and beautiful gardens, is the monument to John George Howard, who made this magnificent gift to the city. The monument is guarded by a cairn of granite surmounted by a Maltese Cross and the lot enclosed by a portion of the fence that for 160 years enclosed St. Paul's Cathedral in London, England.

Industrial Stability

Although the past few years has seen a decided increase in the number of apartment houses in Toronto, 64 per cent of the city residences are owned by the occupants. They are of stone or brick, and modern architecture dominates the small and medium size homes now being built in Toronto. The diversified industries of the city tend toward stability and steady employment, and make for better home conditions.

Waterworks, street cars, light and power supply, schools, harbors, parks and other public services are owned by the people. Toronto Transportation Commission provides at cost a complete one-fare service throughout the entire city, the average fare being 6.18 cents. The city is well lighted by the Toronto Hydro-Electric System with current from the publicly owned plant at Niagara Falls.

Among the many outstanding buildings in Toronto are Osgoode Hall, home of the law courts, of massive stone, symbolizing the strength of British institutions; St. Michael's Cathedral, with one of the finest Gothic spires on the continent; University College, with its tower and carved stone doorway among the most perfect examples of Norman architecture on the continent; Hart House, of early English architecture, with its carillon in the Memorial Tower; the impressive Parliament Buildings; the Royal Ontario Museum, famous for its collection of Chinese art and displaying the only Ming dynasty tomb ever removed complete and set up outside China, and the Toronto Art Gallery, a link with the past, as "The Grange" one of the old Toronto residences, is now an important center with eight galleries of pictures and a sculpture court.

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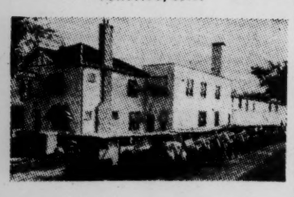

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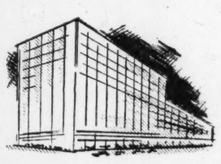

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Meteorologists Doing Important Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—With attention of all parts of the Empire focused on the British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme, and the eyes of the United States and Canada on new routes continually being opened up by Trans-Canada Air Lines, the Canadian Meteorological Office with its headquarters in Toronto is occupying a more important place than ever before in its century of service to the Dominion.

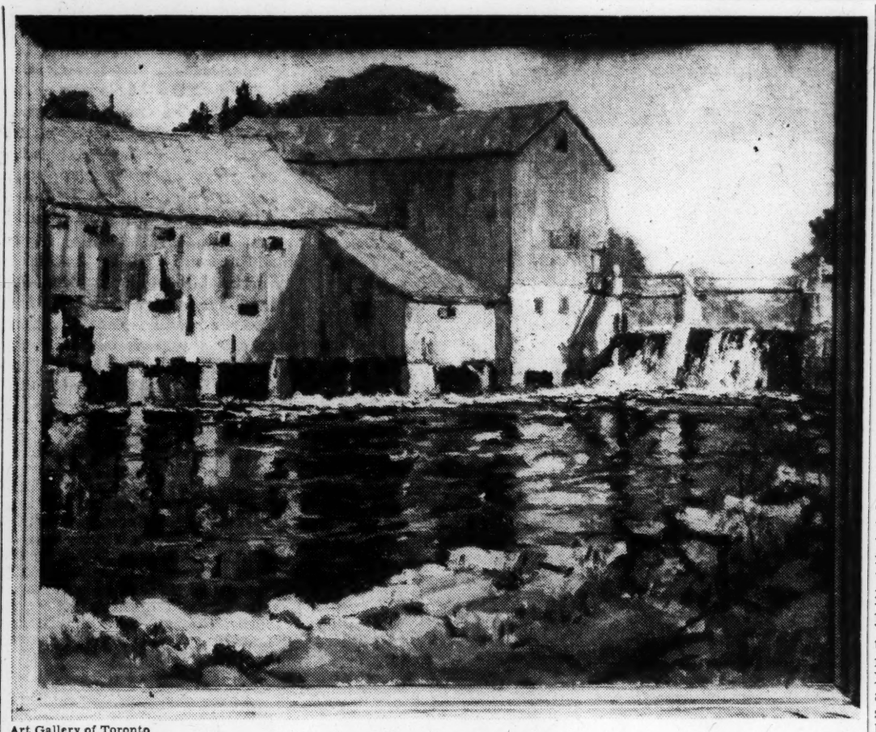
The air training scheme and the inauguration of Trans-Canada Air Lines in 1937 have required a very great expansion of the activities of the Meteorological Service, according to J. Patterson, Director. The service has supplied forecasters for the air schools across Canada, and instructors in meteorology for those taking the RCAF training.

The Service has established six forecast centers across the Dominion in connection with Trans-Canada Air Lines, connected by teletype printers with all important stations on the route so that weather conditions on any part are instantly known. There is fullest co-operation between all branches connected with trans-Canada and trans-Atlantic airways services. The pilots give constructive criticism of the forecasts and an account of the weather encountered in the flight, thus furnishing a check on the accuracy of the forecasts.

Radio-sonde, a radio-transmitter attached to the meteorograph on sounding balloons, already routine in many stations in the United States and Europe, have now been perfected in Canada, and regular ascents are just now beginning at one of the Canadian stations. The extensive use of radio-sonde will permit weather maps, giving the weather in three dimensions, instead of in two as formerly, and will greatly increase the accuracy of forecasts. Radio-sonde instruments are sent up several times a day on balloons and radio back the pressure, temperature and humidity of the atmosphere throughout the flight of the balloon, so that conditions become instantly known as the flight progresses and are available for the forecaster. These may in time revolutionize forecasting.

Probably one of the greatest problems the meteorologist faces is that commonly called long range forecasting, and Mr. Patterson expects great strides in this direction with the coming years. It will come by degrees, first the five-day forecast, which is already being made in some parts of the United States, and then possibly 10 days as knowledge of weather processes in the atmosphere increases.

Since the building in Toronto of the Canadian Meteorological Observatory in 1839, the world has passed from the beginning of the steam age to the beginning of the airways age. Of the first instruments installed in the observatory here, only the standard barometer is in use at the present time, for through the intervening years the service has kept well abreast of the times. Established chiefly for magnetic purposes, the Meteorological Service of Canada was added in 1872. This work expanded regularly until it became the predominant work of the office, and after a further reorganization in 1936, the activities of the Service were confined to meteorological work.



Art Gallery of Toronto

'Mill on the Moira River'

This painting by Manly MacDonald was shown at the 69th annual exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists and will probably be shown in the Canadian Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Canadian Red Cross Packages For Prisoners Reach Geneva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Word has recently been received at Canadian Red Cross headquarters in Toronto that parcels prepared and packed in Chorley Park by volunteer groups of Toronto women during the past few months for prisoners of war have arrived safely at Geneva.

The Canadian Red Cross undertook this work at the direct request of the British Red Cross, and 5,000 parcels are packed in Toronto each week, the food being bought and all expenses paid by the Canadian organization. Each box represents a man's food rations for a week. A section of the Red Cross display at the Canadian National Exhibition this year will be devoted to the packing of these boxes.

The money collected by the Canadian Red Cross, $12,000,000 from the beginning of the war until the end of 1940, has been used for material which a million Canadian women workers made into garments and other material aid for Britain's war sufferers, and in this way each dollar thus donated to this organization becomes two before it reaches Britain. The British Red Cross asked for 50 ambulances, and 150 were sent, exclusive of some 40 which Red Cross branches have sent to Canadian troops overseas. Eighty thousand blankets and quilts alone have been distributed to bomb victims, and a steady stream of more than 6,000,000 articles of clothing and needed supplies has gone to Britain during the past year. Toronto groups are bearing their full share of this burden, as is evidenced by the fact that during January and February of this year 151,091 articles of woolen comforts and hospital supplies were sent in by the Toronto branches and affiliated groups.

Most school children in Toronto do their war work through the Junior Red Cross, and since last year 13,265 new members have brought the membership in Toronto schools to 58,473. These youngsters raise money themselves, make woolen garments and buy new clothes to send to bombed children in England. In the first four months of this year they have turned in 1,187 articles in addition to garments made from Red Cross materials.

Metropolis Rich in Art Treasures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Toronto, with its Art Gallery, Ontario College of Art, Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, and Public Reference Library, is one of the Art centers of the Dominion.

From early days in Toronto's history art has been of importance and has enjoyed the continued interest and support of laymen. "The Grange," later to become the Toronto Art Gallery under the presidency of the late Sir Edmund Walker, was left to the Art Gallery by Goldwin Smith as the nucleus of an art museum. The Gallery is supported to some extent by the public, although most funds are from private sources.

Canadian painting is stressed in both the permanent and loan collections, as the Gallery wishes to assist this development and to encourage the people to appreciate the aims and qualities of Canadian artists. Temporary exhibitions of paintings are brought here from time to time, interesting and varied to stimulate enthusiasm, while other loan exhibitions include architecture, furniture, glass, photographs, all of which stress some phase of the development of art which should be of interest in everyday life.

Some years ago arrangements were made with the Board of Education so that children in Grades IX and X visit the Gallery at least once a year under the guidance of special teachers. For the past 13 years Saturday morning art classes have been conducted with as many as 700 children using the Gallery as a field for their work, where they interpret their original ideas in many materials—clay, cardboard, straw, wood—with the year's most interesting work displayed in a special exhibit each spring.

Taught Appreciation

At the Ontario College of Art the student is taught "to appreciate the best that has been done in the various fine art and artistic crafts, and to develop the mental attitude and technical skill which makes both the creation and expression of beauty a source of enjoyment."

Many of the paintings in the permanent collections at the Art Gallery have been purchased from time to time from the art exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, an exhibit under the direction of Fred S. Haines, P. R. C. A., and principal of the O. C. A.

In the past few years the C. N. E. has brought out collections of the best of current British work to give pupils and public an opportunity to compare what is being done there with what is being done in Canada, not with the idea that it be copied, but to afford stimulation of Canadian artists. These have been supplemented with funds permitted by small collections from other countries, and the C. N. E. has had Danish, French, Spanish and other shows. In addition unusual exhibits of graphic and applied art have been included, with special attention being paid to ceramics.

Looking Backwards

Looking backwards over the years, Mr. Haines believes that this and other agencies have been responsible for the development of water color painting, making of prints and finally of the pottery being produced in Canada today. It is essential in the development of Canada that its artists use their own unique forms rather than copy those of some other country, as each great country in turn has stamped indelibly its own material. It is now admitted by competent authorities, he said, that Canada has developed individual landscape art and is well on the way to establish a form for applied art. Artists have explored the western provinces, northern Ontario, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast, looking for fresh landscapes, characteristically Canadian.

In 1939 the C. N. E. had a special exhibit designed to show the phases through which Canadian art has passed in its 150 years of existence, while the Canadian section last year compared well in competence of execution with the international exhibit, this being a comprehensive show of contemporary American art. A third department of interest was the selection of 79 pictures shown at the Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco, under the auspices of the International Machines Corporation.

While plans are not as yet completed for this year's exhibit, Mr. Haines said that the following paintings by Canadian artists will undoubtedly be seen: "War News" and "Portrait" by John M. Alfsen, O. S. A., a younger Canadian painter with a style of his own; "Ontario Summer, 1940," by Charles Comfort, A. R. C. A., O. S. A., who is sure to do something different: "My Wife and Velasquez," by Kenneth Forbes, the academic type of portrait painter; "Winter's End," by A. J. Casson, P. R. C. A., another of the younger painters; "Mill on Moira River," by Manly MacDonald, A. R. C. A., sound painter of Canadian landscape; "On Deck, Canadian Destroyer, No. 115," by Rowley Murphy, who spent some months on the destroyer, painting it from every conceivable angle.

Toronto Leading Music Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—As a musical center Toronto offers a regular series of choral and orchestral concerts during the year. Canadian, European and American singers and instrumentalists, chamber music societies and operatic companies make frequent appearances at Massey Hall, Eaton Auditorium and the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

Outstanding are programs of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and its well-known guest artists, which opens its twentieth season this fall with Sir Ernest MacMillan as Conductor. Nine of last year's ten Tuesday evening concerts were under his direction.

The tenth was directed by Sir Thomas Beecham, Conductor-in-Chief of the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Sir Ernest also has several children's concerts during the season. That interest is broadening in the work of this orchestra is seen in comments received from all parts of the United States and Canada on its international radiocasts.

Also well-known are the 24 programs at popular prices during the summer season of the Promenade Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Reginald Stewart. Pre-season demand for tickets for this eighth consecutive season of the "Proms" was the highest in history, and Mr. Stewart has maintained a consistently high standard in compiling his programs.

The Hart House String Quartet gives a series of concerts each year in the city as well as touring Canada and the United States. The appearance of the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy is a permanent annual event in Toronto, and in May this year Leopold Stokowski brought his All-American Youth Orchestra to this city, the only Canadian city on the itinerary. There are three Canadians in the orchestra, the trio being the youngest members of the Toronto Symphony.

A glance through the 1941-42 program of Eaton Auditorium, which for 10 years has presented programs of music, drama, dance and lectures, lists the first Toronto performance of "Life with Father," two concerts by Marian Anderson, contralto, Paul Robeson, and many other outstanding artists.

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Canada's Share in British War on Naziism Told Graphically at Toronto Show

Chemists' Role in War Effort Shown at Canadian Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—"In the great fight for freedom, justice, and civilization, the industrial chemist has added to his peacetime job of helping to build a better world the task of co-operating with all branches of industry in protecting the right to live in such a world."

These words are to appear below a large mural in the main hall of the Pavilion of Industrial Chemistry. They express the theme of the exhibit of Canadian Industries Limited at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Following its long-time policy of presenting the activities of the company to the public in an educational and interesting manner, C. I. L. will, by means of lecture-demonstrations and a theatrical presentation, tell of the vital contribution made by the industrial chemist to all types of Canadian industry.

Many Other Products

Too numerous to mention are the products of industrial chemistry that have taken their places in the list of ingredients essential in the manufacture of products for Canada's war effort. But many more will be demonstrated to visitors to the Pavilion of Industrial Chemistry.

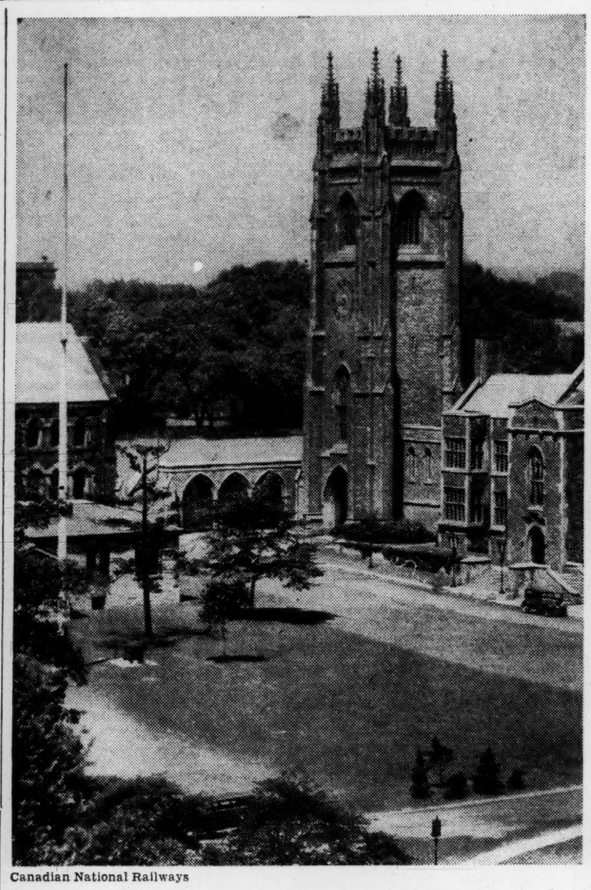
C. I. L. has 12 divisions, and in past years the show has been broken down into individual stories. In 1941, the display will tell a more general story, in three sections again, for the visitor-in-a-hurry and those who have more time to spend.

A quick story will tell of the application of chemical products in industry. Here lecturers will, with practical demonstrations, tell of the uses of "Butacite," in shatter-proof glass; refrigerants for food preservation; degreasing chemicals for cleaning metals; fire-retarding chemicals, and many other materials of immediate interest. Additional chemical products will be shown, in connection with the building of corvettes, the manufacture of uniforms, the building and finishing of transport vehicles, and in the preservation of food supplies. The "products area" will have window displays showing the peacetime application of many of the products of the industrial chemist.

Other Exhibits

Other exhibits will show how sodium silicate is used in the manufacture of corrugated boxboard, how urea is used to achieve permanently interesting and useful bends in wood for furniture, airplanes, etc.; chemicals for cleaning metals with particular reference to the canning industry. Displays of modern plastics, fabrikoid, and cellophane, which include other new materials as well.

Finally in the C. I. L. Theater will be a colorful stage show, patriotic in its purpose, written, directed, and produced by William Strange, known on Canadian Broadcasting Company network shows. Mr. Strange is just back from an extended visit to Great Britain, and will express in this stage play the "feel" of Britain and Canada's part in the grand effort.



Canadian National Railways

Hart House and Memorial Tower

Canadian National Railways

Flower Pot Island, Georgian Bay

Canada Displays Resources Designed to Carry on War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Graphic displays of Canada's manifold resources and services adapted to winning the war, will demonstrate to visitors to the Canadian National Exhibition how each of these assets is being utilized in the concerted effort gathering speed and momentum, experience and power. To a greater extent even than in 1940 will this year's exhibition inform the people of Canada of the job Canada is doing to meet the urgent need for men, money, and munitions.

Depicted in the exhibit will be products of field and forest, mine and mill, river and ranch, waterfall and factory, orchard and dairy.

Since Canada went to war in September, 1939, there has been a decided upward trend in crop production and movement, and a marked expansion of industries producing the food products, minerals, and manufactured products, in particular iron and steel goods and textiles, needed for the war. And to these assets the C. N. E. directs particular attention, for Canada must, in addition to providing man power, provide foods and munitions for the Allies.

Agriculture First

Agriculture comes first in the country's industries, and agricultural exhibits are of prime importance at the C. N. E., which endeavors to portray the lesson that markets at home and abroad are more easily won and held by products of high quality. Exhibits of this industry, attractive to city and country dweller alike, are to be found in the Horse Palace, the Coliseum, where a wing is used for farm implements, equipment, and supplies of all kinds, and in the Horticultural Building, where millions of blooms make a picture of never-to-be-forgotten beauty, and which features landscape design and garden architecture, as well as displays of all kinds of vegetables.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture each year has an exhibit indicating some of the services it maintains for the benefit of producer and consumer, while in the Government Building the divisions of the experimental farms—horticulture, forage, crops, poultry, field husbandry and cereal, each had a section. In the horticultural section were houses surrounded by trees, shrubs, and flowers, well-kept lawns, well-painted buildings, and good fences; best grasses for different purposes were shown by forage crops; progress of methods of cultivation and seeding were illustrated by field husbandry, and a marketing service demonstrated clearly the practical advantages to the consumer by buying products by grade.

Display of Foodstuffs

The Food Products Building, devoted exclusively to the display of foodstuffs, and the newest devices and materials for serving them most temptingly at the family table, has the greatest display of food products on the continent.

The C. N. E. began as an agricultural fair, but soon the secondary industries became increasingly important, and now the industrial and commercial displays form a great center of public interest. A large section of the Government Building is reserved for manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and here are Government-sponsored exhibits from India, South Africa, and other Empire countries. Natural and manufactured products of foreign countries are displayed in the International Building, the exhibits also being Government-sponsored, and designed to facilitate trade and better understanding of their countries.

The Electrical and Engineering Building, with its exhibits of electrical equipment for both domestic and industrial purposes, is the home of the display of the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission, a comprehensive radio show, radio receivers, household appliances of all kinds, power plant equipment both on display and in the process of manufacture, machines, machine tools, and construction material of interest to the engineer and builder.

Automotive Display

The most recent advances in engineering skill and motoring luxury are to be seen in the Automotive Building, a million-dollar structure with more than 100,000 square feet of exhibit space. Here last year, however, in addition to latest models of passenger cars, commercial and special purpose vehicles, as well as private and commercial aircraft and pleasure boats, were to be seen the grim khaki armored cars, gun carriers, and ambulances now pouring off the production lines. People saw for the first time what a Bren gun looked like, and learned that armor plate and propellers and fine instruments for ships and planes were being made in Canada. They saw training planes, and as the Manning Pool Depot is on the C. N. E. grounds, visitors also saw the actual training of the men in the British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme.

In Manufacturers' Building No. 1 are manufactures of special interest to women—toiletries, textiles, wearing apparel, house furnishings, interior decorations, and musical instruments. In the second building are modern devices and materials contributing to household economy, the latest types of labor savers and every accessory for efficient home management.

In the General Exhibits are exhibits of domestic appliances, small industrial equipment, sporting goods, business machines, construction material, heating equipment, and home builders' supplies, while in the National Industries Building different firms show the process of manufacture of their products. The National Business Show has business office equipment and "machines with mechanical brains" in operation.

U. S. Navy Band Slated to Play At Canadian Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The United States Navy Band, directed by Lieut. Charles Benter, will appear at the Canadian National Exhibition this year, having been released by President Roosevelt to play during the two weeks of the fair.

Exhibition authorities each year secure some great band, generally from the United States or England, to play in the bandshell each day and evening.

U. S., Canadian Fighting Men To Compete at Canada Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—One of the highlights of the sports program prepared for the Canadian National Exhibition this year will be the international races for members of armed forces of the United States and Canada.

Invitations have been sent to six outstanding military camps in the United States to send representatives to compete with winners from the Navy, Army, and Air Force in Canada. Exhibition authorities hope that permission will be granted by Washington for the American competitors to come here in uniform.

There will be a number of races for civilians on the same program, and leading runners from the United States have been invited to this track meet. The junior track meet, the largest of its kind in Canada, will be held on Children's Day.

The American Power Boat Association has granted permission for the holding of the world's championship in the 225 cubic inch hydroplane motorboats. The present champion, Jack "Pop" Cooper of Kansas City, will defend his championship with his new boat "Tops III." The Canadian championship in this same class and in outboard motorboats, commonly known as "sea fleas," will also be held, and in these there is a large entry from United States.

The champion softball teams of the world, the Kodak men from Rochester and the Rambler Girls from Phoenix, Ariz., have been invited to play at the C. N. E., and there will be other outstanding teams from the United States.

The Barker Gold Trophy Race for the Canadian one-mile swimming championship for women and two miles for men are again scheduled and will draw the cream of visiting amateur swimmers from the United States and from Canada.

The C. N. E. will probably be the only place where international sailing will be scheduled during 1941, and many yachts from the New York side of Lake Ontario are expected to compete.

In archery the Canadian championships will be contested, as well as in table tennis and weight lifting. For many years top-ranking American athletes in these sports have competed, and will likely do so again this year. For the first time in the history of the Exhibition the Canadian girls' track and field championships will be conducted.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 750,000
Previous day's sales 125,200
1941 volume to date 60,691,272
1940 volume to date 123,173,925

Stocks Rise On War News; Gains Reduced

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Outbreak of the German-Russian war today apparently touched off one of the fastest early rallies in financial markets for more than a year.

Heavy overnight buying orders for pivotal stocks was thought to have reflected the belief the latest shift in European hostilities was exceptionally bullish for the democracies. Blocks of 1,000 to 7,000 shares turned over in the first hour with gains ranging from 1 to 4 points. Dealings then slowed and, near the final period, extreme advances were reduced substantially.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 750,000 shares.

Hopes that Hitler would now have his hands full with the Stalin bear and give the British a muchneeded breathing spell, brokers said, touched off the initial rallying burst. Some cashing in, though, was attributed to skepticism regarding the ability of the Bolsheviks to withstand the Nazi smash.

Prominent on the forenoon bulge were U. S. Steel, which started late on a 7,000-share trade; Bethlehem, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Santa Fe, Standard Oil (N. J.), Anaconda, du Pont and Allied Chemical.

Favored in the curb were Brewster Aero, Bell Aircraft, Gulf Oil, Colts Patent Fire Arms, N. J. Zinc, Sherwin Williams and Pepperell.

Bonds Advance

All classes of bonds gained today under the impetus of a buyers' market.

Rises of major fractions to more than two points ruled throughout the lists toward the final hour.

Most active issues were the lower-priced rails, led by Missouri-Pacific liens. Court orders authorizing the trustee of the Missouri-Pacific lines to pay semi-annual bond interest on liens of two subsidiaries were entered at St. Louis.

Other active gainers included St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio Stamped convertibles, Erie 5s of '75, Rock Island general 4s of '88, Frisco 4½s of '78, Wabash first 5s of '39, International Telephone 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Studebaker 6s and Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s.

U. S. Governments were firm, both over the counter and in the stock exchange.

In the foreign list, Government issues of Canada, Norway and Japan lifted in small dealings. Others were largely ignored.

Russo-German War Sends Commodity Prices Soaring

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Sensitive commodity markets responded to the German clash with Russia with one of the swiftest upswings since the start of World War II today.

Wheat futures at Chicago rose as much as 4 cents a bushel, corn 3 cents.

Cotton advanced more than a dollar a bale and reached the best levels since June 1930.

Leading spot interests were credited with hedging approximately 30,000 bales, the bulk of which was taken by west coast interests. Mills, Bombay and professions were also on the buying side.

Almost frantic buying of cottonseed oil for future delivery boosted prices more than ¾ of a cent a pound today to new highs for the season and to the best levels since August, 1926.

World sugar futures gained as much as 8 points on an active buying movement today before profit taking halted the advance. All deliveries established new seasonal highs as trade circles indicated that Russia might enter the market for world quota sugars.

Trading in rubber futures on the commodity exchange was ordered suspended for today only by the board of governors. The exchange said the action was taken to give officials time to determine the effect of the recent government control measures.

Undue Commodity Speculation to Be Restricted by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced that the Securities Commission would undertake constant observation of unregulated commodity markets to help prevent "undue speculative activity."

Unregulated commodities include tin, lead, zinc, copper, silk, hides, rubber, pepper, cocoa, coffee, and sugar. Speculation occurs in futures trading.

Under the arrangement announced the SEC will make daily or possibly hourly reports to Mr. Henderson on market activity. Any action to control prices would be up to Mr. Henderson himself, it was said.

Mr. Henderson wrote the commission on June 5 that his office had been "disturbed" by the amount of speculative activity in essential foodstuffs in some of the unregulated exchanges. He said that some control steps, such as increasing margin requirements and tightening various trading practices, already had been taken.

So. American Gold Net Jumps

NEW YORK (AP)—South American Gold & Platinum Co. and subsidiaries reported a net profit of $201,525 equal to 11 cents a share for the March quarter compared with $95,870 or 5 cents a share for the same period in 1940.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¾
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun19
7¾	5½	Adams Exp(.15g)	11	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	21¼	20¾	21¼	Jun20
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	Jun20
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	19	42¾	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun21
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	5	4	3⅞	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6	6	6	
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	Jun20
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	27	23½	23⅛	23¼	+ ¾
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	153¾	152	153	+2
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	Jun14
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13*	13	13	— ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	21	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
81¾	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¾
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	19	29	28⅜	29	+ ½
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	17¼	16¾	16¾	Jun18
1¼	⅛	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun20
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Jun20
58⅞	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	58½	58½	58½	
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	42¾	42	42	+ ⅞
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	4	37	37	37	Jun20
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	7	86	84¾	85⅝	+1⅝
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	2	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜	Jun20
31¾	23	Am Car & Fdy	38	32⅜	31½	31½	+ ¼
76	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	76½	76	76½	+1
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	7	20½	19¾	20½	+1
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	104¾	103⅞	103⅞	
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¾
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
16	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	18	17¼	16	17¼	+1⅝
1⅜	1¼	Am Encaus Tbl	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun20
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1½	½	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅜	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	1	16	16	16	+ ¾
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2d	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun16
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	7	35⅛	33¾	33¾	— ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun21
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Jun20
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	47⅛	46½	47⅛	+1⅛
17⅜	11¼	Am Ice	6	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	—
22½	20	Am Ice pf (1⅝e)	6	21	21	21	— ½
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	7	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
13¼	11	Am Inv (1)	4	11	11	11	Jun19
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	28	14	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅜
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	9	95¼	95	95¼	+ ¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	5	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ½
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	5⅛	5	5	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	8	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	3	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	4	30⅜	30	30	— ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	69	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
115⅞	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	49	14¾	14½	14½	+ ½
- 7	- 4¾	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
9⅜	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	18	43½	42½	42½	+ ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	4	147½	147½	147½	Jun17
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	45¾	45	45	Jun20
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	23	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	+1⅛
11⅛	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	6	10½	10¼	10½	Jun17
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	11	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
93	80	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13	13	13	
1683¼	1451¼	Am T & T (9)	8	158	157	157	+1
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	4	68½	68	68½	+ ¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	9	69¾	69	69¾	+1¾
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	148	148	148	Jun17
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	11	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
99⅛	85	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	9	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
64¼	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	5	64	63½	63½	+ ¾
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	52	52	52	Jun13
273¾	225⅛	Anaconda (1g)	139	28⅛	27½	27¾	+1
14¼	11⅜	Anchor H (.15g)	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	Jun21
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun18
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¾
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	+ ¼
5½	4	Armour Ill	25	4¾	4½	4½	
64	47½	Armour Ill p pf	21	65½	64½	64½	+ ½
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	64	64	64	Jun17
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	4	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun18
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun20
8¼	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	83	83	83	Jun20
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	37	29½	29⅛	29¼	+ 1
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	2	69½	69⅜	69½	+1¼
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	33	20½	19⅝	20⅛	+ ¾
25¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	11	24½	23½	23½	— ¼
38¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	36	35½	35½	Jun20
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	16	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
50½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	64	64	64	Jun19
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun11
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	121	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	26	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	9	3¾	3½	3½	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	11	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
6½	5	Bangor & Ar	8	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
10½	7⅜	Barber As (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8½	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30g)	16	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	16	22⅝	22	22½	+ ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	6	28	28	28	+ ¼
25¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	6	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun16
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	34	37	36½	36½	
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	13	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30	29½	30	+ ¼
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	69	75¼	74¼	74⅝	+1⅜
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	1217⅜	1217⅜	1217⅜	Jun21
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	25½	25½	25½	
21¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	7	21¼	21	21½	+ ¾
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	10	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ½
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¼g)	5	15	15	15	+ ¼
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	41	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	+ ½
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	1	29	29	29	Jun18
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21	21	21	
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	20	20	19½	19½	— ¼
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	18	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+1¼
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	4	1½	1⅜	1½	Jun18
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jun11
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun18
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	7	10¼	10	10	+ ⅜
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	12	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¾
41	30⅞	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	33	33	33	Jun20
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jun18
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun20
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31	31	31	Jun11
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅝
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	8	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ¾
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jun17
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jun21
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Jun21
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
33⅛	21⅜	Bush Terminal	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
5¼	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
21⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11⅜	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅝
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19	19	19	+ ¾
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ½
13¾	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	11	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	15	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅝
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	3	28	27½	27½	
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Jun21
63	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	62¼	61½	62	+1½
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅞
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	4	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ½
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	Jun21
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	7	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	5	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅝
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Jun18
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (1½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun16
20⅝	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	13½	13	13	Jun20
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	17	36⅞	36⅛	36½	+ ½
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jun19
3	2¼	Ches Corp	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun21
1½	⅜	Chi & E Ill	2	1	1	1	
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	4	3½	3	3½	+ ⅜
2⅝	⅞	Chi Great West	12	2	2	2	+ ⅛
8½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun20
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	13	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42	42	42	Jun21
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅞
¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun21
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun21
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun17
13½	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	14	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+1
27	11⅝	Childs Co	1	13¼	15⅜	13¼	+ ½
92⅛	55¼	Chrysler (3g)	69	60	59	59	+ ¾
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jun21
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jun19
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	5	27	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
38¾	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	14	39	38¼	38¼	+ ⅝
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	5	34⅝	31¼	34¼	
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	5	89	89	89	+ ½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	+1¼
14	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅜a)	9	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ½
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	5	20¼	20	20	
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun20
21¾	14⅞	Col Br A (.90g)	6	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	4	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	27	3¼	3	3	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	75¾	75	75	Jun18
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun20
24⅞	21¼	Colum Pub(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jun18
80⅛	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	78	78	78	Jun20
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	3	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ½
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jun12
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅞
110	102½	Coml Cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jun20
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	21	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	Com'th & South	253	⅛	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
64¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	61¾	61½	61½	+ ¾
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	13	25⅞	25½	25½	+ ⅛
3	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3¾	3½	3¾	Jun12
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	4	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
33	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	35	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅞	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12	12	12	
71⅞	53¼	Cons Cop (¼g)	36	71½	73⅜	73⅜	+ ¼
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	24	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	9	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜	— ½
¾	½	Con Film Ind	7	⅞	¾	¾	
9	7¼	Cons F pf (1½k)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laund	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (⅛)	41	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
26½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	26	25	25½	+1½
106⅜	99½	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	100	100	100	—1⅛
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	15	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅞
14⅜	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	4	13⅜	13	13	+ ½
1⅛	⅛	Cont Bak (B)	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
101½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	98¾	98⅜	98¾	
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	3	34½	34	34½	+ ¾
8¼	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
40⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	41½	41⅜	41⅜	+ ½
4½	2⅝	Cont Motors	15	3	2⅞	2⅞	
22⅞	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	46	23	22½	22⅞	+ ½
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jun20
48	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	5	48	47	47	—1
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun21
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	23	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ½
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅜
8⅜	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(¼g)	9	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	9	41	40½	41	
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ½
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	25	39⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅝
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	9	88

Commerce and Finance

Rubber a Federal Monopoly, With U. S. Now Sole Crude Buyer

Business and Industry

Steel Output Continues At 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations in the United States continued at 99 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Between 40 and 50 per cent of current inquiries for steel," continues the report, "carry priority certificates, or photostatic copies of the same, the highest percentage to date and a percentage which is increasing constantly. One large company reports having made sales the past week on a 100 per cent priority basis, refusing all civilian needs, though it so happens its regular civilian customers are taken care of for the time being."

Priority Dangers

The possession of a priority rating does not of itself guarantee securing of steel, especially from a maker who is other than the usual source of supply for that consumer. However, such a priority holder, if turned down by a steel supplier, fills out blanks and reports to Washington and usually gets his steel eventually.

The volume of sales holds to levels of the past several months, usually around 40 per cent greater than production capacity. Many report fewer number of orders but unchanged aggregate as tonnage per order increases.

Few sales are made with definite delivery promises, the usual phrase being "early next year." A maker of sheets sometimes tells customers delivery will be in January—if there are no further important changes in the general steel situation.

Raw materials' scarcity is again at the forefront particularly scrap and pig iron.

Oil Facilities Short

Because of scrap steel scarcity some steel company officials predict that present high production rate cannot be maintained much longer. Republic will build two more electric furnaces, rated 122,000 tons annually, and has brought 400 tons of structural steel to house them; also 240 tons for a blooming mill extension, South Chicago, Ill. Another Cleveland steelmaker is sounding out costs of constructing two more open-hearths, requiring 1500 tons of structurals.

Oil authorities estimate that, with the commandeering of tankers for service to Britain, transportation facilities from Oklahoma and Texas to the Atlantic Coast are 40 per cent short; preliminary negotiations for new pipe lines are under way.

About 460,000 tons of finished and semifinished steel for Great Britain is being divided among American producers through the Procurement division, Treasury Department, with an additional 540,000 tons to come up shortly.

$100,000,000 Steel Plant Expansion In West Asked by OPM

WASHINGTON (AP) — A $100,000,000 expansion of the steel industry in the West was proposed today to provide 1,556,000 of the additional 10,000,000 tons of ingot capacity which the Office of Production Management has asked.

The OPM requested steel companies to submit proposals on how much of the added annual capacity they would undertake to provide, and the western expansion plans were in response to that request.

The enlarged facilities would be built in California, Washington, Utah and Colorado and all would be located at established coal and iron ore mines and steel plants.

A large part of the cost of the expanded facilities would be borne by the Government, and OPM officials said that various Federal agencies now are considering the proposals.

A deficit of 6,400,000 tons in steel capacity in 1942 was estimated recently by Gano Dunn in a report to President Roosevelt.

Mr. Dunn, who resigned last week from his position as special consultant to the OPM, estimated requirements for next year at 97,500,000 tons.

Expect Rise in Oil Consumption in July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines forecast the July market demand for domestic crude oil at 119,260,000 barrels, or 3,847,100 barrels daily.

This was 17,100 barrels higher than the estimated daily demand for June and 6 per cent above the actual demand for July, 1940.

The Bureau estimated July crude oil exports would amount to 2,900,000 barrels, against actual exports of 5,607,000 in the same month last year.

Domestic demand for motor fuel in July was estimated at 60,300,000 barrels, an increase of 12 per cent over the abnormally low actual demand in July 1940, but an increase of 10 per cent over the bureau's estimated normal for that month.

New Wool Label Act Pamphlet

NEW YORK—The American Wool Council, New York, has announced the publication of the second edition of the pamphlet "The Wool Products Labelling Act—Its Advantages and Responsibilities." The Pamphlet is being issued in paper cover and cloth-bound editions. It contains the text of the Wool Labeling Act, and of the final rules and regulations of the Federal Trade Commission, issued May 24.

Bank President

Conway Studios

Ralph Peters, Jr.

Elected President of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. He was formerly a Vice-President.

Urges Listing Latin America Anti U.S. Firms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—The names of those firms in Latin America engaged in anti-American propaganda or activities with whom the Government wishes American exporters to discontinue business relations should be made public by the Administration, Franklin Johnston, publisher of the American Exporter, foreign trade organ, urged in a letter to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today.

"Under the present system, the Government is asking American manufacturers and exporters to discontinue business relations with such firms, but in the absence of a published list of these undesirable firms, American manufacturers and exporters are working largely in the dark," Mr. Johnston, editor of the war trade intelligence in 1917 and who aided in the compilation of the American "Trading With the Enemy" list at that time, declared.

"They are spending their time and effort seeking business which they may not be able to accept after all. One manufacturer may drop a connection at the suggestion of the Government and his competitor may inadvertently accept the business, having no sure method of being informed of the situation.

"The present situation is so confused that it tends to disrupt a great deal of business and thus interferes with the Government policy of doing everything possible to maintain the economic activity and prosperity of Latin America."

Mr. Johnston told Mr. Hull that there was at present no practical way of keeping all exporters and manufacturers informed of desirable businesses save by publication of the list of undesirables as the British do now and as this country did in 1917-'18. He said a tabulation made of several names reported as undesirable showed that only 50 per cent of these were on the British statutory list.

"Therefore," he added, "the British statutory list, which incidentally many American manufacturers and exporters follow and refuse to sell to anyone on that list, is no guide at all."

Atlantic Coast Line Places Heavy Orders

WILMINGTON, N. C. (AP)—C. McD. Davis, Executive Vice-President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., announced orders had been placed for 2,900 freight cars, 9 diesel-electric passenger locomotives and 16 light-weight, streamlined passenger cars.

This huge amount of new rolling stock closely follows the purchase of 1,693 new freight cars and was made necessary, the coast line executive said, by the increased volume of traffic the road was handling. Mr. Davis pointed out that a number of camps and cantonments serving the national defense program had been established along the Atlantic Coast Line along with shipyards and other defense activities.

Of the new freight cars ordered, American Car & Foundry Co., Pullman-Standard Car and Mount Vernon Car Mfg. Co. were given the major portion. Electro-Motive Corp. will build the diesel-electric locomotives and Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co. will build the passenger cars.

Cut in Amount of Primary Nickel for Steel Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Defense Director of Priorities, issued an order requiring that the amount of primary nickel in stainless steel be reduced to 40 per cent of the total nickel content.

The net effect of the order, officials said, is that for every 100 pounds of nickel going into stainless steel only 40 pounds can be primary metal and the other 60 must come from scrap.

So. Pacific May Issue Notes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Southern Pacific Company to issue $14,625,000 of equipment trust certificates in connection with the procurement of new equipment.

How U. S. Economists Would Avoid Post-Armament Slump

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—A large cross-section of the nation's economists believes that a "post-armament depression" can be avoided, or at least lessened, by proper planning now by the Government, with the collaboration of industry and labor.

This suggestion is an outstanding answer to a survey of economic opinion sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers which asked hundreds of members of the American Economic Association:

"Will there be a post-armament depression in the United States?"

Some See Permanent Crisis

Replies were received from 480 of the experts. They cover a wide range of beliefs.

"It should be clear," pointed out an official of the manufacturers' body "that the N. A. M. accepts no responsibility for the views expressed by any of the participants in this survey.

"The replies submitted represent all shades of economic thought and represent, we believe, a fair cross-section of the opinions of economists on many of the problems growing out of the defense program."

Some of the experts declined to give categoric opinions concerning the likelihood of a depression.

R. S. Hamilton of Northwestern University said: " Since I am convinced that the armament program is likely to be a factor in the general economic picture for 15 to 30 years and since so many other factors will enter, I do not accept the implications of a 'yes' or 'no' answer."

G. H. Hildebrand, Jr., of Wellesley College: "I expect a permament crisis with continued high rates of armament expenditure and probably war. 'Post-crisis' depression is not likely in the immediate future. I do not believe a 'post-armament' period is in the cards—this is a 'return to normal' mentality."

As for methods of combatting another depression, some of the hundreds of suggestions included:

Urges Socialistic Measures

R. C. Turner of Wayne University: "There will be powerful forces which will tend to drive us into a depression worse than the one from which we have recently emerged. I am equally convinced, however, that our economic system cannot stand another depression as bad as the last. It will collapse first and some sort of dictatorial socialism will follow it. If the Government, by vigorous and aggressive actions—which in themselves are socialistic—can prevent or mitigate this depression, we can weather the storm without economic collapse. In other words, we can escape dictatorial socialism and economic collapse and revolution only by the early application of remedial actions which are in themselves socialistic, especially income and inheritance taxation, Government regulation of prices and Government influence on savings and spending patterns of individuals."

V. P. Norris of the University of Oregon: "There will not necessarily be a depression. It is not inevitable if the right moves are made. . . . If we have intelligence enough and good will enough to organize a peaceful world, economic life may move ahead without the horrors of years of depression."

A. T. Lauterbach of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton suggested: "(1) Survey and elaborate plans for immediate work on public large-scale, useful postwar projects to be started at the moment of armistice; (2) Encouragement for post-war adjustment of private production. Systematic public works largely based on loans, especially rehousing. Sensible combination of private initiative, if and when leading to re-employment, with Government control wherever private initiative appears to be insufficient. Credit machinery for large-scale export, especially of foodstuffs."

How Pay for Defense

Comments concerning the paying for defense and the prevention of inflation included:

J. I. Falconer of Ohio State University: "Stop further PWA projects and the like until after the termination of the defense program."

O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University: "The only means that I know of to escape a depression is a policy on the part of industry, after defense, directed toward producing more goods at lower costs and lower prices."

As for future industrial policies, suggestions included these:

H. H. Bakken of the University of Wisconsin: "Adoption of the co-operative technique in business because it changes emphasis from the profit-seeking motive to offering services at cost in direct proportion to the contribution made by each individual."

S. Bell of Brookings Institution: "The background of possible new industries should be considered. Likewise the background for foreign trade expansion should be considered."

M. C. Fischer of the University of Illinois: "Depressions and booms are 'acts of God' and there is little possibility of their control. To a certain extent they are healthful. Build up the South American nations. That is, contract highways and industries in South America. Our European market will be curtailed but perhaps we can do something in South America."

After-War Proposals

Concerning what must be done when peace returns, proposals were:

K. D. Hutchinson of Pennsylvania State College: "Development of national and international planning as soon as feasible; if industrialists are unwilling to make sacrifices in this, it will probably be done by less competent hands."

William W. Cumberland of New York: "Re-establish a respectable monetary system; balance the budget; get government out of business; see to it that relief is not profitable nor pleasant."

M. O. Ross of Butler University: "Revise tax structure; governmental aid to private industry in financing; shift back to peacetime operation and modernization of plant and equipment."

Suggestions for preventing a depression included:

E. L. Cady of Kansas City: "The collapse can be prevented if the manufacturers will prepare a plan of action; get the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice to approve it; sell it to Congress; and then go ahead and fill armament orders. Then store the raw materials not needed in a warehouse plant and let the Treasury issue 'commodity certificates' as money."

J. P. Troxell of Dartmouth College: "If taxes are kept fairly high, and prices are not left to run away in all directions during the war, we may find that the bases for real recovery are in existence when it's over: idle capital, idle labor, tremendous human needs, and a willingness to work together. Somewhat reduced taxes at that time, with a lightening of the controls that will be inevitable until then, may furnish the necessary spark."

Miami Witnessing Rapid Development Of Industry; Farming Also Gaining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—That the city of Miami is something more than a palm-dotted vacation land beside the blue Atlantic is proved by the new booklet just issued by the city in which the industrial and commercial phases of its life are presented to public view.

For years the cry, "Miami needs industry," has been heard. In the new booklet, compiled by the Industrial Department of the Chamber of Commerce, it is pointed out that 150 different industries operate here with an annual pay roll of $34,129,000. In all, there are 550 enterprises which range from motion picture studios to the manufacture of automobile trailers. It is observed that the industrial picture is undergoing rapid enlargement.

Agricultural Empire

The Everglades are opening up a prolific agricultural empire, and the productiveness of this surrounding territory is contributing to Miami's development. Agriculture, varying from any other part of the country because of the difference in planting and harvesting seasons and methods of cultivation, annually produces products worth $11,000,000 in Dade County.

Customs collections in January this year, as compared with January, 1940, increased 27.5 per cent; bank clearings, 27.2 per cent; new passenger automobile sales, 21.8; bank debits, 19.4; milk production, 18.5; public school enrollments, 10.4, and building permits, 9.1 per cent.

Miami's air mail passed the 1,000,000-pound mark in 1940 and air passengers in and out of Miami have shown a tremendous increase since last year over the two domestic air lines, Eastern Air Lines and National Air Lines, and the international lines of Pan American Airways. Aviation investments in Miami total $8,100,000 and employ 2,025 persons receiving $3,059,400 annually.

Banking statistics afford a substantial insight into the progress and growth of the Greater Miami area. Bank deposits to individual accounts amounted to $264,701,000 in 1934 as compared with $705,167,0004 in 1940. Greater Miami bank clearings in January, 1935, seemed high at $14,000,112, but figures tallied the same month in 1940 revealed $41,279,253.

Building Program

Miami's building program has created interest through the United States and Canada for many years. In 1896 the city of Miami was incorporated and expended approximately $550,000 on construction. In the year 1940 the aggregate value of construction in Miami alone reached $15,214,518, and the value of building permits recorded for Miami Beach for 1940 were $15,960,535. Coral Gables, the third of the three cities comprising Greater Miami, brings the total building record for the three sister cities to $32,935,698 for 1940.

In 1912 Miami had 25 hotels, while Miami Beach had none. Today Greater Miami has 412 hotels and 2,292 apartment buildings.

Newspaper Advertising 2.2 P. C. Higher in May

NEW YORK (AP) — The monthly index of newspaper advertising compiled by Printers' Ink showed an advance of 2.2 per cent in May over April when adjusted for normal seasonal variations, the publication said.

The index was also 2.2 per cent higher than the corresponding month a year ago.

U. S. Rubber Curb Bars Rise In Tire Prices

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Rubber became for all practical purposes a Federal monopoly today, effective date of a week-end order establishing a Government corporation as the sole buyer of crude rubber from the Far East, and there were indications other materials soon would be under similar control.

The order, announced by Loan Administrator Jesse Jones, also directed that civilian rubber consumption be slashed 20 per cent in the next six months and fixed June 16 prices as the cost ceiling for tires.

The Rubber Reserve Company, an agency of the Jones department, will be the only U. S. buyer allowed in the Far East crude market.

Other Monopolies Considered

At the same time Mr. Jones indicated that similar monopolies over other vital defense materials, such as chromium, tungsten and tin, were under consideration.

To Avoid Competitive Buying

Other officials said the purpose in each case would be to eliminate competitive buying by American interests, improve the defense priorities system and make the best use of shipping space.

The Far East supplies nearly all the tin, much of the chromium, manganese and tungsten and 80 per cent of the rubber used in this country.

Reliable reports say President Roosevelt may create an "Office for Economic Defense" to dovetail import-export controls, freezing of foreign funds and other economic defense activities.

The arrangement for the Rubber Reserve Company to become the sole buyer of imports from the Far East was worked out, Mr. Jones said, through co-operation of the British and Dutch Governments and the International Rubber Regulation Committee.

Rubber will be purchased at 18½ cents a pound for standard ribbed smoked sheets. Freight charges from Asiatic ports will be borne by the Rubber Reserve Company.

Leon Henderson, price administrator, announced the prospective "ceiling" on tire prices.

A schedule will be issued within a few days, he said, providing that no wholesale or retail dealer may charge more for tires or tubes than the lowest net price in effect on June 16.

The schedule also will establish ceiling prices for crude, reclaimed and scrap rubber.

Urges Buying Be Restrained

At the same time, Mr. Henderson appealed to automobile owners not to buy more tires than they need immediately.

"No shortage in rubber or rubber products is necessary if consumers do not overstock in anticipation of a shortage," Henderson said.

A civilian allocation program for rubber and rubber products, issued in connection with the order curtailing supplies available to processors said:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of this office that no buyer shall buy and no seller shall sell new or used rubber tubes, new, used or retreaded rubber tires, or other rubber articles or articles containing rubber, which are not at the time of purchase needed for the buyers' immediate consumption."

The formula is designed to cut consumption of rubber from the current rate of about 817,000 tons a year to a rate of about 600,000 by December. All rubber conserved would be retained under Government control in the stockpile which could be allocated for defense use in an emergency.

The curtailment will start in July and during that month each processor must cut his consumption of crude rubber to 99 per cent of the monthly average during the year ending last March 31. Thereafter, the processors will have to cut to: 94 per cent in August, 89 per cent in September, 84 per cent in October, 82 per cent in November, and 80 per cent in December.

The formula also provided that defense orders, including those for great Britain, must be filled first.

Army Spends Over $4,000,000 for Wire

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army announced award of contracts totaling more than $4,000,000 for wire for the Signal Corps. The contracts were:

Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., Marion, Ind., $532,000; United States Rubber Co., Bristol, R. I., $3,143,250; The Okonite Company, Paterson, N. J., $664,700.

Among other contracts awarded were:

Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa., spare parts, $1,799,070.

The Midvale Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa., forgings, $835,172.

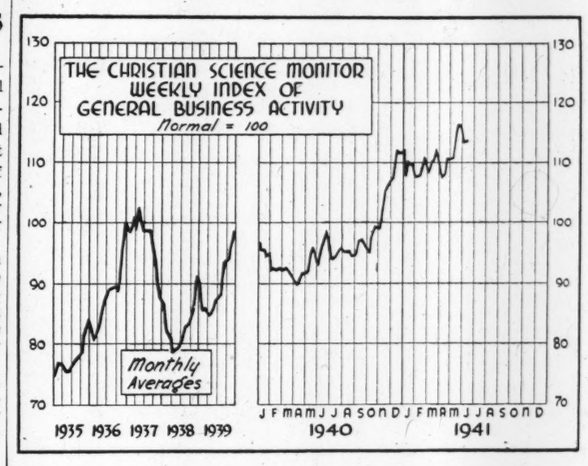
Delivery rates were not given.

Selby Shoe Co. Votes Dividend of 50c Share

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio (AP)—Selby Shoe Co. directors voted a year-end dividend of 50 cents a share, payable July 5 on stock of record June 25. The action increased the year's dividends to $1.

Roger A. Selby was re-elected President and N. B. Griffin Vice-President and General Manager. George A. Sloan of New York was re-elected to the board.

Upturn in Business Activity Shown by Monitor Weekly Index



An upturn in general business activity was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index during the week ended June 14. The increase was modest, however, and only partially offset the decline of the previous week. On June 14, the index registered 113.4 (prel.) compared with 113.2 on June 7. A year ago it stood at 95.7.

One component, miscellaneous freight carloadings, accounted for the advance. The other two declined.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group gained back most of the loss occasioned by the Memorial Day holiday, rising more than seasonally for the week.

Electric power output established a new all-time high but the week's upturn failed to meet the seasonal gain and the adjusted figure eased slightly from the previous week's level.

A decline in bank debits for selected centers outside New York City countered expectations for a seasonal advance. The resulting decrease in the adjusted figure carried it to the lowest level since mid-May.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	June 14* 1941	June 7, 1941	June 15 1940
Combined index	113.4	113.2	93.7
Bk debits outside NYC	115.4	116.6	94.8
Electric power production	109.8	109.9	101.3
Misc. carloadings	114.9	113.2	91.1

*Preliminary.

Note: The electric power production component has been revised to incorporate the revisions made recently by the Edison Electric Institute in its reporting system to include certain additional governmental and industrial power generation.

Power Production Rises 11 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Production of electric energy in the United States during 1940 exceeded the previous high record, reached in 1939, by more than 14,600,000,000 kilowatt-hours, or 11.2 per cent, the Federal Power Commission reported.

The installed capacity of electric generating plants at the end of 1940 likewise reached a new high of 41,638,956 kilowatts, a net increase over 1939 of 1,321,032 kilowatts, or 3.3 per cent.

During the year 1940 production totaled 144,984,565,000 kilowatt-hours, of which privately owned utilities produced 127,642,231,000 kilowatt-hours from a total installed capacity of 35,500,651 kilowatts and publicly owned plants generated 17,342,334,000 kilowatt-hours from a total installed capacity of 6,138,305 kilowatts. Production was divided between different classes of plant as follows: Hydro, 47,752,627,000 kilo-watt-hours; steam, 95,674,653,000 kilowatt-hours.

Although the total capacity in service at the end of 1940 increased 1,321,032 kilowatts over the preceding year, the total number of generating plants decreased from 4,126 in 1939 to 4,109 in 1940, the report shows. The total number of privately owned plants reporting to the commission decreased from 2,925 in 1939 to 2,864 in 1940, while the total number of publicly owned plants increased from 1,201 to 1,245 in the same interval.

The increased utilization of electric energy in 1940 is reflected in the higher plant factor, which, the report indicates, increased to 40.3 per cent from 37.5 per cent in 1939. The plant factor shown in tables in the report is the ratio of the actual output in kilowatt-hours to the potential output on the basis of 100 per cent use of the installed capacity for every hour in the year. The installed capacity was assumed to be the capacity in service at the end of the preceding year, plus one-half of the increase in the year in question.

The increase in 1940 production was general throughout the United States. The Middle Atlantic States increased their output from 32,969,952,000 kilowatt-hours to 36,383,373,000.

War Industries Board Is Urged To Bring About Unity

WOODSTOCK, Vt. (AP)—Establishment of a War Industries Board is advocated by John O. Stubbs, Vice-President of the Investment Bankers Association, as the surest way to bring about national unity and to make the defense effort effective.

Referring to World War experiences, he told the Vermont Bankers' Association:

"In our initial efforts then we floundered. For 12 costly months we worked at cross purposes and then we saw that the questions of priorities, price controls, civilian needs, transportation difficulties, labor supply, wage demands and capital requirements were but facets of a single problem.

"Out of that realization came our War Industries Board. Germany was doomed the day the War Industries Board was born."

Corporate Earnings Reported for Week

NEW YORK, (AP) — Corporate earnings reports during the week showing profits per common share included:

Twenty-six weeks ended March 1:		
Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	.70	.35
March 31 quarter:		
Raybestos-Manh	.91	.68
Year ended March 31:		
Philip Morris	8.14	8.33
Remington Rand	2.17	.94(A)
Four months ended April 30:		
Pennsylvania R R	.71	.51
Five months ended May 31:		
Ches. & Ohio Ry	1.39	1.65
Com & South. & Subs.	.12	.09
Detroit Edison	1.79	1.60(B)
Gar Wood Industries	.55	.25
U. S. Smelt'g.Refin.	1.64	2.39
Westingh. El. & Mfg.	3.74	3.14

(A)—Twelve months ended March 31.
(B)—Twelve months ended May 31.

Record G. M. List Of Stockholders

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—General Motors Corp. said today common and preferred stockholders for the second quarter of 1941 totaled 411,372, the highest number in history. This compared with 410,542 for the first quarter of 1941 and 394,493 for the second quarter of 1940.

In the second quarter, this year, there were 390,100 holders of common stock and 21,272 holders of preferred, compared with 389,270 common and 21,272 preferred for the first quarter of 1941.

U. S. Cautions Sugar Trade On Price Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has acted to halt advancing sugar prices, now at the highest levels since 1939.

It issued a statement saying that if the "present situation" continued, it would be the policy of the department to increase supplies by raising marketing quotas.

Raw sugar has been selling at around $3.50 per hundred pounds at New York, the highest since late 1939. At that time a consumer buying scare caused prices to shoot up, whereupon President Roosevelt ordered suspension of marketing quotas.

Marketing of sugar in this country is controlled by the Agriculture Department under legislation designed to assure all producing areas an equitable share of the market at prices sufficient to maintain the domestic sugar industry.

Sugar officials have indicated that a price of around $3, together with grower subsidies authorized by the sugar legislation, was ample.

Quotas for 1941 permit the marketing of 7,125,561 short tons—a quantity the department deems sufficient to meet actual consumption needs and to provide reserve stocks. This quota included a 273,000-ton increase announced on June 9 in a move designed to check price advances.

Today's statement said in part:

"Investigations of the sugar division of the AAA indicated that with the augmented industrial pace resulting from the national defense effort, buyers and consumers built up larger stocks of refined sugar than in previous years during the first three months of this year.

"Should this situation continue and if it becomes clear that for the duration of the emergency buyers and consumers wish to carry larger working stocks than in prior years, it will be the policy of the department to increase quota supplies accordingly."

Officials explained that increases in quotas would have the effect of increasing supplies and consequently could be expected to have a price-depressing effect on the market.

Mail-Order Stores Tighten Installment Credit Requirements

CHICAGO (AP)—Two of the Nation's largest mail order and retail merchandising organizations, Sears, Roebuck & Company and Montgomery Ward & Company, announced that they will shortly take steps to tighten installment credit requirements.

Effective July 1, the two companies will reduce maximum time payment periods on refrigerators and gas and electric ranges from three to two years. Maximum periods on other lines will remain unchanged at 18 months, but larger down payments will be sought in all instances, the companies said.

SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the June 28 Issue

WHAT DO ANTI-INTERVENTIONISTS WANT?
By Senators Burton K. Wheeler, Arthur H. Vandenberg, Guy M. Gillette and Charles W. Tobey

Who holds the thread of true policy for the American people today—the interventionists, led by the President and the chief columnists of metropolitan newspapers, or their opponents in Congress and the country? Emphatic and unyielding opposition to "co-belligerency" with Great Britain is stated by four formidable spokesmen. An accompanying article commenting upon the views of these senators has been written by Donovan Richardson, chief editorial writer of The Christian Science Monitor.

THE COUNTRY EDITOR GOES TO PRESS — By Alexandra Krastin

The interviewer finds Henry Beetle Hough, author of "Country Editor," and his wife at the Gazette office in Martha's Vineyard, and gets some inside information on their life and work.

"VAN" OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE — By E. Berg Holt

Portrait of Sir Robert Vansittart, whose success as a diplomatist in British affairs is closely seconded by his hobby of writing books and plays.

MAINE IS STILL MOTHER OF SHIPS — By Richard Matthews Hallet

It takes elbow grease to build ships, likewise it takes art, and the art can never be lost while the Maine legend lives, says this writer of Maine lore.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Healy Pledges SEC to Help Finance Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODSTOCK, Vt. — Denying that the Securities and Exchange Commission was antagonistic to business, Robert E. Healy of the SEC, in an address before the Vermont Bankers Association here, pledged the commission to aid the financial industry to regain the public confidence which he said it had forfeited.

"There are some who assert that the Securities and Exchange Commission is antagonistic to business and that its activities fetter the free flow of capital into industry. Such assertions I can deny on the basis of my own experience. I know that the commission is not antagonistic to business, that it welcomes its co-operation and that it favors the flow of capital into industry.

"We will not, however, within the limits of our power, permit to go unchecked any activities and practices which are based on deceit, even though they profess to be conducted for the sole purpose of improving the capital market.

Restore Confidence

Mr. Healy declared that failure of fiduciaries to fulfill their functions and failure of other businessmen to "live up to plain old-fashioned standards of honesty and fair dealing are as much a menace to our system of government as anything that comes from Russia, Germany or Italy.

"We all know," he said, "that investment of idle funds will rise in proportion to the restoration of the confidence of investors which was shattered by the shocking evils which prevailed in the 1920's. We shall do our part toward helping the Stock Exchange earn and deserve a restoration of the confidence which old practices weakened and which the imprisonment of its president routed.

In his address, Commissioner Healy discussed conditions which existed before formation of the SEC and the commission's activity in changing them. He cited numerous examples from the record of public utility holding companies with operating subsidiaries in Vermont.

Falsely Phrased

Referring to the Holding Company Act, Mr. Healy stated: "You have probably heard more talk about the provisions of Section 11 calling for the geographic integration and corporate simplification of holding company systems than any other feature of the act. While the Holding Company Bill was being debated opponents of the bill inaccurately but dramatically labeled the integration provisions of the act the 'death sentence.'

"By the widespread publicizing of this misleading designation an effort was made to create the impression that the Securities and Exchange Commission was about to destroy the utility industry. It has persisted to the present day and has caused confusion among investors. There is no basis in fact for that impression and it is entirely false. Our enforcement of Section 11 does not harm investors and I believe that compliance with its provisions actually will benefit investors."

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	120	124
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	83½	86½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26	27½
American Equit (1)	19¼	20¼
American Ins Nwk (½ga)	12½	14
American Re-ins (1.60a)	42¼	44¼
American Reserve (1e)	10¾	12¼
American Surety (2½)	45¾	47¾
Automobile (1a)	34½	36½
Baltimore American (20a)	7¼	8¼
Boston (16a)	588	608
Carolina (1.30)a	27	28½
City of New York (1.20)	21½	22½
Conn Gen Lif (.80)	24¾	26¼
Contin Cas (1.20a)	30¼	32¼
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	121½	126
Fireman's Nwk (.40)	8¾	10
Frank Fire (1a)	28¾	30¼
Gen Reinsurance (½g)	39¼	42
Georg Home (1a)	23½	25
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¾	43¾
Globe & Rep (½)	9¾	11¼
Globe & Rutgers	6¾	9¼
Great American Ins (1a)	26¼	27¾
Hanover (1.20)	25¼	26¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	87½	90½
Home Fire Sec	11¼	12¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30¼	32¼
Homestead (1)	16½	18
Knickerbocker (½)	9	10
Lincoln Fire	1	2
Maryland Casualty	2½	3½
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	62¼	65¼
National Fire (2)	58¾	60¾
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	8½
New Amsterdam Cas (.85)	17¼	18½
New Hampshire (1.60)	45¼	47¼
New York Fire (.80)	14½	16
North River (1)	23½	25
Northeast Ins	5¾	6¾
Phoenix (2a)	84	88
Prov Wash (1a)	33¾	35¾
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	26	27½
Revere(P)In(1.20a)	22¾	24¼
Rhode Island Ins	3	5
St Paul Fire (8)	244	254
Springfield (4½a)	117	120
Standard Accident	47	49
Sun Life (15)	205	245
Travelers (16)	393	403
U S Fid & G (1)	21½	23¾
U S Fire (2)	47¼	49¼
Westchester (1.20a)	33¼	35¼

a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Paid last year.

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15¼	16¾
Bank of New York (14)	331	338
Bankers Trust (2)	51	53
Brooklyn Trust (4)	70	75
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	95½	98½
Chase National (1.40)	30¼	32¼
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	43	45
Commercial (.8)	177	183
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	12¾	14¼
Corn Exchange Bk & T (3)	41¾	42¾
Empire Trust (3)	44	47
First National (100)	1440	1480
Guaranty Tr (12)	273	278
Irving Tr (.60)	11	12
Manufacturers Tr (2)	35¼	38¼
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51½	53½
National City (1)	27	28½
New York Trust (8)	95½	98½
Public (1½)	29	30½
Title Guaranty Trust	1¾	2¾

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	42¾	45¼
Merchants National (12)	385	400
†New England Trust	‡460	
National Rockland (2)	68	72
National Shawmut (1)	21¾	23¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	220	245
Second National (4)	140	150
†State Street Trust (8)	305	320
*United States Trust (.80)	11	13
*United States Trust pf (.80)	12¾	14¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	48	53

*Ex-dividend †Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NT&SA (2.40)	36	38
Continental Illinois (4)	82½	85½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '45-43	106.30	106.30	106.30
2 3¼s '46-44	108.1	108.1	108.1
2 4s '54-44	111.21	111.21	111.21
3 2¾s '47-45	108.17	108.16	108.16
1 2½s '45	108.4	108.4	108.4
3 3¾s '56-46	113.6	113.6	113.6
1 3½s '49-46	111	111	111
4 2½s '48	109.12	109.12	109.12
1 2½s '53-49	107.29	107.29	107.29
3 2½s '52-50	108.8	108.8	108.8
2 2¾s '54-51	110.3	110.3	110.3
3 2¼s '56-54	106.13	106.13	106.13
5 2¾s '60-55	111.9	111.9	111.9
10 2½s '58-56	103.18	103.18	103.18
5 2¾s '65-60	111.5	111.	111.5

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	107.5	107.5	107.5

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s '44-42	102.5	102.8	102.8

New York City Bonds

30 3s '80	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	55⅛	55	55⅛
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	101	101	101
4 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	55	55	55
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	88¾	88¾	88¾
7 Alleghany cv 5s '49	75⅞	75½	75⅞
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	50½	50½	50½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4½ '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Am&For P 5s 2030	56⅞	56⅛	56⅞
5 AmIGChem 5½s'49	102½	102½	102½
5 Am T&T 5½s'43	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Am T&T 3¾s'66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Am T&T 3¾s'61	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Am T Pdr cv '50	107	107	107
1 AmWW&Eds'75	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Ann Arbor 4s '95	56	56	56
11 Arm Del 4s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 AT&SF 4s '95	109	108⅞	108⅞
7 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90½	90	90⅜
15 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99⅝	99½	99½
9 AT&SF 4½s '48	104	104	104
1 Atl&Cha AL 4½s'44	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 A C Line 4½s '52	76	76	76
9 C Line clt 4s '52	69½	69½	69½
10 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	64½	64½
2 A C Line 5s '65	89¼	89¼	89¼
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	35	35	35
66 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	66	65¾	66
84 B&O 95 st A	34⅜	34	34⅜
9 B&O 2000 st D	33¾	33¾	33¾
7 B&O '96 st F	34	34	34
296 B&O cv '60 st	28½	28	28¼
6 B&O 4s '48	63½	62⅞	62⅞
15 B&OPLE&WV4s'51st	53¼	52½	53¼
14 B&O S2W2'50 st	45⅝	45	45
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	46	45¾	46
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	45½	45½	45½
6 BenefInd Loan 2¼s'50	98¾	98⅝	98¾
9 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106⅝	106¼	106¼
3 Beth Stl 3s '60	102¼	102¼	102¼
94 Boston&Me 4½s '70	29¾	29¼	29¼
12 Boston&Me 4s '60	67	67	67
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
1 Buf R&P '57 st	41½	41½	41½
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	98½	98¼	98⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	98½	98½	98½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	98¼	98¼	98¼
8 Can Pac 5s 54	80	79½	80
8 Can Pac 4½s 60	76	74¾	76
11 Can Pac 4s perp	62	62	62
3 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	96¼	96¼	96¼
14 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
15 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4	3¾	3⅞
16 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 48	9½	9½	9½
15 Cen Pac 5s 60	54¾	54¼	54¼
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74	73	74
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	16¼	16¼	16¼
6 Certain-td 5½s 48	86¾	86⅛	86¼
3 C&O 3½s 96 D	104	103⅞	103⅞
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
3 C&O cv 3½s 2038	34¼	34⅛	34¼
6 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66	66	66
5 Chi I&L 5s 47	27	27	27
173 CM&P & Pac 5s 75	9¾	9	9⅜
65 CM&P&P aj 5s 2000	2⅝	2½	2½
3 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	37⅞	37¼	37⅝
9 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	38	37¼	38
39 CM&W 6½s 76	32	31¼	31½
38 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	17¾	17¼	17¼
7 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	26	25¾	25¾
11 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	25	25	25
20 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	1⅞	1⅞
21 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17¾	17¼	17¼
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	17½	17½	17½
20 Chi & NW 4s 87	24⅞	24¾	24¾
1 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	24	24	24
10 CRI & 4½s 52A	13½	13½	13½
7 CRI & P 4½s 52A st	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
5 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
61 CRI & P 4s 88	21¾	21¼	21½
10 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	20½	20½	20½
12 Cri & P 4s 88 ct reg	18	17½	18
21 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12⅜	12¼	12¼
7 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	10¾	10½	10⅝
14 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100½	100½	100½
14 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	96¼	96	96
1 Childs Co 5½ 43	37½	36¾	37½
9 Cin Gas & E 3½s 67	111½	111½	111½
17 CCC&StL 4½s 93	55⅝	54¾	54¾
3 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	76	76	76
8 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	56	55⅞	56
4 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108¾	108¼	108¾
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	88	87⅞	88
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	76½	76½	76½
2 ClevUnTerm 4¼s 77C	69¾	69¾	69¾
7 Col F & I 4s 50	81¾	81	81¾
40 Col & So 4½s 80	22¼	21¾	22
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Comml Mackay 6s ww	47½	46¾	46¾
1 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	112	112	112
4 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¼	104	104
6 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Con Rys 4s 54	23	23	23
3 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	23	23	23
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	83½	83½	83½
3 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	106	106	106
1 Crane 2¼s 50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	18¾	18¾	18¾
9 Cuba No Ry 5½s42rct	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46	19	19	19
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	23¾	23	23¾
1 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	22¼	22¼	22¼
3 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107½	107½	107½
10 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	54	53½	54
1 Del P&L 4½s 69	108	108	108
11 D&RG 4½s 36	14	14	14
43 D&RG 4s 36	14⅜	14	14
3 D&RG West 5s 55	2½	2½	2½
18 D&RG West 5s 78	14	13⅞	14
2 D Moin&FtD 4s 35 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	112	112	112
7 Det Ed 3s '58	106⅜	106¼	106¼
2 Dow Chem 3½s 50	104¼	104⅜	104⅜
14 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108¾	106½	106¾
15 Erie rfg 5s '67	29¼	29	29
58 Erie rfg 5s '75	29¼	29	29⅛
69 Erie1st 4s '96	95	94¾	94¾
19 Erie gen lien 4s '96	59¼	59	59
4 Erie cv 4s '53 A	53¾	53¾	53¾
6 Erie & Jer 6s '55	98¾	98½	98½
2 Erie Gene 6s '57	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9¾	9¾	9¾
22 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	93	92½	92¾
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106½	106½	106½
5 Gt Nor Ry 3½s'52	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	92½	92	92
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100½	100½	100½
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97½	97½	97½
7 Gt Nor 3½s '67	82½	82¼	82¼
3 G Bay & W deb B	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 Gulf M & N 5s '50	87⅞	87	87
15 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47	47	47
28 Gulf St Sti 4½s '61	104½	104⅜	104½
3 Housatonic 4½s'47	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
21 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	39	38⅜	38⅞
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	10½	10½	10½
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	103¼	103⅛	103¼
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	44½	44½	44½
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
24 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	46½	46⅛	46¼
13 Ill Cen 5s '55	53¼	53	53
19 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50	49¾	50
25 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63B	45½	45	45
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
9 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1¼	1¼	1¼
142 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17	16¼	16½
10 Int Gt Nor 8s 56B	16½	14½	16½
5 Int Gt Nor 8s 56C	16	16	16
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38½	38½	38½
11 Int T&T 4½s 52	43½	43	43
19 Int T&T 5s 55	46	45¾	45¾
10 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
1 KCFt&M 4s 36	42	42	42
8 K C South 3s 50	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Kresge Found 3s 50	103½	103½	103½
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	65	65	65
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	67½	67½	67½
4 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	66¾	66½	66¾
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 LS&MS 3½s 97	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Leh&NEng 4s 65A	97	97	97
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	72½	72½	72½
8 Leh C&N 5½s 54C	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 LehValRTerm 5s 54	46¾	46½	46½
1 LehValNY 4½s 50	47½	47½	47½
26 Lehigh Va 5s 2003 st	33⅞	33½	33⅝
6 Leh Val 4½s 20303 st	31	30¾	31
12 Leh Val 4s 2002 st	28½	28¼	28½
3 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Liggett & M 5s 51	125¾	125¾	125¾
4 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	124¼	124¼	124¼
12 Louisi & Ark 5s 69	87¼	87	87
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Louis & N 4½s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Louis&StMarie 5s 38	86½	86½	86½
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	78¾	78¾	78¾
5 Mark St Ry2ss 45 st	77½	77½	77½
15 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	114½	114¼	114¼
2 Mich Cen 4½s 79	68½	68½	68½
2 Mich Cen Gas 4s 63	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	22½	22½	22½
25 MSP&SSM Marie 5s 38	13	12¾	13
8 MSP&SSM cn 4s 26	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29¾	29½	29¾
15 M-K-T 4½s 78	26	25¼	25½
15 M-K-T 4½ 78	26	25¼	25½
29 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37½	37¼	37½
45 Mo Pa cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
57 Mo Pac 5s 65A	26½	26	26¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 65A ct	26	26	26
608 Mo Pac 5s 77F	26½	26	26⅛
7 Mo Pac 5s 77F	26	26	26
90 Mo Pac 5s 78G	27¼	26½	26½
59 Mo Pac 5s 80H	27¼	26⅝	26¾
220 Mo Pac 5s 81I	26¾	26	26¼
12 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
8 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	84½	84	84
9 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
10 Mor & Essex 3s 55	41½	41½	41¾
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37	37	37
10 Mor&Essex 3½s 200	40½	40½	40¼
9 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103⅝	103½	103⅝
4 N Eng RR 4s 45	54¼	54¼	54¼
4 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
32 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	45	44½	44¾
5 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	38	38	38
16 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	45	44	45
15 NO Tex&M 5s B 54st	43	42	42⅞
3 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	44½	43	43
27 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	43½	43¼	43¼
4 No Tex & M 4½s 56	42	42	42
42 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62½	62¼	62¼
51 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57½	57¼	57⅜
15 NYC cn 4s 98	61½	61	61½
14 NYC 3¾s 46	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60¼	60	60¼
1 NYC Lx Sh 3½s 98	63¾	63¾	63¾
38 NY Chi & St L 4s 41	99½	99½	99½
6 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	73	73	73
34 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61¼	61	61¼
2 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 N Y Connect 3½s 65	101	100⅞	100⅞
3 NY Dock cv 5s 47	75	74½	75
26 NY G El H&P 4s 49	115½	115½	115½
30 NY NH&H cv 6s 48	27	26¼	26½
9 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	42½	42¼	42⅛
21 NYNH&H 4½s 56?	26	25¾	26⅛
25 NYNH&H 4s 55	23¼	23¼	23¼
20 NYNH&H 3½s 47	22½	22¼	22½
15 NYNH&H 3½s 54	22⅝	22½	22½
13 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6	6
4 NY O & W gen 4s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 NY & R Gas 6s 51A	106	106	106
1 NY Tel 3¼s 6?	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Niagara Falls P3½s66	110½	110½	110½
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104	104	104
18 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66	65¾	65¾
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57	57	57
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52½	52¼	52½
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	76	75½	76
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	42¾	42¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	41¾	41¾	41¾
3 Oklahoma G&E 4s 45	105½	105½	105½
6 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	102	101½	102
3 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	110½	110½	110½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112½	112½	112½
1 Pac Mo 5s 38	88	88	88
17 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	89	88½	89
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	95½	95½	95½
3 Penn RR gen 5s 6o	111	110	110
4 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	122½	121½	122½
28 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105⅝	105⅜	105½
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102¾	102½	102½
7 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	102	102	102
9 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94¾	94¼	94½
8 Pen RR 3½s 52	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	77½	77½	77½
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	67½	67½	67½
1 Philips Dg 3½s '52	108	108	108
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
13 Phila Co 5s '67	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
21 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110½	110¼	110½
11 PhReadC&I cv 6s'49	4¼	4¼	4¼
15 PReadC&I 5s'73	26½	26½	26½
4 Philippine Ry 4s '37	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
67 Phillips Pet 1¾s'51	105¼	104½	105¼
4 PCC & StL 5s '70A	110⅜	110½	110½
1 PCC & StL 5s '75 B	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 PCC & StL 4½s'77	103½	103½	103⅝
7 Pitt Steel 4½s '50	100	99¾	100
3 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	82½	82	82½
20 Potomac El P 3¼s'96	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Pub Ser E&G 3s 2037	220¼	220¼	220¼
8 Readg 3½s'97 B	81½	81½	81½
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	67½	67	67½
3 Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10 Republic Stl 4½s'61	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Republic Stl 4½s '56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
16 RioGrWest1st4s'39	44½	44¼	44½
10 RioGrW clt 4s '49	10	10	10
8 RIArk & La 4½s'34	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
1 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	6¼	6¼	6¼
12 Saguenay Pw4¼s'66	90¼	90	90¼
33 StLIM&SthR&G'33	74	73	73½
39 StLPeo&NW5s'48	36½	36	36½
12 StLPub Svc 5s '59	81¼	81	81
13 St L S F 5s '50 B	12¾	12⅝	12¾
13 St L S F 4½s '78	13¾	13¾	13¾
178 St L S F 4s '50	12¼	12	12¼
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
9 St L SW rfg 5s '90	16½	16½	16½
36 StLSan Fran 4s '43	94	93¾	93¾
56 Seab AL cn 6s '45	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
11 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	5½	5½	5½
31 Sea AL 4s '50 st	12	11¾	12
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
12 SeaAlFla 6s'35Act	3½	3½	3½
14 SeaAlFla 6s '35Bct	3	3	3
1 Shell Un 2¼s '61	99½	99½	99½
1 Shell Un 2½s '54	98½	98½	98½
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 So BellTel 3⅜ '79	107¾	107¾	107¾
29 Sou Pac 4½s '68	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
86 Sou Pac 4½s '81	52¾	52¼	52½
23 So Pac 4½s '69	52¾	52¼	52½
14 So Pac rfg 4s '55	66⅛	66½	66½
7 So Pac clt 4s '49	49	48⅞	48⅞
22 So Pac 3¾s '46	67¾	67½	67¾
76 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54½	53⅞	54⅜
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	84	84	84
5 South Ry 6½s '56	87½	86½	86½
4 South Ry gen 6s '56	81½	81¼	81¼
11 South Ry 5s '94	92½	92	92
7 South Ry gen 4s '56	61¾	61½	61¾
3 So Ry 4s St L '51	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
2 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Stud&Wm Cor cv 5s'45	106¾	106¼	106¾
5 Swift & Co ½s '61	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Texark&FtSm5½s'50	90	90	90

British Unity Strengthened By Nazi Attack on Russia

Continued from Page 1

false sense of security by turning eastward he has miscalculated. Mr. Churchill's trenchant warning that "the invasion of Russia is no more than a prelude to the attempted invasion of the British Isles" is echoed prominently and unanimously in editorial comments of the British press.

Feeling of Relief

It is true there was certain feeling of relief at first on the part of the man-in-the-street here at the news that Germany had attacked Russia. One heard some comments along the line that Herr Hitler would now lose himself in the vastness of Russia like Napoleon did.

Mr. Churchill's speech, however, soon made clear the vanity of any such expectations. Today there is general agreement with the Prime Minister's prediction that Herr Hitler "hopes no doubt that all this—the conquest of the Soviets—may be accomplished before winter comes and that he can overwhelm Great Britain before the fleet and air power of the United States can intervene."

In fact one of the most significant aspects of what might be called the second thoughts of the British people to the Nazi attack on Russia is the intensified feeling here that now is the time for America to intervene more actively.

"Russia's danger is therefore our danger and danger to the United States," Mr. Churchill declared and his concluding words are interpreted here generally as constituting an appeal to America that is not only the most direct so far but an almost desperate plea for quick action: "Let us learn the lessons already taught by such cruel experience. Let us redouble our exertions and strike with our united strength while life and power remain."

Winant Returns

The timely return here of John S. Winant, United States Ambassador to London, who landed in Scotland after a bomber flight from Montreal, is expected to result in the closest consultations between London and Washington. Mr. Winant brings back the latest views of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull following recent developments in the steadily growing tension between the United States and the Axis.

Newspaper reports published here today declare that President Roosevelt is expected to follow Mr. Churchill's lead and announce soon that the United States, like Britain, will provide a certain amount of aid for Russia so long as it continues to resist German aggression.

The main question now being asked here, of course, is how much Britain is going to be able to assist the Soviets.

Mr. Churchill, in his radiocast speech, said, "We shall give whatever help we can to Russia and to the Russian people. We shall appeal to all our friends and Allies in every part of the world to take the same course and to pursue it as we shall, faithfully and steadfastly to the end."

Technical and Economic Aid

He then announced that the British Government has already offered to the Soviets "any technical or economic assistance which is in their power which is likely to be of service to them."

The only specific form of assistance he mentioned, however, was his statement that "we shall bomb Germany by day as well as by night in ever-increasing measure."

He followed this by a direct reference to the new tactics of the British Air Force which over the week end carried out large-scale raids in German-Occupied France, bombing raids which for the first time were accompanied by a big force of fighters. The success of these raids, in which 62 German planes were shot down over French territory or the channel with the loss of only seven British fighters, is held here to be a good augury for the possibility of the RAF hitting the Germans hard in the West while they are occupied against the Soviets in the East.

Day and Night Raids

Night bombing raids on the industrial districts of Germany are also being continued intensively. Mr. Churchill's statement in his speech that "this is only the beginning" is taken here to indicate that the RAF intends to hammer the Germans from the air henceforth both by day and by night and they have hopes of being able to do this effectively enough to provide some real measure of assistance for the Soviets.

Whether any other form of aid is possible remains to be seen. It is reported today that Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Russia, intends to return to Moscow as soon as possible—though it is not explained how he is going to get there since even if he were able to fly from here to Stockholm the air voyage from there to Moscow would be a dangerous flight at present.

In any case, consultations between Britain and Russia are proceeding. Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, conferred with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at the Foreign office yesterday and it is safe to assume that the question of what help Britain could give was discussed.

Sea Raids Hinted

Unofficially there is some speculation as to whether this is not the moment to launch not only air raids but sea borne raids against various vulnerable points along the continental coast like the Lofoten Island, Norway, raid carried out by a British landing party.

Another possibility that is being mentioned here is that of bombing Rumanian oil fields. Up to now Britain has not actually been at war with Rumania, but Mr. Churchill's declaration that "any man or State who marches with Hitler is our foe" definitely implies that Rumania now becomes a formal enemy of Britain. Whether British bombers are able to reach Rumanian oil fields from Syria or Cyprus, however, remains problematical.

There is certainly no excessive optimism in informed quarters here as to the prospects of Russian resistance. The concensus of military experts writing in the British press today presents the picture approximately as follows.

On land the Russians have about 160 divisions facing a German force estimated at about 120 divisions. These are stretched out along a front of almost incredible length, reaching from northern Finland to the Black Sea.

The more optimistic writers give the Soviets the same number of motorized divisions as the Nazis, but all emphasize that the quality of the Russian tanks, armored cars and other mechanized weapons are definitely inferior to the German equipment.

Situation in the Air

The same applies to the situation in the air. The Russians are estimated to have at most something like 10,000 or 12,000 fighting planes of which about 5,000 could be termed first-line machines. But here again a great many of these so-called first-line planes are either obsolete or in any case vastly inferior to the German planes, both in bombers and fighters.

Furthermore it is believed that the Germans have made the best possible use of their surprise attack to deal a destructive blow to the Russian Air Force on the ground when the attack first started.

How Long Can Russia Last?

One view given considerable prominence here is that if Russia can hold out for three months and inflict heavy losses on the Nazi panzer divisions then this would in effect come pretty close to constituting a defeat for Germany.

At the same time there is no tendency here to jump to the conclusion that the Soviets will be able to resist that long. The outcome is likely to turn on the question of whether Soviet troops and officials in various districts remain faithful to Moscow, or whether on the other hand a crop of Quislings apears to facilitate the swift march of the Nazis.

Actually Britain is looking westward toward Washington almost as anxiously as it is watching the military developments in the East toward Moscow. In the best informed quarters here there is the keenest appreciation of the dangers for Britain and the British Empire implicit in a Nazi victory over the Soviets. It would not only give Herr Hitler control over the oil, and grain, and minerals which he needs for the continuation of the war; but it would also greatly intensify the danger to the Suez Canal and the British position generally in the Near East, as well as relieving Herr Hitler of any concern about the Russian Air Force should he decide to turn suddenly westward again and throw his entire strength against the British Isles.

More Direct Action

The only effective counterweight to these possibilities is clearly seen here to be more direct action by the United States. There is naturally no official expression of this view, but Mr. Churchill's hardly-veiled warning that Herr Hitler "hopes he may once again repeat on a greater scale than before that process of destroying his enemies one by one" is undoubted by an allusion to the need for closer unity between the remaining democracies. For Mr. Churchill went on to warn America that Herr Hitler hopes that "then the scene will be clear for the final act without which all his conquests would be in vain—the subjugation of the Western Hemisphere to his will and to his system."

The dominant impression here today is that it is more than ever essential that Britain and the United States should forestall this piecemeal policy of Herr Hitler, and in the final words of Mr. Churchill that democracies should "strike with united strength" while there is still time.

'Grain Bin' Houses Offered for Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — During the last two years, the Butler Manufacturing Company sold the Government 36,000 steel grain bins. Today, the company offers to build 1,000 houses a day for Government defense purposes at $1,200 apiece designed along the lines of a glorified grain bin, each having a cylindrical room separated into a variety of sections by the use of screen partitions.

This houses, which was mistakenly quoted in The Christian Science Monitor recently as selling for $50 instead of $750, is called the Dymaxion house. It is demountable and can be erected in six-man days by two unskilled laborers, providing 316 square feet of interior space. It is made of galvanized, corrugated steel sheets, precut in the factory for assembling on the site.

Argentine Leftists Held

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 23 (AP)—One hundred and sixty men were arrested last night at the offices of the Leftist newspaper La Hora, where they had held a meeting after being dispersed from the waterfront.

The group held for questioning had gathered at the docks near a Soviet ship and sung the internationale.

Ancient Tribal Rite Re-enacted

Courtesy National Youth Administration, Albany, N. Y.

George Heron — Thomas Trail — Joe White

In a prayer of supplication during an evening's camp fire program of the annual Iroquois Counselors' Training Camp at Old Forge, N. Y.

Iroquois Train Youth in Tribal Lore And Woodcraft at Counselors' Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLD FORGE, N. Y.—More than 100 Iroquois Indians are at Woodcraft Camp on Lake Kanac-to in the central Adirondacks for the sixth annual Counselor's Training Camp. Here they are making practical demonstrations of what they learned last winter in their arts and crafts, and history classes by passing on this knowledge to the junior Indians in camp. These Indian counselors will go to paid positions, often far from home. Two have been assigned to camps in Michigan and one to Lexington, Ky.

Save for guest speakers it is an all-Indian affair with Louis R. Bruce, Jr. (Mohawk), Camp Director; Aldelphina Logan (Onondaga) and Ray Fadden (Mohawk) in charge of programs, while David W. Owl (Cherokee and minister on the Cattaraugus Reservation, N. Y.), is assistant to the Camp Manager, Harry E. White (Mohawk).

The Seneca Chief, Jesse Hill, is guest instructor in archery and has won many contests with bow and arrow. Names of the staff of this Counselors' Training Camp might be from an Indians' Blue Book, if they had such, as they list descendants of those Iroquois who served as guides to Gen. George Washington in colonial days, or took active part in conferences later on.

This season there is an increased demand for Indian counselors in white camps and the inexperienced are having an intensive course in case they are needed. There are more women than men, as a number of Iroquois are in defense industries or have been inducted into national service.

One far-reaching result of this counselors' training work, according to Mr. Bruce, is a better understanding by the whites of the Iroquois' contribution to the Nation's history and a keener appreciation of their own cultural heritage.

Each day these Iroquois young people are busy with water-front activities, including a life-saving course, and attend craft and history classes, while at night they gather around the camp fire. The historic tribal event emphasized that day is dramatized for the evening's program.

Fear Guides Stalin Policy

Continued from Page 1

standing with a known enemy to a pact with an uncertain friend. He chose as his confidential adviser the worst of evil councillors: fear.

Played Lone Game

Through two years of war, Mr. Stalin resisted all efforts to draw Russia closer to the Allied side, even though he realized his only salvation lay in Herr Hitler's defeat. So deep was his mistrust that he preferred a lone game, a lone game not only in the sense that he cut himself off from potential friends and allies, but in relation to his own people and followers.

He was so alone, in fact, that when the pay-off came, there could be no question as to who was responsible.

Why has Mr. Stalin, or rather Russia, decided against further concessions to Herr Hitler? The answer to this is essentially the same as that to the question: Why did Mr. Chamberlain finally take a stand. There is a vast difference between the British system of government with its ancient and weathered democratic institutions and the Kremlin dictatorship. Yet both are only governments and in the end must acknowledge popular will.

Mr. Chamberlain's hand was forced by the fact that British public opinion was fed up with Herr Hitler and solidly refused to stand for any more concessions to the Nazi tyrant. Another Munich would have brought on a revolution in England almost as surely as major territorial or economic concessions would have caused one in Soviet Russia.

People Opposed Naziism

Regardless of what their Government may have thought or attempted in the course of its aberrations, Russian opinion was as strongly opposed in its way to Naziism and German aggression as British. The Soviet-German nonaggression pact that unleashed the present war was as much a shock and disappointment to the Russians as the Munich pact had been to Englishmen eight months previously.

When the first large-scale Russian mobilization took place in late August and early September of 1939, the universal impression in Russia, confirmed by the whole of people's previous mental conditioning, was that they were being mobilized against Germany: had not all the enemy attackers in Soviet war films worn swastikas? This became a conviction when the orders came to cross into Poland. Among the simple workers and peasants, the word went forth that the long-awaited war with Nazi Germany had begun. Even many better informed Russians shared with Allied countries the expectation that once the Germans and Russians reached the "Demarcation Line" they might begin to fight.

The Finnish war came to the vast majority of Russians as a terriffic puzzle. Had not Lenin written books about respecting the rights of small nations? At first they fondly imagined that there had been a revolt in Finland and that Kuusinen, the Comintern puppet, had set up a "popular government," but the long winter months of fighting, the rumors of defeats that began to leak through, left them, even after the peace, with rankling unanswered questions that they did not dare to ask.

Only gradually, by inference, did time bring out the underlying motive of the Finnish war: the ever present danger that Finland would one day be incorporated into the gigantic Nazi anti-Russian war front.

Government Hides Secret

None of these vital questions affecting the country's policy, its world position and the welfare of its inhabitants could be aired or discussed in public. Fear, from its high Government office, imposed its censorship on everything that might tend to expose the sham of lies, deceit, and suspicion. Policy making, no longer fit for the public gaze was confined to shuttered recesses. Thereafter not only the broad public, but everyone outside the immediate "trusted" circle of Mr. Stalin and his new chief advisor was kept in the dark as to true Soviet plans.

One of the cardinal rules of Soviet policy had been to keep the people on their guard against the danger of war. For two decades in and out of season this had been proclaimed in the press and shouted from the housetops. Abroad it was echoed by the various Communist Parties with constant if mechanical precision. And yet at the very time when the danger to Russia was growing by leaps and bounds, when the rest of the world pointed to imminent Nazi attack on the Soviet Union, the Soviets themselves and their foreign shadows were busy "exposing" the "war-mongering" rumors. In the Soviet Union the job of apprising the people of the gravity of the situation fell not to the Soviet press, but to the "grape-vine telegraph."

Fortunately such unofficial channels function fairly efficiently in Russia.

The Russian people are accustomed to paying a heavy price for the mistakes and profligacy of their rulers. On the other hand their tremendous resources in numbers and vitality always have been such that they could foot the bill.

Nazi Strategy In Russia Is Double Edged

Continued from Page 1

and Libya. It proves that those German advances were too slow to assure Herr Hitler final victory over Britain before America could enter the war with effectiveness.

Sees Protracted War

By the attack on Russia, Herr Hitler recognizes the possibility of a protracted war in which Britain will become increasingly stronger with war materials shipped from the American side of the Atlantic. He has had to abandon the hope of bringing his European conquests to a quick victory over Britain during this campaign season.

Herr Hitler can face this prospect of a protracted war against Britain and America only if he can control the economic resources of Russia. He must be sure of Ukranian wheat and Baku oil to keep his war machine supplied for the long term struggle. To face such a struggle without them would have left him ultimately at the mercy of Moscow. He tried to obtain it through trade negotiations and a nonaggression pact. He failed and he was left with no recourse but to go after them with arms.

In reaching his decision to attack Russia Herr Hitler was further moved by what seems to Berlin the opportunity involved in the move for launching a peace offensive in the West. The idea of basing such a peace offensive on a campaign against Russia was widely discussed in Berlin as far back as last September. The idea which the Wilhelmstrasse toyed with then, and continuously since, was that the entire European continent including Rusisa would provide a perfect platform from which Herr Hitler could announce his willingness to end hostilities with Britain.

Future Truce Basis

Taking different possibilities into consideration they figured that the time might come when it would be to their advantage to obtain a truce during which they could consolidate the industrial machinery of the continent. They would, of course, tell Britain that Germany was satisfied with the continent and wanted nothing more. They estimated that if they had conquered Russia before launching this argument it would have a strong appeal to all conservative classes in England.

If Britain fell for the bait and granted a peace, the result would serve a double purpose. It would give Germany time to prepare for the next expansionist move and it would take the heart out of the growing resistance of the occupied countries to German dominance on the continent. They also figured that during such a lull in hostilities they could proceed with peaceful penetration of the United States and prepare the Americas for the next "blitz."

Up until President Roosevelt's re-election in November the Wilhelmstrasse merely toyed with this idea, because Herr Hitler's strategists continued until then to believe that they could conquer Britain before the United States became a material factor in the war. But when Roosevelt's re-election and passage of the lend-lease bill brought American industrial strength into the battle the chances for a quick victory dwindled. The Balkan "blitz" was a last attempt to bring Britain down quickly. Germany won the military victories, but won them too slowly. And in the process Russia became an increasing danger on the flank.

Russia Forewarned

None of this should have surprised the Russians. Certainly the Russian Embassy in Berlin was well apprised of how the wind was blowing long ago. The Russian Military Attaché discussed it freely and intelligently in a group of neutral diplomatists and newspaper men, including the writer, in Berlin in October. At that time some of the foreign military experts there thought that the attack on Russia might begin during the winter. The Russian himself expressed the opinion that it would not come before spring of 1941, but agreed that German troop dispositions were ready even at that time.

Germans were making no secret of the possibility during that period and diplomatic officials of the Wilhelmstrasse tried on several occasions to sound me out on the possibility that the attack on Russia would undermine anti-German sentiment in the United States.

Further, it has always been made perfectly clear in German economic discussions, both in private and in public print, that the Nazi High Command regarded European Russia as an indispensable part of the German economic Lebensraum.

If the German armies go through Russia quickly enough the peace offensive will almost certainly be the next major Berlin move. Preparatory steps are certain to begin at once with appeals to politically conservative elements in this country to regard Germany today as the crusader against Bolshevism.

But if this fails Herr Hitler expects at least to emerge with an economic area under his control which will be sufficient to feed his war machine for years to come.

America's Aid for Britain Spurred by Nazi-Soviet War

Continued from Page 1

equivocal assertion that "Hitler's armies are today the chief dangers of the Americas."

The American policy was being formulated as President Roosevelt held a series of conversations with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and the British Ambassador Lord Halifax.

The President spoke over the telephone with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who is resting at home. In addition, he conferred with Arthur Bliss Lane, American Minister to Yugoslavia.

Although it was still an open question if and how the United States would extend any sizable help to the Soviet Union, officials are emphasizing that the German attack, far from ending all menace to Britain, only increases this threat in the event that Russia is defeated.

The earliest reaction in Washington indicated that this Government, while not changing its opinion about the Bolshevik dictatorship, was inclined to take whatever steps are possible to bolster Russian resistance. It is argued that a long campaign in Russia would relieve German pressure upon Britain, enabling the democracies better to prepare for the final showdown with Naziism.

Britain Gains an Ally

American official opinion tends to the belief that Britain now has gained a potent ally and that, whatever this ally's political and economic theories may be, it would be shortsighted not to make the utmost use of it.

It is for this reason that many observers hold that the White House will respond favorably to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's request that "all our friends and allies" give all possible help to Russia.

At the same time, however, there is a strong body of opinion both in Congress and out which opposes aid to Russia for any reason or under any guise. This opinion is being expressed most articulately by the same groups which have been strongest in their opposition to American aid to Britain.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, a leading isolationist, declared that he would regard with "abhorrence" any American co-operation with Soviet Russia.

Clark Attacks Stalin

"I regard Stalin as fully a bloody-handed murderer as Hitler," he said. "This was one of the dangers I feared when the lend-lease bill was under consideration."

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, a vociferous critic of the Administration's foreign policy, stated that "the American people, especially mothers, do not want to send their sons to fight and die in Soviet Russia for Communism, the red flag, and Joseph Stalin, under the guise of democracy."

Dismissing as absurd all charges the Administration would send American soldiers to fight for Russia, proponents of aid to Britain pointed out that, if American equipment can serve Britain best through use in Russia, there is where it ought to be sent.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, often an advance spokesman of Administration foreign policy, said that the defeat of Germany still remains as the most important objective and that the defeat of Russia would vastly increase Germany's economic and strategic position.

Help Those Who Help Us

"Our policy is to defend America against Hitler, and to help all others—Britain, China, Greece, Russia, or any other people who will help fend Hitler off," he declared. "We will play into Hitler's hands if we let ourselves be divided by our hates. Let us think of those who help us and help them to help us."

Moving with customary caution, State Department officials have avoided all official statements on the new situation, although many declared that the most recent instance of German treaty-breaking was additional proof that German ambition knows no bounds and that nothing less than enslavement of all other peoples will satisfy the rulers in Berlin.

Although the German onslaught is believed to have caught the State Department almost completely by surprise, the new international situation has a number of interesting phases from the American viewpoint.

For many months now, Mr. Welles has been conferring with Soviet Ambassador Constantine A. Oumansky in the avowed effort to weaken Russian ties to Germany and to encourage Soviet resistance to German demands. Most observers have held that the Undersecretary had little success and that Herr Hitler himself has now placed Russia in the exact spot the State Department had hoped to see it.

In a statement from the Russian Embassy, Ambassador Oumansky made no mention of American aid to Russia but did declare that "Hitler's attack upon my country will be crushed."

"Our policy of maintaining peace has been so consistent that we signed and fulfilled a nonaggression pact even with Nazi Germany, a regime which had been built upon a program and policy of hatred toward my country and had exploited this reputation to its advantage. Still we pledged peace and we kept peace. Hitler now has broken this peace, but this time Hitler has miscalculated," he said.

Military circles here expressed the opinion that any aid this country might send to Russia in the conceivable future would be of a "token" nature, designed to bolster the morale and determination of the Kremlin. It is pointed out that the only feasible route for American aid would be across the Trans-Siberian Railroad and that is a long, long ways from Vladivostok to the Western Russian battlefront. There is also the question of a Pacific Ocean shipping shortage and the attitude of the Japanese.

Nazi Lack Seen

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's declaration of war on Soviet Russia was a confession of Nazi weakness, in the opinion of Sir Ronald Cross, England's newly appointed High Commissioner to Australia.

"We can't say for certain just what that weakness is," declared Sir Ronald, "But we feel certain the attack wouldn't have come at this moment unless Germany was after something she desperately needs to carry on the war effort."

Sir Ronald, for the past year Minister of Shipping for Prime Minister Churchill, said it was too early to determine what the new situation means for England.

"It has certain obvious advantages, in that it gives England more time to prepare," he stated.

Lindbergh's View

LOS ANGELES, June 23 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh yesterday described Germany's declaration of war on Russia "a very, very unusual development.'

"But I'm not at all surprised," he said. "It is something that requires profound analysis."

Wheeler Warns

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., June 23 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana declared yesterday that if the United States enters the European war "we will be fighting the war for world domination by Communism."

"If the President takes this country to war, that's where we're going to send troops—to Russia and the Near East," he added.

Addressing an overflow crowd at an America First Rally in the High School Auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 2,000, the Montana Democrat and a leading opponent of President Roosevelt's foreign policies said:

"Isn't this picture of Europe tonight enough to make you realize we should stay out of European politics and intrigue and think of America first?"

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Milk, Butter, Eggs
Ice Cream
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VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
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Deluxe DRY CLEANERS *The Smart Shop*
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
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"At Memorial Bridge"
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MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
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Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

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FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
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PRODUCERS MILK
Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
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PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa
Since 1905

General Insurance
P. F. Howe
(Chartered Life Underwriter)
ALSO
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE—etc.
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welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

TORONTO

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
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ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

ACME FARMERS MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3451

NEVILLE FOOD SHOP
Fresh Choice Groceries and Meats at Moderate Prices
Prompt attention given to phone orders
We Deliver
2330 QUEEN ST., E. HO. 0170

QUEBEC

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MONTREAL IT'S
—MORGAN'S—
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens. Ask for Descriptive Booklet.
—HENRY MORGAN—
& Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

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MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Bon Ami
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL
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Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

LINENS of Best IRISH Makes
HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARVES
in a Wonderful Variety of Designs and Weaves
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Booth Bros. Reg'd.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners and All Electrical Appliances
REPAIRS to all makes Washing Machines and Radios
5774 Sherbrooke St., West EL. 7370—7379

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
MEN'S WHITE FLANNELS
No Shrinkage No Yellowing 85c

Dechaux
FRONTENAC 3131

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BEAUTY SHOPS

REA WALKER BEAUTY PREPARATIONS Cleansing and refreshing. Personally made from manuscript formulae. 19 Eccleston St., London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 6408.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215, £415 per annum Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYALE FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, RIBBONS and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 13/14, Camomile St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, PUTNEY, S. W.—Holiday at home; lovely garden, quiet atmosphere for rest and study; from 2½ gns. MISS RUBY BAKER, 6, Amersham Road, Putney 1239.

LONDON—A good home offered with every consideration, 93, Elm Bank Gardens West, Barnes, London, S. W. 13.

POST WANTED

GENTLEMAN, 42, seeks position, London, home counties; experienced office management, staff interviewing, secretarial, accountancy. Box W-1628, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let, moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6150. 49 York Street, W. 1.

LONDON, S. W. 15, Eng.—Furnished or Unfurnished 1 or 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; quiet, sunny, conveniently situated. Box W-1635, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, 186, Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable, modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/- including breakfast Pad. 4871.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A. 26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127 Rents Collected Valuations

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D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 357, Oxford Street, London, W. 1. MAYfair 5867.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

PHONES WHITEHALL 4245 & EUSTON 4245
F. WARREN & CO's GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

GREGG & CO. LTD.
Tools and Cutlery Ground Daily
CUTLERS and TOOL DEALERS
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1 1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3 9808 FLAXMAN

HAIRDRESSING
EILEEN BRETT
75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S.W.1.
'Phone SLOane 6580
Individual styles a speciality

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green *Would like to Serve you too!*

LONDON N.W.--Hampstead

BOWEN & MALLON
(Established 1905)
Home Furnishings
Decorations
Carpets, Curtains
Loose Covers, etc.
185, 187, 189, Finchley Road
Hampstead, N. W. 3.
Phone: Maida Vale 0071 (3 lines)

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for:
Cliftons Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.— Leytonstone

Practical COATS
For Present Wear
at
BEARMANS Ltd.
Leytonstone, E. 11 Tel. LEY 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON E.—Stratford

BOARDMANS
REMOVALS AND STORAGE
MARYLAND 2301
BROADWAY STRATFORD E.15

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

NUTTING & SONS
High Class Grocery and Provisions
4 Medfield Street, S. W. 15
Phones PUTney 0361
Chocolates and Confectionery at 4 Medfield Street
ROEHAMPTON

MISS DORNE
Ladies' Hairdresser
151a, Upper Richmond Road S. W. 15 (Putney 1717)
Two doors from Putney Hill
Experienced Permanent Waving

LONDON W.— Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household 2/3 per Dozen Service

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, RICHMOND

Ireland

DUBLIN

Pims of DUBLIN
Renowned since 1841
for
IRISH LINENS and LACES
One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY.

Switzers
LADIES' COATS
for MOTORING, SPORTS WEAR and ALL OCCASIONS. Fashionably Cut in the Newest Materials. Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel, and Cement
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Real People

Kansas City, Kan.

They were going home in a few days. How they disliked to leave the little New Mexican village. Daily visits from delightful new friends had done much for one who had been incapacitated when a drunken driver had forced their car over a high embankment.

"If I could only go into the homes of these friends—if I could carry with me the pictures of them in their daily surroundings—it would be much like having them with me when I return to my home in Kansas," she commented to her sister.

Next morning none of the friends came for the visit she had grown to depend on. The lunch hour passed and she thought, "I must not be selfish. They have other friends and home duties and cannot always come to me."

Shortly, however, a loud blast of a car horn aroused her and her sister wheeled her to the front window.

A large farm truck had stopped before their gate. Two cars followed, with exciting toots from their horns, and a man climbed down from each. A third car brought up the rear and four women alighted—the four who had helped to make her days so bright.

They led the men in a march up the front walk and burst into the cottage with gay laughter and happy chatter.

"Put on your hat, you're going riding," one women instructed. "You're going out to our ranch."

Sure enough, when she had put on her hat, the men lifted her wheel chair and carried her to the last car. Then they carefully lifted her and put her into the front seat. The big chair they put into the truck.

The procession went through town and on to the ranch, many miles distant.

The guest of that happy occasion, cheered by the kindness and thoughtfulness of her friends, soon recovered from her mishap and left for home with memories never to be lost and a knowledge of the kindness of real people.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It is presented annually to the cruiser or battleship flying unit operating with the maximum of safety.
2. A squirrel-like rodent of North America with a striped back.
3. They are southeast of Fiji in the South Pacific Ocean; a British protectorate.
4. The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States.
5. A former royal residence in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England.
6. A U. S. flying field at Mt. Clemens, Michigan.
7. It rises in Floyd County, Georgia, and empties into the Alabama River in Alabama; 286 miles long.
8. Yugoslavia; the 17-year-old boy was enthroned on March 27, 1941, by a military coup, but was forced to leave the country when the Nazis invaded.
9. The capital of South Australia.
10. A peak in the Pennine Alps.

408 Maple Street

By Chase Craig

CERTAINLY I BOUGHT A SUBSCRIPTION TO THE MAGAZINE—YOU DIDN'T TELL ME YOU WERE BUYING ONE TOO!
HERE'S TWO MORE COPIES OF THE SAME MAGAZINE—ONE FOR YOUR DAUGHTER AND ONE FOR YOUR MAID! AND HERE'S DONALD'S CANDID CAMERA FOR GETTING FOUR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS!
I HAPPEN TO KNOW WHAT'S IN THE PACKAGE, BECAUSE I HAVE A SON TOO, AND I JUST DELIVERED FOUR COPIES TO MY OWN HOME!
IT SEEMS DONALD ENTERED SOME KIND OF CONTEST—

Did You Ever Wonder

What Type Metal Is and How It Differs From Other Metals?

Type metal is not a mineral element. It is rather an alloy or combination of metals, essentially lead, antimony, and tin, with occasionally a slight amount of copper.

In type metal it is the antimony which gives it the unusual quality of expanding slightly on changing from the molten to the solid state. And it is this quality which is responsible for the sharp, clear print in our publications.

In casting or making type, the first step is to make a steel model or die of the letter. This steel die is then stamped into soft copper, leaving an impression in the copper. The copper is then hardened and serves as a matrix or mother type, and any number of type can be made from it, using it as a mold into which molten type metal is run.

The tendency of type metal to expand as it hardens forces it into every nook and cranny of the mold, making the resulting type sharp and clear, with no partly filled strokes or missing serifs.

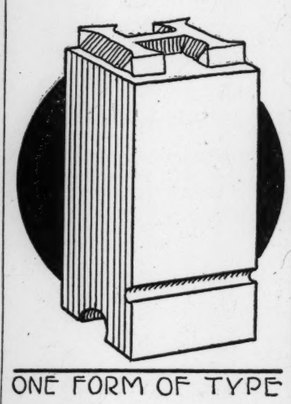
Besides giving type metal its characteristic of expanding on cooling, the use of antimony also hardens the lead and tin, so that the type may be used for printing thousands and thousands of copies before its face becomes too worn to make a clear imprint.

The remarkable substance which does so much for type metal is not a new discovery. The ancient Egyptians and other peoples of the East used a finely powdered sulphide of antimony for painting their eyebrows and eyelashes. "Antimony red" still is used today in making red pigments, particularly for tinting rubber.

Other modern uses for antimony include its use in Britannia metal (for spoons and other tableware); Babbitt metal (an antifriction metal used in bearings); matches, fireworks, bells, and to replace white lead in paint.

Strangely enough, very few uses have been found for antimony as a pure metal, but in alloys and in combination with other substances, it has proved extremely valuable.

—W. P. Keasbey.



ONE FORM OF TYPE

A Verse for Today . . .

For as the earth bringeth forth her bud, and as the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to spring forth; so the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all the nations. — Isa. 61:11.

[Readers are invited to send in their favorite Bible verse.]

Where Would You Find—

1. The branch of service to which the Rear Admiral William A. Moffet Trophy is awarded?
2. A chipmunk?
3. The Tonga Islands?
4. The Bill of Rights?
5. Kew Palace?
6. Selfridge Field?
7. The Coosa River?
8. The country of which Peter II is exiled King?
9. Adelaide?
10. Monte Rosa?

(Answers appear on this page)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Abrial, Admiral Jean Marie (zhäN mȧ′-rē′ ȧ′-brē′-ȧl′)—French Governor-General of Algeria.

Bolger, Ray (bōl′-jēr)—Motion picture actor.

de Gaulle, Gen. Charles (shȧrl′ dē-gōl′) — Commander of the Free French forces.

Esteva, Admiral Jean—Popular spelling for Jean Estève—(zhäN-nĕs′-tȧv′) — Resident General of Tunisia.

Gaxiola, Javier (hä-vyȧr′ gä-hyō′-lä) — Mexico's Minister of National Economy.

Guani, Alberto (äl-bȧr′-tō gwä′-nē)—Foreign Minister of Uruguay.

Haj Amin el Husseini, El (ȧl häj′ ä-mēn′ ȧl′ hōō-sī′-nī)—Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, now living in exile.

Puaux, Gabriel (gȧ′-brē′-ĕl′ pü-ō′) — High Commissioner for French-mandated Syria.

Unión Nacional de Sinarquistas (ōō-nyôn′ nä′-syô-näl′ dä sē′-när-kēs′-täs) — An organization acting as agent in Mexico for the totalitarian governments.

Wohlthat, Dr. Helmuth (hĕl′-mōōt vōl′-tät) — German economic expert, in Japan to negotiate extension of German-Japanese economic relations.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Beirut (bā′-rōōt; or bā-rōōt′)—Capital of Lebanon.

Deir-ez-Zor (dīr′-ĕz-zōr′)—French outpost in eastern Syria.

Guadeloupe (gô′-dē-lōōp′; or gōō′-ȧ′-dē-lōōp′)—French West Indian island.

Martinique (märʹ-tī-nēkʹ)—French colonial island in the Caribbean Sea.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hĕre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ȯbey, ȯrb, ȯdd, sȯft, cȯnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ünite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Monitor Camera Club from Mary McK. Nistl, Tulsa, Okla.

"It's a Good World After All!"

Daily Quotation

NOTHING is denied to well directed labor; nothing is to be obtained without it. — Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Warm Weather Hints

Recommending shade trees, window blinds, and ventilators to keep houses cooler in summer, government engineers point out that even ordinary light-colored window shades reduce temperature as much as three or four degrees.

In Lighter Vein

Perfect Attendance

A class of college students entered their classroom one morning to find only a hat on the front desk as mute evidence of the possible presence of a mentor. After overstaying the customary 10 minutes, the group agreed that even the hat might have been left the evening before; so they departed—only to meet the remonstrating instructor coming up the stairs.

"When my hat is on my desk, I want you to consider me present," he said.

The following morning when the professor arrived to take the roll, he found a hat on every seat—but not a student there.—Montreal Star.

Smart Worms

Earth flew in all directions as the crimson-faced, would-be golfer attempted to strike the ball.

"My word," he blurted to his caddie, "the worms will think there's an earthquake."

"I don't know," replied the caddie. "The worms round here are crafty. I'll bet most of them are hiding under the ball for safety."—Tit-Bits.

Mistaken

He: "I always kiss the stamps on your letters, for I know that your sweet lips have touched them."

She: "E-e-e-k! I always dampen them on Fido's nose."—The Cash Year.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Doesn't Show Up So Well*

By Le Pelley

BENJAMIN — COME HERE A MOMENT
YES DAD
WHO WAS THE 17TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ?
WOW... I DIDN'T KNOW WE'D HAD THAT MANY !!
NOW YOU SEE, DEAR
WELL... MAYBE THAT WASN'T A FAIR QUESTION... HE PROBABLY COULD ANSWER SOMETHING ELSE !!!
?
I HOPE THEY AREN'T INVESTIGATING MY GRADES AGAIN... NOW THAT SCHOOL'S NEARLY OUT...

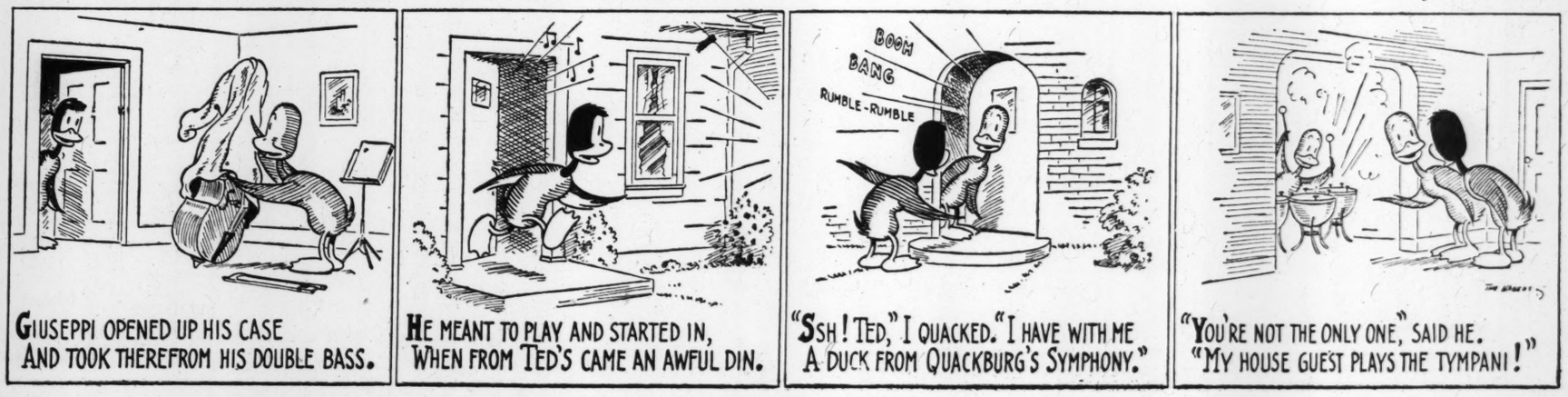
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And How!*

By Rodgers

I thought I'd drop over and pay Peachy a visit today-
I found him looking very cheerful and told him so—
"Of course I'm cheerful!" said he-
"With all this talk of gasless Sundays people around here are beginning to really appreciate me!"

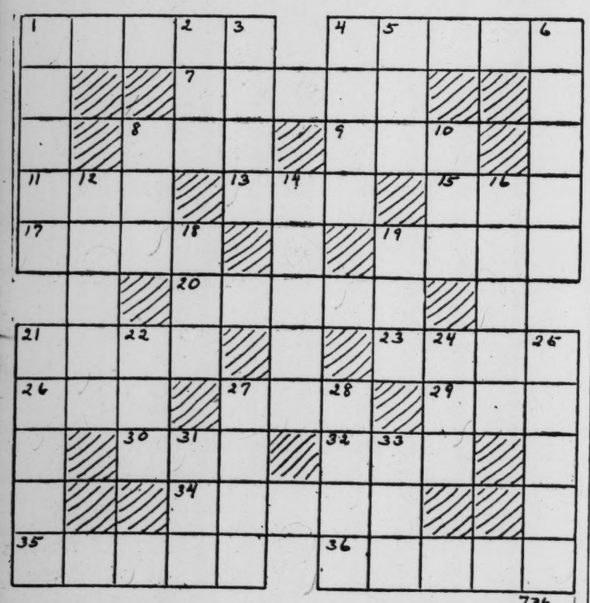
The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted's Guest Is as Good as Mine*

By The Hagers


GIUSEPPI OPENED UP HIS CASE AND TOOK THEREFROM HIS DOUBLE BASS.
HE MEANT TO PLAY AND STARTED IN, WHEN FROM TED'S CAME AN AWFUL DIN.
BOOM
BANG
RUMBLE-RUMBLE
"SSH! TED," I QUACKED. "I HAVE WITH ME A DUCK FROM QUACKBURG'S SYMPHONY."
"YOU'RE NOT THE ONLY ONE," SAID HE. "MY HOUSE GUEST PLAYS THE TYMPANI!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



736

Across

1—Where is Nagasaki?
4—What is the pollex?
7—What place is called the "nursery of arts" by Shakespeare?
8—What is singular of "leva"?
9—What American humorist was born in 1850?
11—Frozen water.
13—How might a poet write "evening"?
15—What is an aeriform fluid?
17—What is singing voice of Orpheus in "Orpheus and Eurydice"?
19—Horses are used in what game?
20—Who is a character in "Peter Pan"?
21—What bird draws a boat in "Lohengrin"?
23—Level.
26—What is a hostelry?
27—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
29—How many acts in opera "Djamileh"?
30—How many heads are considered better than one?
32—At this time.
34—Who is an airy spirit in "The Tempest"?
35—What is first name of orchestra leader wed to Lily Pons?
36—The quagga is allied to what animal?

Down

1—Who is the beloved of Proteus in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
2—To mimic.
3—Hub of a wheel is what?
4—Would you get wool, wood, or a tune from an ocarina?
5—Grass cut and dried for fodder is what?
6—Who sings role of Lord Tristan in "Martha"?
8—Allow.
10—Self.
12—A merry-andrew is what?
14—What goddess is a character in "Tannhäuser"?
16—What was real name of Pansy, the author?
18—Belonging to oneself.
19—The London district noted for cookshops is ——— Corner.
21—What was a former capital of Alaska?
22—Insect.
24—What is a promise of fidelity or constancy?
25—Who is Canio's wife in "I Pagliacci"?
27—To be absorbed in study.
28———— Haynes Irwin.
31—Armed conflict.
33—What was first name of Bull, Norwegian violinist?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A British-American Opportunity

British and American satisfaction in the Nazi invasion of Russia must be questioned. For Christians any extension of war's cruelty cannot in itself be a cause of rejoicing. Only the hope that ultimate peace and justice will come more quickly through this addition to the forces opposing the prime warmaker and oppressor—the Nazi regime—can justify satisfaction that the blitz has turned East. Only quick and decisive action can realize that hope. Only by making the most of this unexpected help can Britain and America shorten the war.

It is not even safe to assume that the Nazis' moral idiocy is leading them into a blunder. True, Adolf Hitler always has tried to avoid a two-front war. But since the fall of France the western front has existed only in the air and on the water. The Hitler strategy today is to knock out Russia—always a potential enemy in the east—before the United States can give Britain the machines to revive an active front in the west. Whether he succeeds depends on how long Russia fights, how soon British-American power takes the offensive.

In Britain and America this is no time for complacency, but rather for redoubled effort.

This is not safety; it is opportunity.

It is an opportunity to shorten the war which will be hard to find again should a quick conquest of Soviet oil and wheat give the Nazis the chief necessities for a long struggle. It is the kind of opportunity which can make every plane, tank and gun worth ten times now what it may be worth later. It is an opportunity which Britain and America should seize.

The Nazi system is primarily military. Its successes have followed a military pattern — overwhelming one enemy at a time. Meanwhile others must be immobilized.

Today the hope that is held in Berlin counts on British and American opinion being confused by the Nazi claim of being a bulwark against Bolshevism. It counts on the repugnance of free men for Stalinism to immobilize active assistance to Russia. It counts on the isolationist cry, "Now Britain is safe," to put America to sleep.

War Between Despots

But that plea from those who said there would be no war and have never wanted to aid Britain can carry little weight against this latest illustration of what happens to appeasers—or isolationists. Or call them merely neutrals, if it sounds better; the Russians can testify the name doesn't matter. Nor does it seem possible that at this late day many Americans can be made to believe that Communism threatens them more actively than Naziism and to look to Hitler for rescue from Stalin.

Of course totalitarianism in Russia is still totalitarianism. The Communists have not become democrats, nor is Stalin any less a despot because he is fighting another despot. Nor are the Finns, whom we cheered in 1939 any the less fine folk because they are still against Moscow.

But Americans know who started the present cycle of aggression, that Moscow had been quiescent until Naziism went on the warpath and that the Russian drives into Baltic areas and Bessarabia were to provide buffers against the kind of attack now directed from Berlin at Leningrad and Baku. Americans know the Soviet lacked either the resources, or the strategic position to make such a bid as the Nazis are making for world domination.

The Nazis tried by talking about "pluto-democracies" to keep somewhere near the Communist party line, but they only complicated the acrobatics of Mussolini and Pétain. Their efforts to produce a Fascist revolution in Europe were not persuasive and their hold in occupied countries rests on puppet Quislings and Darlans who have to be held up with bayonets. As bulwarks against Bolshevism they may now win a few political converts in some European countries, but not in America.

The danger is that some may fail to see that if this drive into the Ukraine and Caucasus were quickly successful the Nazis would be stronger than ever for the Battle of the Atlantic and the final assault on Britain. Indeed it is the conviction that America's weight is going to be effective by next year which has caused Herr Hitler to attempt this desperate stroke and risk the fate of Napoleon.

Would Turn on Britain

Experience with his war machine in a dozen countries may have given him confidence to tackle the country which is territorially greatest of all. He may have well laid schemes for promoting revolts in Russia, particularly within the Ukraine or other regions which might be split off under puppets.

Some of the "experts" believe it is possible for Germany to get the oil and wheat she wants most within a month and then turn on Britain. Some point to the fact that Russia has developed her industries well inland, out of the probable reach of panzer drives. They believe the Russians can maintain an active struggle which will keep the Nazis busy over a big terrain.

If this latter hope proves justified by the event the opportunity for Britain and America will be not merely to stave off a blitz over Britain this year but to take the offensive. Herr Hitler has been able to pick off one enemy at a time by forehandedly taking the offensive, striking with concentrated power at the unexpected place. In some measure this opportunity is now opening to Britain and America.

If Russia develops a really active front on the east there will be an increasing chance to concentrate Allied air power over certain sectors in the west. The RAF has been testing out the German air strength in very successful daylight raids over France in the last few days. When air superiority is wrested from the Luftwaffe there will be the possibility of quick sorties along the thinly held coasts of the occupied countries.

Wishful thinking is out of place. But recognition of opportunity and the possibilities which may open up is essential. In Chinese figure-language the symbol for crisis is said to combine two others, one representing disaster, one representing opportunity. Today Britain and America and indeed all the free peoples face a great crisis in this world war. By refusing to be immobilized as Russia was; by vigorous action they can make crisis spell opportunity.

Danish Fashion Note

Nordlyset—a Danish-language weekly in New York, tells its readers an interesting story from Copenhagen.

A Danish gentleman who had been away from home when the Germans took over happened in at a motion picture theater and saw movies showing Danes cheering the invaders. To judge by the newsreel, everybody in Copenhagen was happy and glad to see the nice Germans taking over Denmark. In the very front of the rejoicing crowd the gentleman recognized his wife, quite as happy and glad as anybody else. He was dumbfounded.

His wife indignantly assured him that she was not happy to have Germans taking over Denmark, and had most certainly not been present in any welcoming crowd; he must have been mistaken in thinking he recognized her. They went together to see the newsreel—and there she was!

But—being a woman—she noticed something he hadn't. In the newsreel she had on a hat she hadn't worn for two years. She had worn that hat, she remembered, when she had been in a crowd watching the King and Queen ride through the streets.

Those who had seen the invasion with their own eyes would not be fooled; but such "newsreels" are not put together for spectators who know the difference.

A Useful Legislator

Senator Pat Harrison was an able exponent of the persuasiveness of good humor. He used it on all sorts of occasions and it was convincing because he lived it. The genial, drawling Mississippian took on the hardest tasks that statecraft could offer—for what is more thankless and gruelling than chairmanship of a committee that formulates a Nation's tax laws or what wider range of parliamentary interests could there be than one which roamed from industrial organization to foreign affairs?

Probably there has never been a sharper wit in the United States Senate than Senator Harrison's, yet it was a wit with so much genuine friendliness in it that it seldom stung and never rankled. Many Republicans who were the uncomfortable recipients of his barbs before his party came into power came to recognize that this southern Democrat was in fact a conservative, though his conservatism stemmed not from Wall Street but from Main Street. The soundness of a great deal of legislation now on the Federal statute books is attributable in large measure to Senator Harrison.

If there's a real advantage in the arrangement, why don't governments have as many vice-presidents as banks?

Our Readers Say—

A Commission to Deal With Labor Problems?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Labor alone is not responsible for the condition it is in. Mr. Roosevelt's desire for popularity has prevented him from taking a firm stand against strikes. He has allowed himself to be surrounded by incompetent people. And he is intolerant of extremely able people who don't happen to agree with him. The Commissioner of Labor, Madam Perkins, has failed to reconcile the two labor leaders, Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis; seemingly, she has accomplished little for labor.

At the beginning of the crisis Mr. Roosevelt failed to interfere in the sit-down strike of the Detroit auto workers. Other strikes followed, but Mr. Roosevelt assumed an attitude of *laissez faire*. It is true he appointed a Mediation Board, but did not allow it to make decisions on its findings, reserving that prerogative for himself; so the Board was ineffective. Realizing the vacillating policy of Washington, labor took full advantage of the situation until it is the dominent force in industry today.

Had Mr. Roosevelt dealt with force and firmness at the start labor would have been amenable to reason and probably would have checked itself, and we would not be in the position that we are in now.

Why not have a commission, with complete authority to deal with all the problems of labor and industry, including the railroads, something like the Security Exchange Commission, which is functioning well for the public in regulating Wall Street and capital investments? AUGUST FAST

Denver, Colo.

Portland Live Stock

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We were very much interested in the article by Nate White, under the heading of "Portland, Example of Municipal Economy, is City of Progress and Beauty."

The two paragraphs relative to the live stock business were of particular interest to us, as there were 575,391 head of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, horses and mules received at our stockyards during the first ten months of 1940.

There is one discrepancy in the article that we believe should be corrected. It appears in the paragraph reading as follows, "During the first ten months of the year a total of $575,471 in live stock sales were chalked up here."

Our figures show that the total number of head of live stock received at the Portland Union Stock Yards during the first ten months of 1940, namely 571,391 head, is practically the same as the value of the live stock shown in the quotation. A very conservative estimate of the value of live stock sales on our market for the first ten months of 1940 would be $10,000,000.

H. H. BURDICK, President,
Portland Union Stock Yards Company
North Portland, Ore.

Mr. Hoover on U. S. Defense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Herbert Hoover's most recent radio address was one of the finest yet made.

Evading nothing of the solemn import of war, he discussed clearly and realistically what we will have to face if we take this vital step.

He has confirmed the great sympathy this country feels for England and their desire to her to the utmost, but he has placed a limit on this aid if the American people decide they will not participate in a foreign war, and the decision should certainly rest with them.

His tremendous confidence in the potential might of this Nation must have kindled pride in all of us, and his spirited statement, "I deny that the defense of the United States is dependent upon any other nation," was grand! ESTHER H. KERN

Exeter, N. H.

Hitler Crowded Off Air

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently, when I opened The Christian Science Monitor, the first article which caught my eye was the AP report of Columbia Broadcasting System's action and its explanation under the highly significant heading, "Hitler is Crowded off Air by Prayer." Have just written CBS to thank them, and now want to thank you for so forcibly and dramatically reminding readers that when enough of us use our most effective weapon, evil, however symbolized, will not only be crowded off the air, but out of it, and out of the land and sea, for it has no legitimate place anywhere in all God's creation.

Washington KATHARINE B. HOLMES

Through Reading the Monitor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For some time I have wanted to express my gratitude for The Christian Science Monitor. I have dispensed with all other magazines and newspapers and find I am better informed than many on art, literature, fashion, educational trends, household arts, bringing up children, research, travel, world news of lasting value, and everything of educational nature. Truly I feel I am having a second and post-graduate course in college. For the wholesome and vital stories for children, my two girls and I wish to express gratitude.

As a result of taking the Monitor I was awakened to the wisdom of becoming a citizen of the United States. Truly I am very happy and proud to be a subscriber to such an ably edited and published newspaper. (MRS.) RAMONA FINLEY

Ontario, Calif.

An Alarm Clock Needed?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It can't be said of Uncle Sam that "He missed the bus," for he hasn't been anywhere, or traveled any, since November 19, 1919—the date on which the Treaty of Versailles was defeated by the Senate of the United States. On that date he went soundly to sleep and has been sleeping ever since.

WILLIAM H. HARGROVE

Pierce City, Mo.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Another Floodgate Opens

ATTACK ON POLAND
OVER-RUNNING OF DENMARK AND NORWAY
INVASION OF HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE
OVERRUNNING OF YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE
ATTACK ON RUSSIA
AGGRESSION DESTRUCTION POVERTY HATE
AGGRESSION DESTRUCTION POVERTY HATE
AGGRESSION DESTRUCTION POVERTY HATE

Dance of the Mill-Dust Man

On a Scottish Island

"Breenge, laddie, breenge."

As Annie and I turned the corner of Margit's cottage garden, we heard her calling that advice (to go forward impetuously) after Lowrie Nebb. He was strolling off into the gloaming. Margit, the Scottish island's oldest inhabitant, was a lovable and sympathetic person, but—she wasn't good at keeping secrets. Consequently, she greeted us with a smiling explanation. "Yon daft loon—thinking the lass would be affrontit if he askit her. She's rich, there's nae denying, but as I telled him, her thirty pounds a year would be a fash to her if they kept awa' the lad she wants."

Annie laughed knowingly. "Meg Innis'll be agreeing with you."

We had walked around the Fisherman's Row to see how Margit had fared in the terrific storm of the night before. One end of her roof had been blown off, but she said, philosophically, "The ither end's fine."

* * *

Margit had a certain gentle pride and Annie knew better than to offer any assistance at the moment, but as we went homewards she was making plans. "A ceilidh would be the thing and my aunts love engineering them."

Accordingly, we stopped at a rambling old house in the bay, where three charming sisters ran a School for Young Ladies, and as a result of our deliberations there, doors and windows were opened the next morning to hear Andra Todd, the bellman, cry news of a "Sing, say, or sixpence pay."

During the following few days there was the usual bustle of preparation, baking, lending dishes, carrying stuff to the Town Hall. Then came the great evening. Margit had been invited. They knew she'd never dream of attending—her sixpences were too scarce.

"Sing, say, or sixpence pay," meant that everyone should come ready to entertain the company or else contribute a coin. Several "turns" had been given when the master of ceremonies called on Lowrie Nebb. The handsome young fisherman came forward, announcing, "The Mill-Dust Man." This caused a ripple of interest and Annie whispered to me, "That's an old folk dance." Then, still inaudibly, "If only he has the gumption to ask Meg."

And Lowrie did. Presenting himself before the pier-master's daughter, he offered his arm. The girl rose with alacrity (as well as with heightened color) and they took their places in the middle of the floor. The music started, all conversation ceased, and everyone watched intently.

It obviously meant something, that dance. But what? The couple stepped together at first in a beautiful harmony, then somehow a jarring note seemed to enter. They parted and did a measure separately. Then together again, smoothly and again jerkily. Finally the girl dropped to one knee, with downcast attitude. This was supposed to cause great distress to her partner. He executed some intricate and wild-looking steps, then came to a full stop, took one of her hands in his, and touched it with his lips. That was the signal for the girl to show signs of reviving—only signs—but, evidently flustered, she hastily rose to her feet. According to tradition, before doing so she should have received a kiss, so Lowrie said, boldly, "Ye're missing a bit." Blushingly she turned aside, and the caress fell on her cheek. Next moment they were whirling to other side of the room, there to stand smiling, as the assembly lined up for a reel.

* * *

Later, while talking with Margit, I asked what the Mill-Dust Man meant and she replied, shrewdly, "Maybe it means that we maun keep step wi' folk if we'd hae them think well o' us."

I wanted to inquire about the odd name, but just then it was announced that more than three pounds had been collected—everybody had given so generously. Someone shouted in joking tones, "Let the proodest man amangst us do the honors." Teasing glances were turned towards Lowrie and he jumped to his feet. "That's me. She's ta'en me."

This caused a laugh, then Meg and he crossed over with the sack of money. Margit, by now, knew the reason for the gathering. She said, tremulously, but with pawky humor, "It's an ill wind that blaws naebody guid."

"This one blew up a ceilidh," agreed one. "Aye," nodded another, "And the Mill-Dust Man. I havna seen it din in years." At that Lowrie grinned to Margit. "It was the Mill-Dust Man that gar't me breenge."

No doubt he fondly supposed that only she would understand that reference, but he was mistaken and there was another burst of laughter.

Auld Lang Syne was now being played, which indicated that the jolly party was almost over. We all joined hands, formed into an immense circle and soon were singing in lusty unison the words of that grand old song. MABEL GREY GEHRING

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men.... To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Truth's Slow Road

Every science and every creed has had its martyrs; men exposed to obloquy, or even to death, because they knew more than their contemporaries, and because society was not sufficiently advanced to receive the truths which they communicated. According to the ordinary course of affairs, a few generations pass away, and then there comes a period, when these very truths are looked upon as commonplace facts; and a little later, there comes another period, in which they are declared to be necessary, and even the dullest intellects wonder how they could ever have been denied. This is what happens when the human mind is allowed to have fair play, and to exercise itself, with tolerable freedom, in the accumulation and diffusion of knowledge. If, however, by violent and therefore by artificial, means this same society is prevented from exercising its intellect, then the truths, however important they may be, can never be received. For why should certain truths be rejected in one age and acknowledged in another? The truths remain the same; their ultimate recognition must, therefore, be due to a change in the society which now accepts what it had before despised.—HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE (1821-1862) in the "History of Civilization in England."

The Wide Horizon

This Generation's Task

By Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury

In an address at Amherst College

The present Foreign Minister of China, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, looked out of his window on the day the present war in Europe began. "The sky," he said, "is black with the wings of chickens coming home to roost." It is your fate and mine to live under that dark sky for a time. . . .

It seems to me that college students, like all Americans in this year of great decisions, must weigh two great alternatives. Each of them involves risk. If we act now to stamp out this terror and this tyranny that is on the march abroad, we run the risk of losing our comfort, our safety, perhaps our lives before the job is done. . . . That is one side of the risk.

But if we do not act, we run another and far greater risk: of losing our precious freedoms, of surrendering the intellectual and spiritual heritage from which Amherst College and all of our American way of life have grown. We must choose. We cannot have it both ways. One thing we cannot do at this moment in the history of the Western world is to preserve our freedom without being ready to fight in its defense. Other countries tried to do just that. They waited, until they lost their security and liberty too.

It is for us to decide, and to decide now, whether we would rather die on our feet than live on our knees. . . .

It is romantic to imagine that the twenty years since the last war were long enough to build a better world society. Why, we in the United States never *tried* to build it! We fought for eighteen months to win a victory by arms, but then we promptly washed our hands of all the responsibilities that we, as a leader among democratic nations, should have assumed. . . . Great forward movements of mankind are never successful in one year or one generation. . . .

* * *

The world we contemplate today is no more terrible, comparatively, than the physical and political wilderness that faced a little group of young men in the century before Amherst was founded. For example, let me talk for a moment about Alexander Hamilton. . . . Alexander Hamilton was only 18, a boy in King's College, New York, when he wrote undying pamphlets that helped to win American liberty. At 20 he was a lieutenant-colonel in Washington's army; and before he was 30 he had become a mighty force in the creation of our Federal Union. Madison was only five years out of Princeton when he served in the Continental Congress. Jefferson was only 33 when he drafted the Declaration of Independence, and Monroe was only 29 when he helped draw up the Federal Constitution.

If any men had excuses for despair, it was that generation of young men 150 years ago. First they had to win their freedom; but when that was won, they had virtually nothing but their freedom and their faith on which to build. Their new country was weak and poor and exposed to attack; its economy was in chaos, its thirteen States were on the verge of going to war with one another. Yet they did not lose faith. They did not say, "What's the use?" or blame their elders for bringing them to such a pass.

* * *

I sometimes wonder what those young men of faith and genius might have accomplished if our great country of today had been theirs to lead. I wonder what heights they might have reached if their America had had our farms and factories, our mines and shipyards and natural resources. . . .

Would they have said, "This world is too unfair to youth, too terrible for us"? Would they have complained of their inheritance? Would they have seen the rise of a pagan tyranny abroad and called it "the wave of the future"? . . .

I think I know the answer. I know that the courage and determination which is the spirit of America has not run out with the generation of Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton. That spirit is right here in this place—as it is in every graduating assembly in every American college, and it is everywhere in America today where young men and young women are ready to face the responsibilities of citizenship.

The task is far greater than winning a war or destroying evil. It means building a new world when the war is over. . . .

If the generation of 1941 rises to that task, as I know it will, the common man of the future will have something better to live for, work for, and to hand on to his children. It will be America's task, your task and mine, to clear the ruins, to feed the starving, and at last to assume the duties as well as the privileges of leadership.

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